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January 1981

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

ALL TOGETHER!
AFL-CIO
39

LABOR'S CENTENNIAL
AFL-CIO
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
1881-1981

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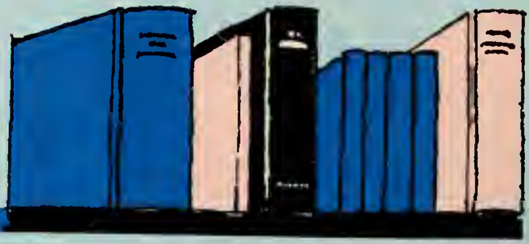

GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT
William Konyha
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY
John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER
Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENTS EMERITI
M. A. Hutcheson
William Sidell

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, Joseph F. Lia
120 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

Second District, Raymond Ginnetti
117 North Jasper Ave.
Margate, N.J. 08402

Third District, Anthony Ochocki
14001 West McNichols Road
Detroit, Michigan 48235

Fourth District, Harold E. Lewis
2970 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Suite 300
Atlanta, Ga. 30305

Fifth District, Leon W. Greene
4920 54th Avenue, North
Crystal, Minnesota 55429

Sixth District, Frederick N. Bull
Glenbrook Center West — Suite 501
1140 N.W. 63rd Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73116

Seventh District, Hal Morton
Room 722, Oregon Nat'l Bldg.
610 S.W. Alder Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Eighth District, M. B. Bryant
Forum Building, 9th and K Streets
Sacramento, California 95814

Ninth District, John Carruthers
5799 Yonge Street #807
Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3V3

Tenth District, Ronald J. Dancer
1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K OG3

William Konyha, *Chairman*
John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

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CARPENTER

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

The Year 1981 is not only the centennial year of the United Brotherhood, it is also the year in which the AFL-CIO commemorates the 100th anniversary of the American labor movement as a united federation of the various trades.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has invited North Americans from all walks of life to join with union members in celebrating this first century of united organization.

It was on November 15, 1881, three months after the Brotherhood was founded, that the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Movements was founded as the nucleus for a "federation embracing every trade and labor organization in North America." The Brotherhood's first secretary-treasurer, Peter McGuire, and other Brotherhood leaders helped to create the new Federation.

AFL-CIO anniversary activities begin this month and will culminate next November. The official emblem of the observance is at the center of our January cover.

Also shown on our cover: At upper left, the merger convention of the AFL and the CIO in New York City, 25 years ago, reuniting the House of Labor. At upper right, hard hats leaving their jobs after a day's work. At lower left are Brotherhood members of the Milwaukee, Wis., District Council participating in a 1966 Construction Week parade. At lower right is an historic photograph of the AFL's first president, Samuel Gompers, addressing shirtwaist workers during a 1909 rally in New York.

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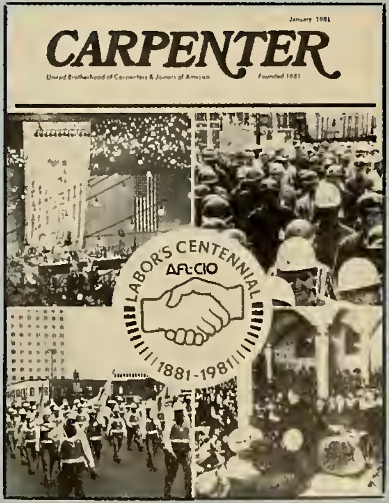


President-Elect Ronald Reagan flashes a victory signal to supporters after President Carter issued his concession statement. Mrs. Reagan is at right.

PRESIDENT REAGAN: 'CHANGING THINGS'

When Ronald Reagan won his impressive victory on November 4th, he pledged to "seize the historic opportunity to change things."

Just what the 40th President of the United States and his advisers have in mind will unfold in coming weeks and months.

As an apparent top priority, he told his jubilant supporters on election night that "we're going to put America back to work again."

If President Reagan and a cooperative Congress can accomplish that, no one will complain.

But the first riddle that Reagan and his advisers will have to provide an answer to was a major feature of his campaign: the promise to slash taxes, boost defense spending and balance the federal budget, all at the same time.

A tax cut should come easily, since a consensus already had developed in Congress, although not over exactly what kind. Reagan favored the first step of Kemp-Roth, a 10% across-the-board cut, which critics point out would favor the rich.

However, business did not pour all those millions of dollars into congressional campaigns for nothing. It would be realistic to expect to see the new conservative members of Congress supporting generous tax credits and investment "incentives" for business.

Some economists fear the Kemp-Roth approach would pour billions into the consumption side of the economy and fuel inflation while failing to improve productive capacity or aid hard-hit areas and industries.

A new factor to consider is what candidate Reagan learned in his visits with the unemployed steelworkers of Youngstown and the jobless auto workers in Michigan and whether their plight will affect his economic policies.

With 8 million workers futilely seeking work in October, it will be a stern test of "trickle-down" economics to see if they can wait until "incentives" for business create enough jobs.

On the inflation front, even the business-oriented Chase Econometrics believes that Reagan's policies will have little effect for several years.

Double-digit inflation will continue at least through next year because of soaring energy prices imposed by the OPEC cartel and rising food prices due to the drought and heatwave which devastated cattle herds and crops last summer.

President-Elect Reagan faces a number of other formidable national problems:

- **HEALTH CARE.** Health care and hospital bills have been one of the major generators of inflation.

Reducing government intervention and leaving solutions to the marketplace have no relevance to the health field because the problem there is one of an abuse of private power.

America is the only western industrial nation without a system of universal national health insurance. Recently, the government reported that more than 26 million Americans had no health insurance at all. Some groups put it closer to 50 million with no or little protection.

The nation's approach to health care is chaotic and wasteful, despite the fact that America has highly-trained medical personnel and the most modern equipment and facilities. The problems, rather, are in maldistribution, overspecialization and lack of cost controls. Appalachia, rural areas of the South and the ghettoes of the cities would welcome adequate health care.

The challenge confronting Reagan, if he wants to face it, is to stand

This news analysis comes from "Washington Window," distributed by Press Associates, Inc.

up to the American Medical Association and American Hospital Association and at least push a hospital cost control bill through Congress.

- **THE CITIES.** Candidate Reagan stood in the wasteland of the South Bronx and vowed to act to rebuild the area and provide jobs and opportunities for the people of the area. He scored points because he noted that President Carter had stood in the same place four years earlier and nothing had changed.

A veteran reporter recalled that she had visited the same neighborhood with President Nixon some seven years earlier and had returned with both Carter and Reagan. So that will be another challenge for the President-Elect.

- **THE POOR.** The poverty population, while ever-changing to some extent, endures at about 25 million. These people are for the most part the unskilled, semi-literate, minorities, and so-called unemployables. It would seem they are the victims of the marketplace and gain opportunities only in periods of sustained economic growth. And that implies federal stimulus and training programs.

If the zeal to "change things" catches on in Congress, what labor and its liberal allies have to fear is that the doctrinaire right-wing in the Senate may aim at: enacting a sub-minimum wage; weakening Davis-Bacon protection; restricting job health and safety laws; ending legal services for the poor; curtailing food stamps; pushing a "union-free" synfuels industry; banning national bargaining.

So the hope for the present is that President-Elect Reagan will recognize that free trade unions have a constructive role to play in a democratic society. That is written in public policy and recorded in the American experience.

Wasting No Time

Two Senate ultra-conservative leaders already have moved to push pet projects strenuously opposed by the labor movement.

Orrin Hatch (Utah), who will take over the Senate Labor Committee, this month, said he will again seek the sub-minimum wage for youth that has been defeated many times in recent years. The AFL-CIO has charged this is a "revolving door" plan—that employers granted the right to pay less than minimum wage to young people will fire older workers to take advantage of the law.

Hatch's Utah stablemate, Sen. Jake Garn, will move into the chairmanship of the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee. He announced he will seek repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act as it applies to federal housing programs. This proposal, too, has been defeated several times recently. The act protects the wages and standards of building trades workers.

With the Senate now in conservative hands, the prospects for both measures are greatly strengthened.

—Memo from COPE

Looking at the Bright Side of those Campaign Promises

Out of a turnout of a little more than 52% of all eligible U.S. voters on November 4, final unofficial totals in the presidential race showed Ronald Reagan topping President Carter 42.7 million to 34.4 million, or 51-41%, in the popular vote, 489-49 in the electoral vote. John Anderson and a couple of others picked up the difference in popular vote.

Thus, Reagan ascends to the Presidency on the strength of the votes of only slightly more than 25% of all those who could have gone to the polls. It's hardly a mandate for the giant shift to the right ultra-conservative leaders are demanding.

Nevertheless, the figures produced a November 4 wipe-out. Pro-worker, pro-union forces took a shellacking. The Presidency fell with a thud. Senate results were shocking. There was no consolation in House returns.

Now, we are told that this election will go down in history as an authentic turning point in the direction our government and our nation are heading, much as Franklin Roosevelt's election was in 1932.

One pundit after another declares a "conservative revolution" has swept the country and will alter the political landscape, yea unto generations.

Don't bet on it.

HARD PART AHEAD

The fact is that for President-Elect Reagan and the right-wingers who now control the Senate numerically and the House to a large degree ideologically, the hard part is ahead of them. If they demonstrate that they can indeed deal wisely and effectively with the nation's problems, fine.

But it's no sour grapes to note that it is one thing to create a "revolution" and quite another to administer its aftermath. They now have to produce on their promises. Maybe it's unfair to remind them of it so soon, but what they promised was this:

- They promised to cut unemployment way down.
- They promised to cut inflation way down.

Continued on Page 4

The Bright Side of those Campaign Promises

Continued from Page 3

- They promised to cut taxes way down (the bulk of the cuts for the corporations and well-to-do).
- They promised massive new spending for defense.
- They promised to balance the federal budget.
- They promised sharp cutbacks in federal programs without hurting people these programs help.
- They promised to "get government off your backs," whatever that means.
- They promised to solve the nation's energy problems—a first step being to kill the windfall profits tax on oil companies.

These essentially are the issues on which Reagan campaigned and, presumably, for which he was elected. But there's a "second agenda," promised directly or by implication to some degree by Reagan but to a high degree by the ultra-right groups and their now-powerful henchmen in the Senate and House. Among these:

- So-called "family issues"—anti-busing, pro-prayer in schools, anti-ERA, pro-Taiwan (how that relates to U.S. families remains a mystery), anti-Panama Canal treaties (likewise).
- Weakening of job safety laws; weakening of public employee unions; weaking of union political rights; national open shop law; reverse labor law reform weakening union organizing rights; weakening of minimum wage.

Now, all the various right wing constituencies are going to demand action on their pet issues. They're going to want their pound of flesh. And the administration and right-wingers in Congress are going to have to deliver, or there'll be trouble ahead from the "true believers" who helped put them in office. And there's the rub. The nation and the world are much more complicated than their programs acknowledge. Governing is much tougher than sloganizing.

RIGHT-WING SQUABBLES

The ability of Democrats to squabble among themselves is legendary. But they have no corner on the market. Right-wingers have excellent credentials in the field, too. What happens when Reagan and the ultras who control Congress begin to butt heads, as they inevitably must? The rightists are an unforgiving, unbending lot.

One unidentified right wing leader already has been quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* warning Reagan against appointments of moderates to high govenment posts: "Reagan will blow an historic opportunity if he comes up with a warmed-over Ford-type Cabinet."

Reagan might well try to govern from the middle rather than from the right. But he will run into stern resistance from the hard-core rightists in and out of Congress.

What happens when, among ultra-conservatives themselves, shadings of differences arise on issues? They are—some of them—marvels of malice.

The right wing leaders now have what they have been clamoring for, control of the government—what they see as one of their own in the White House, their own in command of the U.S. Senate, their own strong enough to call most of the shots in the U.S. House.

They have taken pot-shots for years at everyone else, boasting only *they* really represent the people, only *they* know how to govern wisely, and well.

Maybe they can do it, but the likelihood is they cannot. The likelihood is they will botch it, because deep down they do not really represent the people.

So, looking for a bright side to 1980 elections, maybe it's to be found in the expectation that the 1982 elections will demonstrate the "conservative revolution" is a flash in the pan and that in November two years from now the people will start the process of turning the right-wingers back out.

Kirkland Offers Reagan Labor's Cooperation on 'Serious Problems'

On November 5 AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland made the following statement on the U.S. General Elections:

I have sent the following telegram to President-Elect Ronald Reagan:

"Congratulations on your overwhelming victory. The nation faces many serious problems that will challenge all of our energies. The AFL-CIO stands ready to cooperate in constructive efforts to solve those problems in the best interests of our country and all its citizens."

The election results show that unemployment and inflation weighed most heavily on the minds of working people and their families. Americans expressed a desire for a change in their circumstances and prospects, for revival of the national economy, and for an improvement in America's standing on the world scene. We shall carefully weigh such proposals as President-Elect Reagan may advance to rebuild the nation's industrial base, and will do our best to assure fairness and equity for American workers.

In rebuilding the economy, we continue to believe there is a need for cooperation between business, labor and government, and we stand ready to play a constructive role in such an effort. As always, we shall vigorously pursue our responsibility to serve as the aggressive advocates of workers and their interests.

The new Administration will benefit from the achievements of President Carter, particularly in the area of energy policy which offers hope to the nation that the stranglehold on the American economy resulting from a dependence on imported oil will be broken.

Finally, I want to express my personal appreciation for the thousands of union members who volunteered their time and energies to work in this campaign. While the results are disappointing, anyone who believes as strongly as we do in the democratic process will accept, in good spirit, the verdict of the American people.

Washington Report

AFL-CIO: REJECT SUBMINIMUM

The AFL-CIO has strongly urged Congress to reject proposals for a subminimum wage for young people.

In a letter sent to both holdover and newly-elected members of Congress, the federation's legislative director, Ray Denison, opposed "singling out our youth for discriminatory treatment in the workplace."

Denison said a two-tier minimum wage would be no cure for teenage unemployment, and that Congress should focus instead on improving job opportunities for all Americans.

At a news conference last April, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland commented on the idea that a subminimum wage would create employment. "If there were an employment consequence of lower wages," said Kirkland, "then we should be on the road to full employment because real wages have been going down and, particularly in-between the infrequent increases in the minimum wage by Congress, the minimum wage drops in real terms."

PAY PANEL: END GUIDELINES

The Administration's pay advisory committee, which includes leaders of both labor and business, has recommended that the present program of voluntary wage guidelines "be allowed to lapse."

The 18-member panel said in a unanimous report that the two-year-old wage program "has lost its capacity to command effective support." It added:

"Inflation has been too high and enduring, and the regulations too complex and artificial. The guidelines do not deal with many of the factors which have been responsible for the current inflation, including food, housing, interest rates, energy, medical, and other costs."

RETIRED COUPLE NEEDS $8,500

It cost a retired urban couple about $8,500 a year to maintain a modest standard of living as of autumn 1979, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In its updated report on three hypothetical budgets for a retired couple, BLS said the estimated U.S. average cost, excluding personal income taxes, was $6,023 for the lower level budget, $8,562 for the intermediate and $12,669 for the higher level budget.

The retired couple is defined as a husband, age 65 or over, and his wife. They are assumed to be self-supporting and living in an urban area. They are reasonably healthy.

Food costs include some meals away from home and guest meals. Shelter allowances are based on average costs for rented and owned dwellings. For homeowner costs, it is assumed that the couples own their homes and have no mortgage payments. Medical care includes out-of-pocket costs for Medicare and items not covered by Medicare, such as dental-care and eye glasses.

NO MORE 'MR. JUSTICE'

The official designation of "Mr. Justice" for members of the highest court in the land has been in use since the early 19th century. But the title recently was changed to simply "Justice."

The nine men on the Court made the change with no announcement of fanfare. The first formal opinion of the term, handed down November 17, simply bore the notation: "Justice White delivered the opinion of the court."

Associate Justice John Paul Stevens notified the clerk's office to drop the "Mr." from all official material. Asked the reason for the change, he replied with a smile, "You can probably guess."

One guess is President-Elect Reagan's campaign pledge to name a woman to the high court.

VIGUERIE GETS GOV'T AID

Right wing direct mail mogul Richard Viguerie seems to be backsliding from his anti-government gospel.

Viguerie, who raises millions of dollars for conservative candidates and causes, is building a new $7 million office building in the DC suburbs and to do so, is getting financing through a government program that should save him millions in interest charges.

"Not all of what government does is bad," he told the press.

THIS WAS 1980

A summary of labor news headlines for the year just ended, as compiled by Press Associates, Inc.

The year 1980 opened with the death of George Meany, a dominant force in the labor movement for a quarter century, and came to a close with the election of Ronald Reagan, the most conservative candidate to seek the White House in modern times.

In between, the American people were buffeted by persisting high-level inflation and a recession which pushed the jobless rate to 7.8%. At the same time, long-term problems aggravated by soaring energy costs and uncontrolled imports hit the auto and steel and auto-related industries.

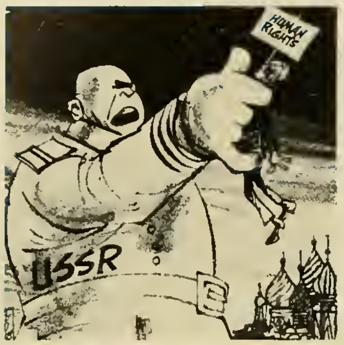
Still, labor could count victories on the organizing and bargaining front even while it was adapting to new economic and political realities.

The Steelworkers scored a major victory at the Newport News, Va., shipyard and the Clothing and Textile Workers won a contract at J. P. Stevens after a 17-year struggle. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland established relations which could lead to the reaffiliation of the Auto Workers, Teamsters and Mine Workers.

But as the year came to a close, labor's eyes were on the incoming Reagan Administration, a U.S. Senate under Republican control and a House likely to be dominated by a conservative coalition. Protective labor laws and social programs of the past half-century could well be at stake.

It was an eventful year, perhaps best told through these headlines from the files of Press Associates:

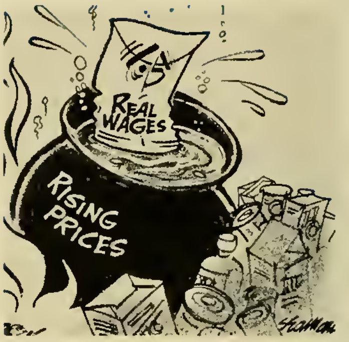
JANUARY—George Meany, a giant of the American labor movement for a quarter-century, dies at the age of 85 . . . Tributes from leaders throughout the world hail Meany's accomplishments . . . Kirkland says Meany's legacy is the AFL-CIO itself . . . Final farewell paid to Meany at funeral Mass in capital . . . First economic reports of 1980 spell trouble . . . Low-paid workers gain as minimum wage rises to $3.10 . . . Hardin asumes top post in United Transportation Union . . . 60,000 OCAW refinery workers strike nation's big oil companies . . . OSHA announces final policy to curb cancer in workplace . . . NLRB rules disability benefits can't be ended because of strike . . . Fire Fighters' George Richardson dies . . . Carter warns Soviets that U.S. will defend Persian Gulf . . . Labor leaders back U.S. boycott of Moscow Olympics . . . Pay advisory group recommends 7.5-9.5% wage hike range . . . Consumer prices soar 1.2% in December . . .



FEBRUARY—*Jobless rate hits 6.2% in January, highest rate in 18 months . . . Carter budget boosts defense, holds social programs level . . . Carter economic report forecasts high unemployment, inflation . . . Energy coalition urges price controls to curb oil company ripoffs . . . Full Employment Action Council scores Carter for postponing Humphrey-Hawkins goals . . . UAW Chrysler workers ratify contract negotiated under terms of federal bailout legislation . . . Kirkland hails U.S. return to International Labor Organization . . . BRAC's Kroll elected RLEA chairman . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council calls for government policies that lead to economic growth "rather than stagnation, recession and joblessness" . . . AFL-CIO council changes rules to open top leadership to women, minorities; backs talks on reaffiliation of UAW, Teamsters, Mine Workers . . . Consumer prices soar 1.4% in January, at an annual rate of 18% . . .*

MARCH—AFL-CIO Executive Council sets plan to share successful organizing techniques with affiliates . . . Supreme Court upholds right of worker to refuse highly dangerous work . . . OSHA seeks record $786,190 fine against Newport News Shipbuilding . . . 100,000 OCAW and UAW members remain on strike against International Harvester, oil firms . . . Citing cost increases in energy, food, housing and medical care, Kirkland calls on Congress to forget balanced budget and focus on "real causes of inflation" . . . February unemployment rate unchanged at 6% . . . OCAW wins pact at Gulf after 11-week industrywide strike . . . Housing starts fall 6.3% in February to lowest level since 1975 . . . Inflation continues as worker buying power plunges 1.4% . . . Brown lung victims ask Congress for federal compensation standard . . . Steelworkers ratify pact with Newport News Shipbuilding, bringing 12-week strike to an end . . .

APRIL—*Jobless rate in March hits 6.2% . . . AFL-CIO leads new coalition to fight budget cuts in social programs . . . Labor-backed study shows 'unjustified' plant closings wipe out millions of jobs . . . Maximum trade adjustment aid raised to $269 weekly . . . Frances Perkins Labor Dept. headquarters dedicated . . . Barbers okay merger with UFCW . . . Housing starts plummet 22%, factories slow; recession here, Carter confirms . . . Unions blast Schweiker bill to curb job safety inspections . . . Steelworkers win major gains for 290,000 . . . Sally Field's 'Norma Rae' role captures best actress Oscar . . . Consumer prices soar 1.4%; worker buying power drops 7.9% . . . Filibuster broken; Lubbers gets top NLRB post . . . UAW victory at International Harvester ends 172-day strike . . .*



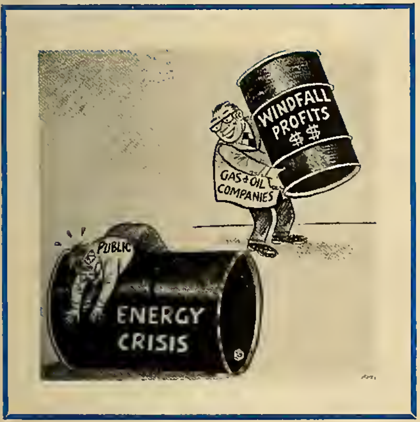
MAY—Jobless rate soars to 7% in April . . . Economic indicators plunge as recession signs spread . . . Supreme Court rebuffs Stevens, ACTWU gains access to workers . . . AFL-CIO reaffirms "National Accord" with Carter but scores Administration for budget cuts . . . EPA sets rules to control toxic wastes . . . Jewelry Workers merge with Service Employees . . . Kirkland tells IUD parley that manufacturing base must be rebuilt . . . Fraser elected to Chrysler board; $1.5 billion in aid okayed . . . OSHA issues new rules giving workers access to employer files on worker health, toxic substances . . .

JUNE—*More workers—675,000—file for jobless aid in mid-May than in any week since government started keeping records . . . Nation's productivity down for fifth straight quarter . . . Inflation in necessities soars by 23.7% in first quarter '80 . . . Contract settlements reached in longshore, aluminum, wood products . . . Unemployment jumps to 7.8% in May . . . Congress okays 'balanced' budget for fiscal '81; recession seen forcing deficit . . . Basic Steel layoffs near 25%; Steelworkers demand job growth plan . . . AFL-CIO urges pub-*

lic works program to create jobs . . . Truce between UFCW, Winn-Dixie signals end to boycott . . . Chrysler gets U.S. loan guarantee . . . AFL-CIO asks 13-week extension of jobless benefits . . . Congress okays synfuels legislation . . . Seafarers leader Hall succumbs to cancer at 65 . . . Sweeney elected to lead SEIU . . .

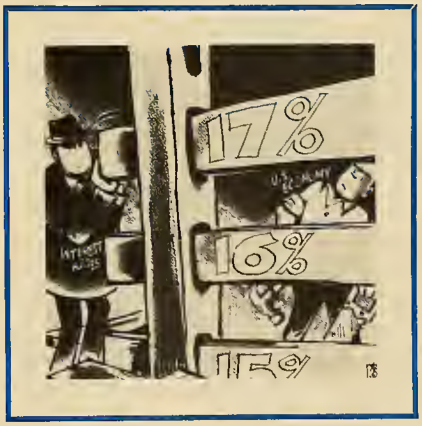
JULY—Supreme Court voids OSHA benzene rule . . . Auto parts, supplier unions unite to urge import restraints . . . Carter ends limits on Japanese color TV imports despite labor protests . . . Teamsters concerned as trucking deregulation bill signed . . . Carter announces aid plan for auto industry . . . Accepting Republican Party nomination, Reagan issues appeal to turn U.S. to conservatism . . . Second quarter economic slide worst since '74 recession . . . Unemployed visit Capitol Hill to urge jobs programs . . . Rail unionists ask Congress to keep retirement fund solvent . . . Actors strike . . .

AUGUST—*Unemployment hangs at 7.8% in July . . . CWA bargainers rejected AT&T offer; Musicians join actors in strike . . . ACTWU, J. P. Stevens hold talks . . . IAM monitors of TV news find pro-business bias . . . Wages up 6.5% in major pacts in first half of '80 . . . Building trades wages rise 5.6% in second quarter . . . Zimmerman gets NLRB seat as conservative filibuster fails . . . Accepting Democratic Party nomination, Carter says nation must choose between two futures in November elections . . . CWA, IBEW win Bell pacts, major gains for 700,000 . . . Hillman reelected to lead AFTRA . . . BRAC, Supervisors sign merger pact . . . U.S. labor expresses solidarity with striking Poles . . . CPI stays level in July for first time in 13 years . . . ACTWU's Joyce Miller becomes first woman to sit on AFL-CIO Executive Council; Carpenters Konyha and SEIU's Sweeney also chosen . . . Gannon succeeds McClennan as Fire Fighters chief . . .*



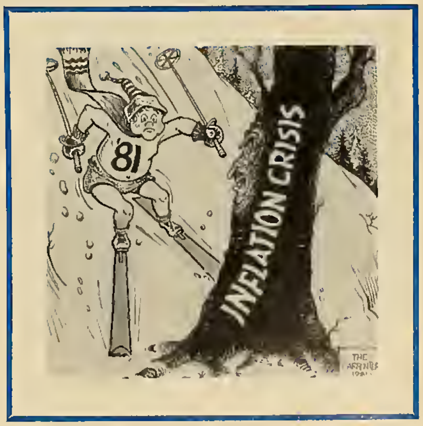
SEPTEMBER—President Carter unveils "economic renewal" plan to create 1 million jobs in two years; names Kirkland to Economic Revitalization Board . . . House passes youth employment act . . . AFL-CIO council proposes National Reindustrialization Board to modernize U.S. economy . . . AFL-CIO General Board endorses Carter for reelection, pledges all-out effort . . . Jobless rate dips to 7.6% in August . . . Postage stamp honoring Meany unveiled at White House . . . AFL-CIO creates Polish Workers Aid Fund . . . Carter okays 9.1% wage hike for federal workers . . . AFGE reelects Blaylock . . . Meat Cutters' Pat Gorman dies at 87 . . . UAW local leaders endorse Carter . . . OSHA lists substances causing cancer in workplace . . . Don Zimmerman sworn in as NLRB member . . . AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. asks Congress to fashion policy for plant closings . . . Communications Workers ratify Bell System pact, 7-1 . . .

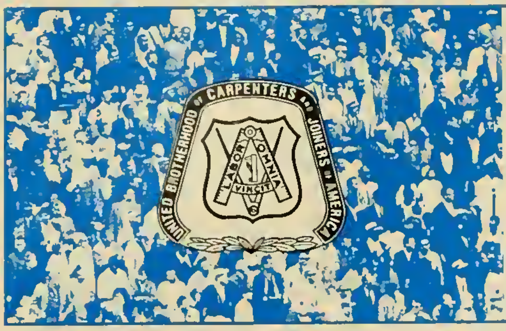
OCTOBER—*Jobless rate edges down in September to 7.5% . . . Conservatives block extended jobless pay . . . Carter offers plan to revitalize steel industry . . . Carter signs multi-employer pension bill protecting 8 million workers . . . U.S. Supreme Court upholds federal jobless standards for state and local workers . . . UAW, AFL-CIO unions ask trade commission to curb auto imports . . . Machinists withdraw from AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. . . . Teamsters endorse Reagan . . . Carter signs rail deregulation and safety bills backed by rail unions . . . Moe Biller wins four-way contest to head Postal Workers . . . ACTWU breaks through at J. P. Stevens, wins 30-month pact after 17-year struggle . . . ACTWU, UFCW ask trade panel to extend shoe import relief . . . UAW ratifies American Motors pact, wins seat on board . . . Carter names Truesdale in recess appointment to NLRB . . .*



NOVEMBER—In what it considered perhaps the most important elections since the New Deal, organized labor poured all its resources into the 1980 elections . . . Indicators up, economy recovering . . . Workers average 9.7% in major pacts in 1980 . . . UAW ad campaign boosts U.S.-built cars . . . Screen Actors ratify TV pact . . . Letter Carriers reelect Sombrotto . . . Reagan elected president, winning 51% of vote to Carter's 41%, as voters show discontent over inflation and unemployment . . . Republicans capture Senate for first time in 26 years, holding 53-47 edge . . . GOP wins net gain of 33 seats in House, but Democrats keep control . . . U.S. Trade Commission votes 3-2 to reject unions' petition for auto import curbs . . . Postal Workers' Biller warns Postal Service on its labor policies . . . Government reports 4,950 workers killed on job in '79, 6 million injured, taken ill . . . Housing permits plunge as high interest rates threaten recovery . . . OSHA reissues walk-around pay rule . . . CLUW holds organizing parley . . . AFL-CIO urges Congress to reject subminimum wage . . . Air Line Pilots threaten to suspend service over safety issues . . . Labor Secretary Marshall hits Reagan task force proposal to dismantle CETA program as "American tragedy" . . . Congressional staff study says nation needs 15 million new jobs during 1980s . . . Gannon calls annual death, injury toll to Fire Fighters "national disgrace" . . .

DECEMBER—*U.S. jobless rate hangs at 7.5% as economy slowly recovers . . . House passes import bill by 317 to 57 margin and authorizes the President to negotiate curbs on auto imports—hailed by UAW . . . House approves bill already passed by Senate to finance cleanup of chemical spills and toxic waste . . . Health experts urge national health plan for pregnant women, children . . . ACTWU workers vote on $5 million back pay settlement to end 24-year dispute with Darlington, S.C. textile mills . . . OSHA works out alternative program with Chrysler to protect workers from lead and arsenic exposure; company makes commitment to eliminate exposure to arsenic and lead by January 1, 1987 . . . Kirkland receives Golda Meir Leadership Award and pledges American labor's support of Israel "to the last trumpet" . . . as we go to press, reports indicate that the hostages in Iran may be released sometime soon.*




United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Labor Omnia Vincit

Did You Know?

SEVENTEENTH OF A SERIES

General Offices In Washington Are At Brotherhood's Eighth Location

The Brotherhood was the first international union of North America to erect its own headquarters building and occupy it in its entirety, when it opened Indianapolis offices in 1909.

Over the past 100 years, since its birth in August, 1881, the United Brotherhood has called eight different locations "home."

Although it was founded in Chicago, the Brotherhood operated for the first few months of its life out of provisional headquarters in St. Louis. It was from these headquarters at 911 19th Street, St. Louis, that the original convention call was sent out.

In these early years, the Brotherhood seemed to move headquarters frequently. In December, 1881, only four months after its founding, it moved its official headquarters to 184 Williams Street, New York City. The Brotherhood remained there for three years.

Then, in November, 1884, a notice appeared in the *Carpenter* magazine, informing the members that the headquarters had moved to Cleveland. The only address given was "Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio."

Three years later, the Brotherhood changed location again. This time an announcement was made in the January, 1887 *Carpenter* that the new address was "476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia."

The Brotherhood moved several times within the city of Philadelphia. The masthead of the October, 1888 *Carpenter* listed the headquarters address as "124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia." Eleven years later, the May, 1899 issue of the *Carpenter* indicated the official address as "Lippencott Building, 46 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia."

A major decision was made in 1902 when the Atlanta, Ga. Convention voted to move the headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind., which was then one of the most populated cities of the nation. In January, 1903, the move was made, and the Brotherhood set up shop in seven rooms on the fifth floor of the Stevenson Building. The following year, the building changed its name to the State Life Building.

By this time the Brotherhood was ready to build its own headquarters. The next General Convention authorized the officers to investigate the possibility of buying ground and erecting a building in Indianapolis. After careful consideration, the officers decided that property at 222 East Michigan Street was an ideal location for the organization. The site was purchased and the building contract was officially signed.

In May, 1909, the Brotherhood officially moved into its new, brick and stone International Headquarters, a building erected at a cost of $100,000. At this time, the organization consisted of 178,000 members in 1,906 local unions. Average wages ranged from 40¢ to 50¢ an hour, and the six-day week was in vogue throughout the construction industry.

The dedication ceremonies for the building were held on July 22 of that year. In an announcement of the dedication, General Secretary Frank Duffy indicated pride in the new building when he said, "On that day thousands of the citizens of Indianapolis will realize what the founders, builders and guardians (of our Brotherhood) determined should be its aim and purpose, viz.: that the laborer and his labor should be among those things which advance the civilization of the world.

". . . So it is that on July 22, 1909, these thousands of people will have and enjoy the realization that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will present to their view an inspiring manifestation; in fact the very evidence of such effort, efficiency and growth of man's wonderful strength and energy of mental and physical achievement in that they will look upon a grand, substantial structure erected, owned, finished, and furnished by organized labor, to remain a lasting evidence of that class accomplishment."

According to General President William Huber, the United Brotherhood was the first union to erect its own headquarters. In a report to the 1908 Convention, he said, "It will be a credit to the Brotherhood and will be the first building ever occupied and owned in its entirety by a national organization, as far as I can learn."

The headquarters at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, served as the official home of the Brotherhood for more than half a century. Tenants of the building included the Teamsters, Barbers, and Typographical unions. The men who worked in these halls saw many achievements for labor. They succeeded in building the labor movement into a strong and vital part of the North American way of life.

In 1954, at the Brotherhood's 27th General Convention, five resolutions were introduced to move the headquarters to Washington, D.C. A general referendum vote of the membership in 1955 sustained the action.

The reasons for wanting to move were straightforward. The Brotherhood wished to establish "closer liaison with government offices on labor-related matters." Washington, D.C. was the home of the Congress, as well as the Department of Labor, the National Labor Relations Board, and many other Federal agencies which were gaining influence in labor legislation. In addition, the AFL-CIO and many unions had already established Washington headquarters.

As M.A. Hutcheson said, "To do our part for the labor movement and to make our voice heard as a safeguard to the rightful jurisdiction of our Brotherhood from raids by friends and foe alike, we do a much better job at close range."

The building committee, representing the General Executive Board, consisted of First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, General Secretary R. E. Livingston, and Board Members Raleigh Rajoppi, Henry Chandler, and James O. Mack. The committee made a thorough investigation of more than 20 possible building sites near Capitol Hill and eventually decided on a 60,000 square foot lot with 35 feet facing Constitution Avenue, 412 feet on Louisiana Avenue, 312 feet on Second Street, and 27 feet on Indiana Avenue. The Brotherhood purchased the property for $2 million.

In December, 1959, construction of the building began. The Chicago-based firm Holabird and Root supervised the erection of the building. The General Contractor was John A. Volpe of Malden, Mass. and Washington, D.C., who was president of the Associated General Contractors of America. Two years later, in September, 1961, the building was opened, and the entire staff moved from Indianapolis.

One year later, the dedication ceremonies were held, and President M. A. Hutcheson said, in retrospect, "We are all mindful on this occasion of how far the Brotherhood has come. In August of 1881, 36 Carpenters founded this organization. We dedicate a building today — but more than that — we dedicate ourselves in the noble tradition of this Brotherhood."

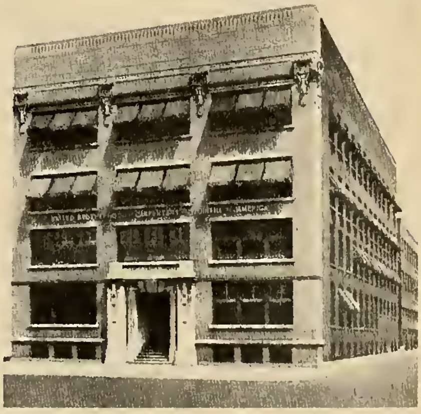
Since it moved from Indianapolis, the United Brotherhood has maintained its headquarters at 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., "just a stone's throw from the nation's capitol." The building, consisting of a basement, five floors, and a pent-house for mechanical and elevator equipment, has been described as a "monument to craftsmanship at its highest." In line with all of the buildings on Constitution Avenue, it has an exterior of Georgia Marble. The beautiful woodwork is found on the inside. At least 20 rooms are paneled in different species of wood, including cherry, oak, American walnut, and teak. Even the handrails on the stairs are made of African mahogany. The Washington D.C. Building Congress chose the Carpenters Building as having the best trim and paneling, as well as workmanship, in the District of Columbia, during 1961.

Old Glory was raised for the first time on the striking stainless steel flagpole in front of the new Washington, D.C. headquarters building. Participating in the ceremonies (left to right) were: First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, Second General Vice President O. William Blaier, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, and Architect Holabird.

General President M. A. Hutcheson officiated at the placement of the cornerstone, becoming a trowel tradesman temporarily. In the copper cornerstone box went a number of items of historical significance, including copies of the Carpenter constitution and by-laws, union roster and other papers which indicated the healthy state of the Carpenters' Union in 1961.

A photograph taken in 1960 showing the progress of construction of the General Offices in the final phases. The headquarters auditorium is in the left foreground.

The series of headquarters maintained by the Brotherhood over the past century—from rented rooms in St. Louis to its magnificent structure in the nation's capital—is in one way reflective of the progress we have made as a trade union in the North American labor movement. In 100 years, we have grown from a tiny organization of 12 local unions and 2,042 members to a powerful organization of close to 800,000 members. And during this time we have always kept to the course established a century ago by our founders—we have dedicated ourselves to improving the lot of hard-working North Americans.



The former General Offices at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary and Editor John S. Rogers, center, and Associate Editor Roger Sheldon, left, accept two 1980 Journalistic Awards from ILPA Secretary-Treasurer Allen Zack.

Carpenter Takes Two Awards In Labor Press Competition

The Carpenter, your official journal, has been informed that it is a winner in the 1980 Journalistic Awards Contest of the International Labor Press Association.

In fact, it won in two categories—a First Award for Best Front Cover and an Award of Honor for General Excellence.

There were 1,055 entries from 157 publications in the 1980 competition, with 123 winning entries, according to James Cesnik, president of ILPA. The 1980 contest judged journalistic performance during the 1979 calendar year.

The judges had this to say about our winning entries:

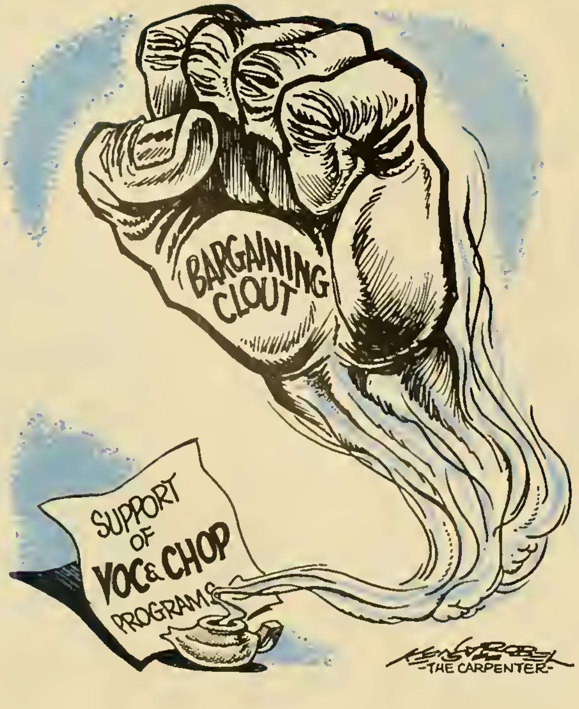
- "The Carpenters can take pride in this magazine. It combines national news and local news and adds special reports from Washington and Ottawa. The articles are brief and interesting and amply illustrated."
- "The magazine consistently creates some of the finest covers. The June 1979 cover (*the winning cover*) shows a painting of a carpenter's tool box and surrounding the closed box are the various tools of the carpenter's trade. Below the excellent painting is a quotation on the freedom, happiness and satisfaction in doing one's best work."

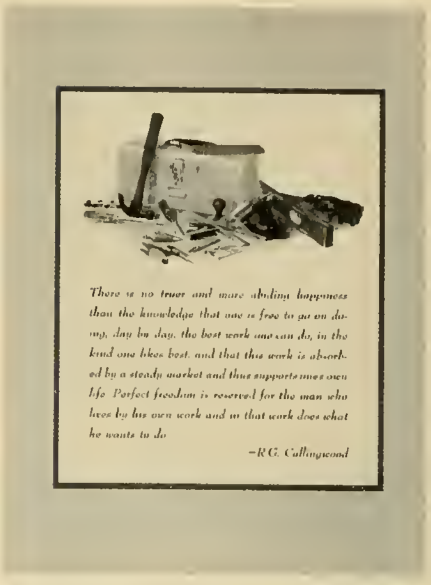
In their overall report on the competition, the judges stated that the labor press is doing a better job than ever of bringing union members news of labor developments that is overlooked or distorted by the mass media.

"Readers are getting a better sense than ever before of the credibility and reliability of the labor press, which is effective as a countervailing force to the daily news. . . . The high quality of the writing stands out above all other factors," they said.

GET THE JOB DONE IN '81

Two Brotherhood programs need your continued support during the new year—VOC, the Volunteer Organizing Committee work in industrial plants, and CHOP, the Coordinated Housing Organizing Program. More members mean more strength when dealing with employers at the bargaining table. Support the VOC and CHOP programs in your local union.





There is no truer and more abiding happiness than the knowledge that one is free to go on doing, day by day, the best work one can do, in the kind one likes best, and that this work is absorbed by a steady market and thus supports one's own life. Perfect freedom is reserved for the man who lives by his own work and in that work does what he wants to do.

—R.G. Collingwood

Our award-winning cover of June 1979 was subsequently reproduced on a back cover of The Carpenter. We have a limited number of copies of this back cover, as shown above, which are suitable for framing and which may be obtained by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to: The Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Gov't Official-Member Dies in Virginia

Chris W. Jorgensen, 74, a former government official and a retired partner in a Virginia building design firm, died of cancer recently.

Jorgensen, who lived in Arlington, Va., was born in Lake Forest, Ill., and grew up in Racine, Wis. He became a carpenter there and joined the Brotherhood, an organization to which he belonged for 55 years. In the 1930s, he was president, of the Racine Trades and Labor Council.

In 1936, be began his career with the federal government as Wisconsin State director of the Workers Education Program, a project of the Works Progress Administration. In 1942, he joined the labor relations staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In 1946, he moved to Washington and became a technical advisor on prefabricated housing with the National Housing Agency. Two years later, he went to China as a labor attache with the State Department. He was in Shanghai when the Chinese Communists took over the city toward the end of the overthrow of the Chaing kai-Chek regime.

Mr. Jorgensen later was a specialist on labor affairs for the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany.

In 1952, he returned to the Washington area and joined Hugh Johnson Associates, Inc. He remained there until his retirement in 1970. He later was a part-time instructor at the Washington, D.C., apprentice training center.

A SUBMINIMUM WAGE, now being pushed by conservatives in Congress, would threaten adults, minorities and women in low-wage occupations as employers seek teenagers to take their places. Business strongly favors a youth differential while labor sees it undermining the federal wage-hour law. The issue will stir a legislative battle in the new Congress. This Los Angeles worker is a member of the Service Employees. SEIU photo via PAI Photo Service.

Lower Wage Floor for Youth A 'Cure Worse Than Ailment'

The following appeared as an editorial in the Washington Post, Nov. 14, 1980.

For several years the idea of legislating a lower minimum wage for youth has been simmering on the congressional back burner, flaring up now and then to throw terror into the heart of organized labor. Although it is a serious idea, Ronald Reagan's attempt even to discuss the subject in the campaign was greatly distorted and attacked by his opponents. But now, with Mr. Reagan elected and the Republicans ascendant in the Senate, Sen. Orrin Hatch, the heir-apparent to the chairmanship of the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee, has announced his intention to introduce such a bill at the start of the new session.

Economists keep emphasizing that a strong economy is the biggest factor in improving job prospects for the young, but few would argue that lowering teen-age wages wouldn't increase youth employment somewhat. The question is how much and at what cost—to whom?

SMALL PERCENTAGE

Available evidence shows that each 10% decrease in the overall minimum wage, relative to average manufacturing wages, might increase youth employment by between 1 and 3%, and somewhat more if the wage reduction were limited to youth.

Translating this into expected levels for 1981, you get a 25% reduction, such as Sen. Hatch has proposed, producing between 85,000 and 255,000 jobs for youth. If all the new jobs were taken by youth currently in the labor force, this would lower the youth unemployment rate (now at 18.4%) by less than 3 percentage points at the outside.

Some and perhaps many of the additional jobs for youth would come at the expense of either school work or . . . work formerly done by low-wage adults. Neither prospect is appealing, and in the latter case there are immediate budget and social costs as well. About 70% of low-wage workers are adults and, unlike low-wage teenagers, the great majority of them are from lower income families. Many have dependents to support. Displaced from their jobs by relatively cheap teenage labor, these adults and their families are likely to end up on unemployment or welfare rolls.

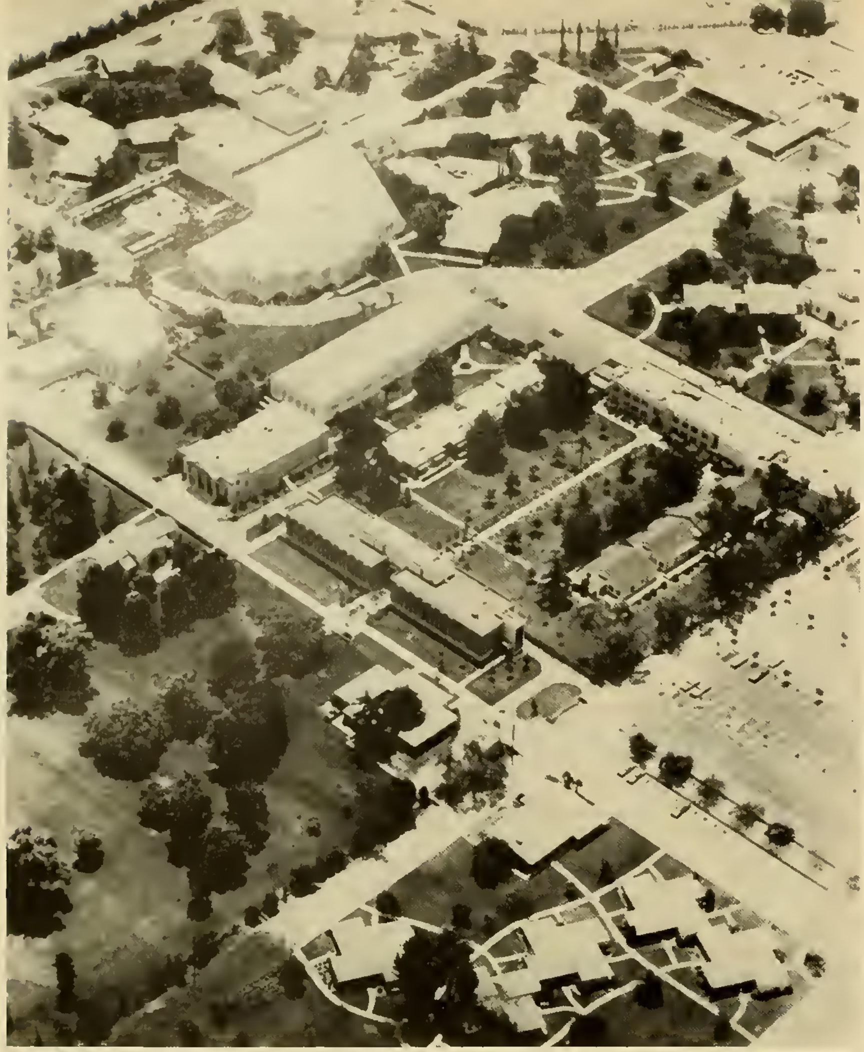
That brings us to one more question. Is this really a problem requiring government action now? It is true that the measured youth unemployment rate is high, relative to the adult rate. But it is also true that a higher proportion of youth are working than ever before. About 46% of youth aged 16 to 19 are now employed, even in the midst of a recession, compared with 38% 10 years ago. And very few of these teen-agers are working because they really need to. Many experts view high unemployment rates among youth as a normal part of the school-to-work transition. They also say that demographics may solve the youth unemployment problem as the number of youths entering the labor market in the next 10 years will decrease by over 4 million compared with an increase of almost 3 million in the last decade.

An urgent problem does exist among minority youth, particularly in inner cities. Black teen-age unemployment has been between 30% and 40% for the last several years, and many more black than white youths are both poor and out of school.

SUBURBAN BOUNTY

But it is the better equipped white suburban youth who are likely to be the main beneficiaries of youth wage differentials. In fact, minority youth might be made worse off as their low-wage parents get displaced by youthful job-takers.

Putting all this together, you can conclude two things: One is that if there is a long-run youth employment problem (and we're not so sure there is), it isn't clear that a youth subminimum wage is the proper remedy for it. The other is that it still isn't clear that the side effects of the cure wouldn't be worse than the original ailment. This one looks to us like a prime candidate for inaction.



The City of Hope National Medical Center from the air.

LABOR SUPPORTS THE CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

You get a call from the doctor. The lab report is back and the findings are positive: you have cancer.

Your smoking habit has finally caught up with you! The doctor says you have emphysema!

Your little daughter hasn't been herself lately. You've taken her for a check-up and learned that she has . . . diabetes!

Where do you turn when these frightening catastrophic diseases hit your life? Many thousands throughout America contact the labor-supported City of Hope National Medical Center at Duarte, California. Here, personalized care of superb quality is provided at no cost to patients stricken with cancer, leukemia, emphysema, diabetes, and many other dreaded afflictions so widespread among working people.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, together with the many other International Unions throughout America, has pledged itself to local union and district council support of this unique medical facility that is so significantly linked to the lives of working people. Our support through voluntary contributions is vital to the sustenance of this hospital's practice of providing medical care without cost. It is essential to this medical center's capability in research, the seeking out of new knowledge of these catastrophic diseases, the creation of new technology for more effective treatment, cure and prevention.

RESEARCH SUCCESSES

Progress made in research areas continually improves the quality of our lives. This has been borne out by many remarkable examples including the recent breakthrough in diabetes. For generations, diabetics, for whom insulin is vital to life, have depended on the natural supply of insulin obtained from farm animals. But the growing number of diabetics (more than a million in America, today) has dramatically reduced this source of supply and threatened a medical crisis of devastating proportions. This frightening challenge was successfully met by a brilliant team of City of Hope scientists who created insulin in a laboratory, a feat that was heralded throughout the entire world of medicine. As a result, a world crisis has been eliminated, and biological factories will soon meet the fantastic needs of insulin by producing it in mass quantities and at low cost.

Thousands of contributions to medical science have emerged from the world-famous research laboratories at the City of Hope to benefit all humanity and in all these significant advances, the trade unionists of America, through their generous annual support of this medical center, have played a dramatic role. No other gesture could so remarkably symbolize the philosophy to which we all subscribe — "We Are Our Brother's Keeper."

This philosophy has had new emphasis over the past year in Occupational Health, an arm of medicine urgently needed in our industrial society. A grant

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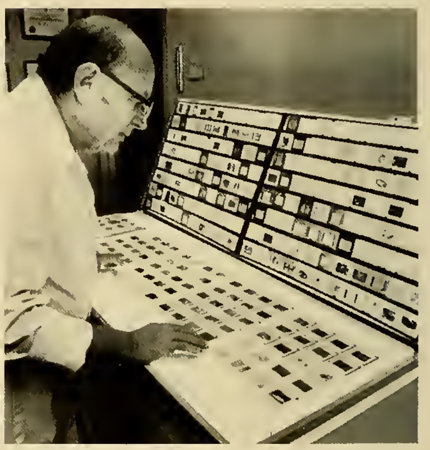


Dr. Henry Rappaport, chairman of Anatomic Pathology at the City of Hope, checks slides of patients. An outstanding cancer authority, Dr. Rappaport also directs the National Pathology Reference Center for Clinical Lymphoma Studies.

A City of Hope research biochemist works at a maze of test tubes, flasks and columns to unravel the mysteries of health and disease.

The Evaluation Advisory Board for the Brotherhood's Industrial Safety and Health Project held its first meeting on November 6 at the General Office in Washington, D.C. Participants included the following, starting in the foreground, center, and going clockwise, Walter Malakoff, staff economist; Andrea Hricko, parttime program consultant; Dr. Edwin Holstein, parttime medical consultant; John Casinghino, representing Apprenticeship and Training Technical Director James Tinkcom; Assistant General Counsel Kathy Krieger; Roger Sheldon, associate editor, The Carpenter; Robert Pleasure, associate general counsel; Joseph L. Durst, Jr., director of the project; Joseph Pinto, director of the Brotherhood's industrial department; and Mary Davis, industrial department.

Regional OSHA Training Sessions Set; Workplace Hazards Under Study

With funds recently granted by the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, plus its own funds and facilities, the Brotherhood's Industrial Department has launched a major effort to identify and combat hazards in the workplace and to make members and management aware of workplace dangers.

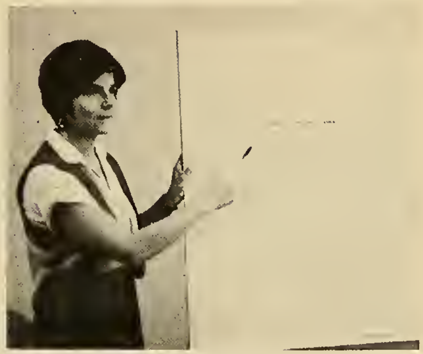
A series of training workshops have already been scheduled at several locations, and plans for four others are on the brink of confirmation. First sessions were to be held in Lebanon, Eugene, and Roseburg, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash. Another session, with an estimated 100 local industrial leaders in attendance, has been scheduled by the Indiana Industrial Council for Lafayette, Ind. January 17. Another gathering is set for Albuquerque, N.M., July 18, and still another by the Midwestern Industrial Council on April 24.

An evaluation advisory board composed of "in house" and outside professional advisors and key staff personnel met at the General Office in Washington on November 6 to review activities performed under the OSHA project since last August and to consider future plans. Board members heard a summary report from Project Director Joseph L. Durst, Jr., on the work of his office. Highlights of that report included: plans for the development of a research center and library, a current review of training materials from similar programs funded by OSHA, the continuing search for additional professional personnel, and plans for extensive training materials to be prepared and made available to Brotherhood industrial local unions.

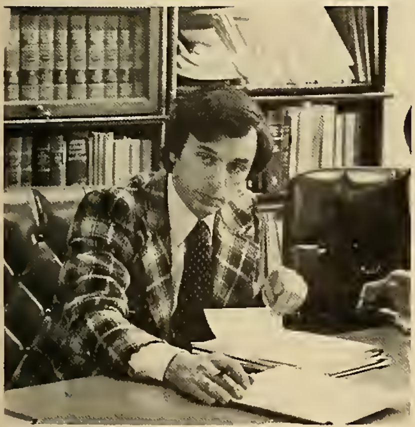
Special Assistant For OSHA Program

Andrea M. Hricko has been appointed to help launch the Brotherhood's recently-funded occupational health and safety program for industrial members. She will work as a part-time assistant to Health and Safety Director Joseph L. Durst and will help to set up regional training programs in hazard recognition and control and to develop a manual on workplace hazards faced by UBC industrial members.

Hricko has extensive experience in training union representatives in occupational health and safety. From 1975 to 1979 she conducted labor-related health and safety programs for the Labor Occupational Health Program, which is part of the University of California's Center for Labor Research and Education in Berkeley. While there she published a handbook and co-produced a documentary film on health and safety for women at work, both of which have been widely used in union programs. She also served for two years on the Secretary of Labor's National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health. Hricko holds a Master's degree in public health from the University of North Carolina.



Andrea Hricko will help to set up regional training programs. Here she plans seminar locations on an office map.



Dr. Edwin Holstein of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York will serve as physician consultant to the OSHA program.

Medical Advisor For OSHA Project

Edwin Holstein, M.D., instructor of occupational and environmental health in the Department of Community Medicine at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, will serve as a medical advisor for the Brotherhood's recently-funded occupational safety and health project for industrial members. Holstein works in the Mount Sinai School of Medicine with another well-known occupational safety and health expert, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff.

Holstein received his M.D. degree from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in 1971. He completed his internship and junior and senior residencies in Internal Medicine at Boston City Hospital and his residency in Community Medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Prior to his medical education, Holstein received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Biology from Harvard University and a Master of Science in Psychology from M.I.T.

As physician consultant for the Brotherhood's safety and health project, Holstein will consult with an industrial hygienist, including reviewing training materials dealing with carcinogens and other industrial health hazards. He will design, with the industrial hygienist, a Health Data Reporting System for the local safety and health committees that will help staff members to further identify workplace hazards. Finally, Holstein will serve on the Evaluation Advisory Board for the project and will serve as a consultant on technical questions which might arise during the study.

General Representatives Briefed in Two Week-Long Seminars

General Officers and staff briefed the general representatives on the work ahead in 1981. At top left, General Treasurer Charles Nichols discusses financial planning and legislation. Top right, General Secretary John Rogers and General President William Konyha discuss general policies for the 80s. Lower left, Associate General Counsel Robert Pleasure reviews legal developments. Lower right, Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen and Asst's. to the Gen. Pres. Richard Cox and Jim Davis.

Intensive, week-long "leadership institutes" for the United Brotherhood's general representatives were held in November, under an official call from General President William Konyha.

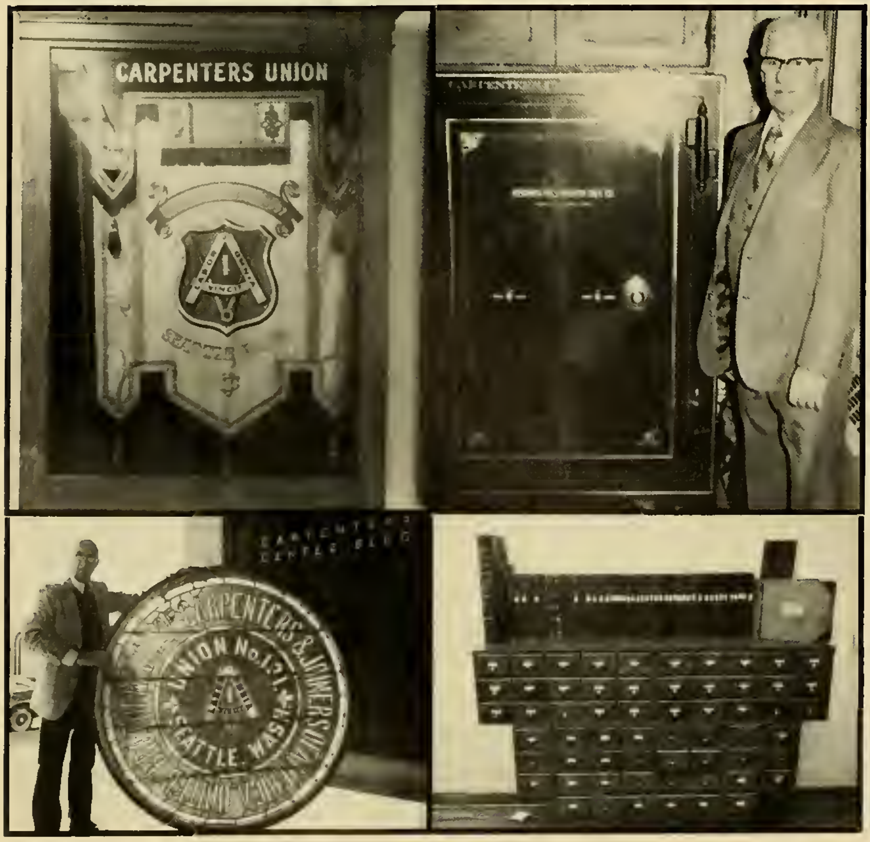
The general representatives, who are normally on duty throughout every region of the United States and Canada, assembled in two separate groups for refresher courses on arbitration procedures, work with the Impartial Disputes Board, organizing, report writing, and other subjects. In addition to five full days of classroom work, the general reps had two nights of "homework" in which they researched arbitration cases and did sample report writing.

The sessions were held October 26-31 and November 16-21 at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, an extensive campus of classrooms and dormitories maintained by the AFL-CIO in the suburban community of Silver Spring, Md., outside Washington, D.C.

Programs for the two institutes were identical, except that the sessions on arbitration during October were led by Professor Mario Bognanno, and the November sessions were under the leadership of Professor Higdon Roberts.

General Officers and staff members were assisted in their program presentation by Center Director Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., and William Gillam and Gordon Cole of the Center staff.

Seattle Local Has Mementos of Its Own for Brotherhood's Centennial Observance



Next August, the United Brotherhood will mark its 100th birthday in spectacular ceremonies at the 34th General Convention in Chicago — city of our birthplace.

As the anniversary approaches, many local unions and district, state, and provincial councils are digging into their early records and storerooms for memorabilia from the early days of their organizations.

Local 131, Seattle, Wash., has turned up many noteworthy items of historical value, including those shown at left:

Top left: An early union banner mounted, framed and now on display.

Top right: Secretary-Treasurer Robert Simon shows the local's antique but still serviceable office safe.

Lower left: The original stained-glass emblem which in 1906 was on the east wall of the local's second home — Seattle's old Ritz Hotel.

Lower right: The original membership books and records of the local union from October, 1897, to the present stand atop an historic old wooden filing cabinet which goes back to the beginnings of the local. The original due-book file is the top left portion of the cabinet. The top right hand portion was added in 1940, and the bottom half was added in 1945.

The local union also has many early photographs and additional historical records.

First Seminar Group of General Representatives

Fred Hoehler, Jr., director of the George Meany Labor Studies Center, front row, left, (in the light-colored jacket) with General Officers Campbell, Konyha, and Rogers and the following general representatives: First row, from left, on the steps, Lloyd Larsen, Carmichael, Calif.; Mitchell McCandless, Calvert City, Ky.; E. Louis Heath, Tucson, Ariz.; George Henegar, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Patrick Mattei, Richmond, B.C.; Thomas Strickland, Savannah, Ga.; Fred Carter, Cedar Hill, Tex.; Fred Purifoy, Conway, Ark.; John W. Pruitt, Riverton, Ill.; Samuel Ruggiano, Fulton, N.Y.; and Leo Petri, Uniontown, O. Second row, from left: Edward Ryan, Toronto, Ont. (partly hidden from camera); Al Rodriquez, Santa Fe, N.M.; John L. Diver, Washington, D.C.; Warren Grimm, New Brighton, Pa.; H. P. Johnson, Casper, Wyo.; Leonard Zimmerman, Lansing, Mich.; Paul Cecil, San Diego, Calif.; Guy D. Adams, Olympia, Wash.; R. H. Clay, Falkville, Ala.; Edward McGuffee, Utica, Miss.; James Hunt, North Merrick, L.I., N.Y.; Norman Neilan, Pierre, S.D.; E. Jimmy Jones, North Miami, Fla.; Eugene Shoehigh, Omaha, Neb.; and Michael Beckes, Girard, O.

Second Seminar Group of General Representatives

Shown with Center Director Hoehler and two of the General Officers, in front, are the following general representatives: First row, from left, Robert Harris, Kalispell, Mont.; George Walish, Newtown Square, Pa.; Richard Griffin, Shrewsbury, Mass.; Gene Hill, Shreveport, La.; William Michalowski, Laurel Springs, N.J.; Dean Sooter, Rolla, Mo.; G. A. McNeil, Austin, Tex.; Wayne Pierce, Salinas, Calif.; Guy Dumoulin, St. Basile le Grand, Que.; William Bronson, Auburn, N.Y. Second row, from left, Leo Fritz, Saskatoon, Sask.; Paul Welch, Brighton, Colo.; Paul Richards, Waterford, Calif.; Ben Collins, El Paso, Tex.; William Nipper, Riverdale, Ga.; Neil Hapworth, Winslow, Me.; Derrick Manson, Willowdale, Ont.; Pavel Urgel, North Hollywood, Calif.; Carl Soderquist, Stoneham, Mass.; Howard Christensen, St. Paul, Minn.; Morris Eastland, Gardner, Kans.; Robert Sauer, Cincinnati, O.; Ronald Stadler, Madison, Wis.; John McMillan, Warren, Mich.; and Robert Welty, West Elizabeth, Pa.

Ottawa Report

10,000 SAY: "ONTARIO CAN WORK"

Ten thousand trade unionists from across Ontario marched on Queen's Park October 18 to demand government action on escalating layoffs, plant shutdowns, and public sector cutbacks.

The demonstration was the kick-off to an Ontario Federation of Labour campaign around the theme "Ontario Can Work."

Addressing the crowd, OFL president Cliff Pilkey took issue with legislation to deal with plant closings, introduced by Labour Minister Robert Elgie only four days before the rally.

Pilkey said the legislation does not meet the OFL's four major demands: justification by corporations of shutdowns and major layoffs; legislation to provide severance pay in the amount of one week's wages for each year of service; six month's mandatory notice of termination; and fully portable pensions.

Pilkey also condemned Prime Minister Trudeau and the provincial premiers for focussing their efforts on the constitution.

"We want them to recognize a program of full employment as a top priority," he said.

HUSBANDS AND PENSIONS

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women recently reported another "put down" of male workers. Husbands are no substitute for a good pension, declared the council, which found that the ancient myth among married women that they'll always have a husband to look after them is the major cause of widespread poverty among Canada's widows.

MINISTRY OF FORESTS FINED

The Ministry of Forests has been fined $6,300 by the British Columbia Workers' Compensation Board for noncompliance of the province's safety regulations. The fines came following complaints by the B.C. Government Employees' Union that the government's poor safety record could be attributed to a lack of accountability in individual ministries.

"We're talking about millions of dollars each year due to time lost from accidents and disease," said BCGEU president Norm Richards. "Because the government is exempt from premium assessments per worker, unlike private companies in the province, there is much less accountability when it comes to safety."

He added that by incorporating direct premium assessments to government ministries, the number of accidents causing death and injury would be cut drastically and there would be a sizeable saving to B.C. taxpayers.

"The BCGEU wants to cut out this 'blank cheque' philosophy where WCB claims are paid at the end of the year out of general revenues by the Ministry of Finance," Richards said. "Our union would like to commend the WCB Inspection Department for reinforcing the 1974 government decision that ministries are not exempt from penalty."

DEFENDING PUBLIC WORKERS

To most editorialists the solution is easy: ban all strikes in the public sector.

That simplistic answer to a very complex question gets short shrift in a new book by the former chairman of the British Columbia Labour Relations Board.

Paul Weiler says that a strike ban strips a union of its main countervailing force in negotiating with an employer that may not be willing to bargain in good faith. And anything that replaces the strike--whether it's compulsory arbitration or final offer selection--simply isn't as effective in promoting serious negotiations which promote hard bargaining.

'STRIKE'—QU'EST-CE QUE C'EST?

When 1,200 members of the federal government's translators' union were ready to walk off their jobs in a recent pay dispute, they were fascinated to discover that the federal mediator assigned to handle their case was named Kenneth Strike.

Metal Trades Parley Presses For Revival of Shipbuilding Industry

A coordinated campaign to revive the American shipbuilding industry and creation of a stronger trade union structure to unify collective bargaining were the basic goals established by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.'s first national shipbuilding conference.

More than 150 delegates from MTD councils on both coasts, as well as in Gulf and Great Lakes ports, attended the two-day meeting. The councils hold bargaining rights at both private and federal shipyards.

Although seven guest experts from labor, industry, government and the Navy addressed the sessions, the basic work of the conference, as MTD President Paul J. Burnsky predicted in his keynote address, was done in four simultaneous workshops, which met the first afternoon and reported the following morning.

The four workshops, and their proposals, were:

Legislative. Formation of an MTD legislative committee made up of one member from each of the 23 affiliated international unions, to coordinate labor and public support for congressional action on build-American and other measures to strengthen the shipbuilding industry.

Collective bargaining. Creation or activation of regional conferences in each of the four coastal areas; a meeting of their leadership with the MTD president to establish better communications, coordinated bargaining, a common contract expiration date and ultimately, uniform contract terms. (The West Coast councils already bargain with an employer association for a standard area agreement.)

Organizing. A comprehensive program in each council, not only to sign up workers in "right-to-work" states and federal installations where union shops are banned, but to educate members who are duespayers without being committed. (The committee prepared a detailed outline for such a program, designed for distribution to the councils.)

Federal sector. Separate resolutions denounced "continued anti-union tactics" by federal agencies; called for full use by councils of The Executive Order extending OSHA rights to federal establishments, and urged active support of legislation restricting contracting-out of federal work.

Kenneth Young, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, led off a list of guest speakers. Others who addressed the conference were John Nachtsheim, assistant administrator for the Maritime Administration; Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America; Vice Admiral Edward P. Travers, vice chief of Naval Materiel, and Ray A. Meyer, attorney adviser of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Commission on the Law of the Sea.

Adm. Isaac Campbell Kidd Jr. (retired), former NATO commander and chief of the Atlantic fleet, spoke of the Navy's strategical and tactical position.

Frank Drozak, president of the Maritime Trades Dept. and the SIU, called for wholehearted cooperation among all unions with maritime interests on all aspects of the continuing maritime problem.

Brotherhood participants in the National Shipbuilding Conference are shown above, with two MTD leaders. From left, the group includes: Elvet Whitelock, bus. rep., Local 470, Tacoma, Wash.; Gerald Davis, fin. sec., Local 2431, Long Beach, Calif.; Frank Rodriquez, Local 2431, Long Beach, Calif.; Hurley R. Guillotte, fin. sec. and bus. rep., Local 569, Pascagoula, Miss.; Paul Burnsky, president, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Joseph Pinto, director, Brotherhood industrial department; Roger Dawley, Local 1302, New London, Conn.; Saul Stein, Local 132, Washington, D.C., research and education director, MTD; Ted Knudson, fin. sec. and bus. rep., Local 1149, San Francisco, Calif.; and Gerald Krahn, Pacific Coast Marine Council.

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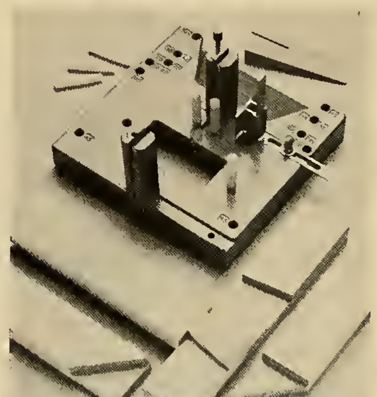

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Federal Law Entitles Veterans To Service Credit for Pensions

The Labor Department's Office of Veteran's Reemployment Rights (OVRR) reported that it opened 2,134 cases based on worker complaints during the fiscal year which ended September 30. A total of 2,144 cases were closed in the same period.

Some 30 million veterans and nearly 1 million reservists are entitled to various kinds of job and pension rights under federal law. However, apparently not too many veterans are aware of the law.

The following real-life examples show how the law helps the veteran and how the government will provide free legal aid, if necessary.

- Airline mechanic Benjamin R. Kidder thought his union contract entitled him to holiday pay for Memorial Day, even though he was on leave that day training with his National Guard Unit. When the company refused to pay him, he took his case to court.
- Raymond E. Davis, a retired power company employee, believed his 30 months of military service during World War II should have been included in figuring the amount of his pension benefits. He also went to court.
- Jerry W. Earls thought his seniority as a journeyman boilermaker should be assigned from the date he would have completed his apprenticeship had he not taken time out for military service, rather than from the date several years later when he actually completed the apprenticeship. He asked the court to decide the issue.

Each man won his case. The courts ruled that Kidder should receive his holiday pay, that Davis should get a larger pension, and that Earls should be assigned the earlier seniority date. In each case, the decision was based on provisions of the federal veterans' reemployment rights law—an employee protection law administered by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The purpose of the reemployment rights law is to ensure that men and women who serve in their country's military forces do not lose their jobs or other employment benefits because of such service. The law basically entitles veterans to reinstatement by their pre-service employers with the seniority, status and rate of pay they would have attained with reasonable certainty if they had not gone into the military.

The law also protects reservists and National Guard members from being discharged or denied any usual advantages of their employment because of their Guard or reserve activities. The courts have also held that they must be treated "as though they were still at work" and equally with other employees in regard to such things as the opportunity to work overtime or the right to work a full 40-hour week.

To be entitled to reemployment rights, a veteran must: (1) leave a position, other than a temporary position, to enter military training or service; (2) serve satisfactorily for periods not exceeding the time limits specified

Continued on Page 38

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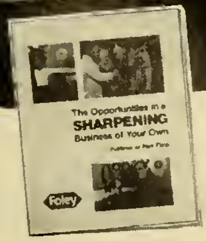

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WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

Camp for Underprivileged, Handicapped

Carpenter journeymen and apprentices of the Western Pennsylvania Council donated their time to the rebuilding of Camp Variety in Warrendale, Pa. Over 50 of our members, along with other members of the Building Trades gave of their time and skills on weekends to remodel and rebuild Camp Variety which aids underprivileged and handicapped children.—Photo by The Western Pennsylvania Carpenter

WHITTLED ORNAMENTS

The six-Foot Christmas tree at the home of Sherman Findley, retired 30-year member of Local 1243, Fairbanks, Ak., now living in Portland, Ore., is covered with 800 individual wooden ornaments, carved with a pocket knife by Brother Findley over the years.

TOP TOOL COLLECTOR

Kenneth Runkle, Business Agent for Local 215, Lafayette, Ind., was elected President of the Mid-West Tool Collectors' Association at a meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., October 11.

The Mid-West Tool Collectors' Association was founded in May, 1968. The purpose of the organization is to promote the preservation, study and understanding of ancient tools, implements and devices of the farm, home, industry, and shop of the pioneers;

- To study the crafts in which these objects were used and the craftsmen who used them;
- To share knowledge and understanding with others, especially where it may benefit restorations, museums, and like institutions;
- To accomplish this in the spirit of fun and fellowship.

As of October, the organization had 1,005 members. It has members in 44 of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, and England.

Members acquire tools by going to flea markets, farm sales, auctions, antique shops, buying, selling, and trading with the Club or from a friend who says "he had something hanging out in the garage or barn that belonged to Grandfather and I don't know what it is, come on over and get it."

If you'd like to join, write Runkle, c/o Local 215, 658 Main St., Lafayette, Ind. 47901.

TWIN CITIES GRANTS

For the second successive year, 15 $600 tuition-assistance scholarships were awarded by the Twin City, Minn., Carpenters District Council, to children of local union members affiliated with the council. Awards go to eight girls and seven boys.

The winners were selected by the district council's scholarship committee, consisting of Bill Lukawski, Local 1644, chairman; Leonard Brandt, Local 7; Ray Hamer, Local 548; Joseph Hammes, Local 596; Russell Domino, Local 851; Arnold Martin, Local 889; Jerry Beedle, Local 87; Ken Tschida, Local 1252; and Peter Budge, Local 1865. The committee collaborates with the University of Minnesota's Department of Financial Assistance personnel in selecting the winning candidates.

Seven scholarships are designated for the University of Minnesota and eight for other colleges in the area. Applicants may choose any one of the schools in these categories.

BUILD HOME RAMP

Brotherhood members donated their skills to build a ramp for Don Snider, a multiple sclerosis victim confined to a wheelchair. The project was arranged through the labor liaison of the Porter County United Way at Valparaiso, Ind. From Local 1485 are, from left: Business Agent Wayne Glotfelty, Floyd Hood and Jim Groff.

SHOOTS 72 AT 72

Frank Punda, right, of Local 1837, Babylon, N.Y., recently played a 72-stroke game at the Brentwood Golf Course on Long Island, N.Y. At age 72, that's good golfing. The club pro, Bill Luzi, congratulates him.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Amarillo Marks Its 75th Anniversary

Way back in 1905, when the Texas Panhandle was Southwest frontier, Local 665 was chartered. To mark the 75th anniversary, 550 members of the local union, wives, contractors, and friends assembled for a banquet October 16. The picture at right shows Bus. Rep. Bill Nielsen with the local's legal counsel, Tom Upchurch.

Illinois State's Attorney Thanks for Support

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL OF CARPEN
52 CONVENTION

While the recent General Election returns nationally were not to labor's favor, voters in Cook County, Ill., elected a longtime friend of the Carpenters and all of organized labor as state's attorney. He is former State Senator Richard M. Daley, the son of the late, great Mayor Richard J. Daley. The new state's attorney, now chief legal officer of Cook County, visited the 52nd annual convention of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters to express thanks for the support given by the Chicago District Council of Carpenters in his campaign. From left: General President William Konyha, Third District Board Member Anthony Ochocki, President Don Gorman of the Illinois State Council; Secretary-Treasurer Jack Zeilinga of the Illinois State Council; Richard M. Daley; Secretary-Treasurer Wesley Isaacson of the Chicago District Council; General Treasurer Charles E. Nichols; and George Vest, Jr., president, Chicago District Council.

New Local Paper For Orange County

The eight Brotherhood locals in Orange County, Calif., are now publishing *The Orange County Carpenter*, a lively little four-page newspaper, containing union and industry news for their members. Distributed by mail through the Santa Ana, Calif., Post Office, the paper covers apprenticeship training, collective bargaining, boycotts, and much more.

Advance Millwork Picketing Continues

The Central Illinois District Council is continuing its picketing efforts at Advance Millwork Co., Peoria, Ill., in an effort to negotiate a new contract. The company has been charged with unfair labor practices. In an attempt to discourage picketers, the company is encouraging suppliers and customers to cross the picket lines.

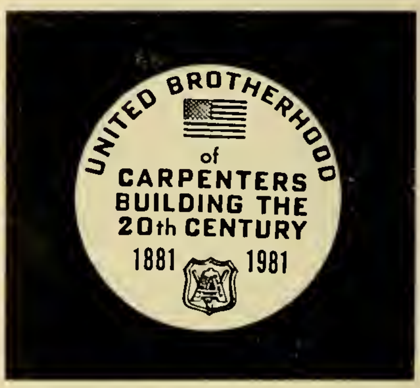
Local 35 Retirees Aid History Effort

As the Brotherhood approaches its centennial observance, next August, many local unions are beginning to assemble historical material about their organization and their industry.

Retired members of Local 35, San Rafael, Calif., are aiding in the effort. Frank Baptiste, a 52-year member, has dug up a book published in 1935 which shows members of the Brotherhood at work on the Golden Gate Bridge. W. Scovill, past recording secretary, has compiled some data related to the merger of Local 1710 of Mill Valley, Calif., with Local 35 in 1956.

Local 35's retirees' club is open to any retired Brotherhood member, according to Baptiste. Dues are $1 per month.

1981 Promotion



The Massachusetts State Council has begun early promotion of the Brotherhood's centennial observance with a 2¼-inch-wide pin, like the one above, which Bay Staters are wearing on and off the job.

Hard Work, 'Folded' Feelings Mark Progress Of Three Women Members of the Union

A decade or two ago, it was almost unheard of for a woman to enter the rank-and-file as a carpenter, a dockbuilder, or a millwright. But things are changing. The Brotherhood recognizes three women, in particular, who have joined its ranks in the name of hard work.

Twenty-eight-year-old Renee Doner of Local 5, St. Louis, Mo., was the first woman in her local's 96-year history to enter the union through the apprenticeship program. Initiated into the union in August, 1979, Doner now works as a trim carpenter for Waterhout Construction Co.

With a bachelor of arts degree in sociology from Washington University in St. Louis, Doner found a tight job market for sociologists. She became interested in the construction industry and applied for an apprenticeship with Local 5. Doner likes her job because she feels she "can be creative."

Laurie O'Gara is also a notable "first." She is the first fullbook, card-carrying female dockbuilder in Local 1456, New York, N.Y. Since she joined Local 1456, O'Gara has worked both as a welder and a dockbuilder. She recently completed one heavy construction job on the Long Island Sound. Previously a member of an Ohio piledrivers local and a trail bike rider and sky diver in her spare time, O'Gara also holds a certificate for hard-hat diving and for scuba diving instructing.

Kathleen White of Local 1102, Detroit, Mich., works as a millwright—a rare occupation for a woman. She has repaired boilers in power plants, overlayed turbines in steel plants, and installed nuclear turbines in nuclear power complexes. Before her work she "had never seen a chain fall, a come-along, a micrometer, a welding rod or leed, or an oxyacetylene torch," but today these tools are part of her daily life.

WHITE

White finds that "work is hard, the hours are long, but it all pays off in the end." She has special advice for women entering the Building Trades—"Take your feelings, fold them up into a small, small piece of material, put them in a little match box, and put them in a safe place until you return home. There is no place in the trades for hurt feelings."

●

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Your voice and vote are needed in the deliberations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Laurie O'Gara of Local 1456, New York City, prepares for a welding job aboard ship. She is a dockbuilder and holds a commercial diving certificate.

Renee Doner, the first female apprentice of Carpenters Local 5, St. Louis, Mo., was welcomed into the union by Fin. Sec. Rey Binder. With them, from left, are Jesse Favier, trustee; Bob Busch, vice president; the late Ed Thien, business representative; Norman Otto, recording secretary; and Fred Wellmann, conductor.

Kansas City Trains Proper Laser Usage

The increasing use of laser equipment in construction is causing concern, because lasers can be dangerous if not used correctly.

The Kansas City, Mo., Carpenters' District Council recently held workshops on the safe use of laser equipment in the construction industry.

The district council safety committee invited all interested parties representing crafts on projects involving building tradesmen to attend the workshop.

The two-hour workshops were conducted by Mike Larson, on assignment from the Office of the Director of OSHA, Washington, D.C. Almost 500 building tradesmen attended the sessions.

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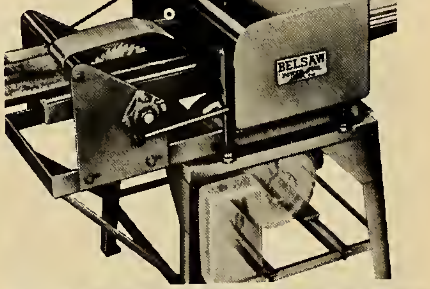

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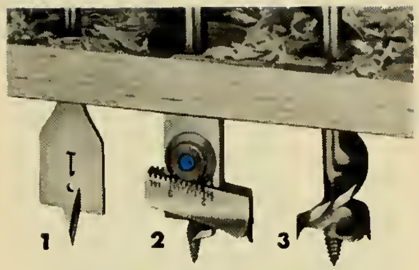

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Send check or money order for $16.95 and your name and address. We will rush you a Hydrolevel by return mail postpaid. Or—buy three Hydrolevels at dealer price - $11.30 each postpaid. Sell two, get yours free! No C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

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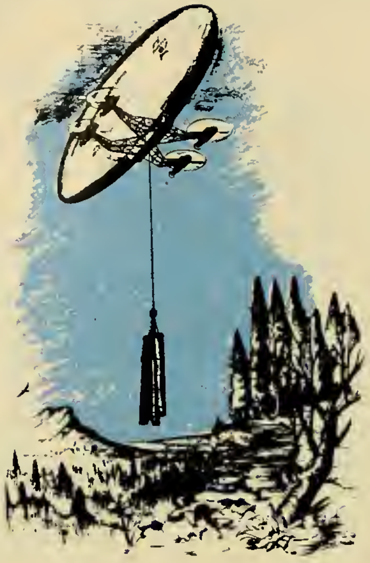


Big Copter-Blimps May Haul Remote Logs

Piasecki Aircraft of Philadelphia is developing a new, heavyduty airship which could spare the US logging industry thousands of dollars and hours of time by as early as 1982.

Called a heli-stat, the airship will be a cross between a helicopter and a blimp. It will consist of four helicopters, joined together by a metal frame. Above them will be attached a helium-filled bag, or aerostat, longer than a football field, designed to add lifting power. For extra mobility and speed, the helicopters will be fitted with small propellers instead of the customary tail rotors.

This new vehicle will eliminate the expensive process of road-building in remote areas where log harvesting is necessary. The airship will be able to lift 25 tons of logs at a time. It will be cheaper to operate than a helicopter, which economically can only be flown a mile with a full eight-ton load of logs.

If the helistat proves successful, other heavyweight airships could follow. The US Navy is interested in a behemoth that could lift 75 tons of cargo from ships and carry it to inland points up to 200 miles away. According to Norman Mayer, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration official, this would especially benefit countries without ports or direct access to the sea.

The US Coast Guard is also considering a smaller airship which would be powered by three or four tiltable engines that could push the vehicle forward at 60 mph or enable it to hover or take off and land much like a helicopter. This airship, able to stay out for 8 to 24-hour periods, would be used to police the 200-mile fishing limit and to carry out search and rescue missions, tasks that are more expensive with conventional ships and helicopters.

Senior Citizens Seek Building Funds

The National Council of Senior Citizens, NCSC, a non-profit organization serving the cause of America's elderly, has appealed to the Brotherhood for support of the National Senior Citizen Center Building Fund.

Rising office rents are threatening the NCSC's present location in Washington, D.C. And growing demands for office space by Big Business lobbying groups, public relations firms, and political action committees are forcing rents to spiral even higher. For these groups, office rent can be written off as a "business expense."

The only way that organizations such as the NCSC can solve their rent problems and remain in the nation's capital is to buy their own offices.

Consequently, the NCSC has made a downpayment on a building it hopes to occupy in June, 1981. It has set a fund-raising goal of one million dollars.

Donations of as little as $25.00 could

Continued on Page 38

MYTH OF THE MONTH
'Unions are too powerful'

This is one myth you want to approach very carefully.

How much power, for instance, is too much power?

For a right-wing politician courting votes and contributions from the captains of industry, any union power is too much power.

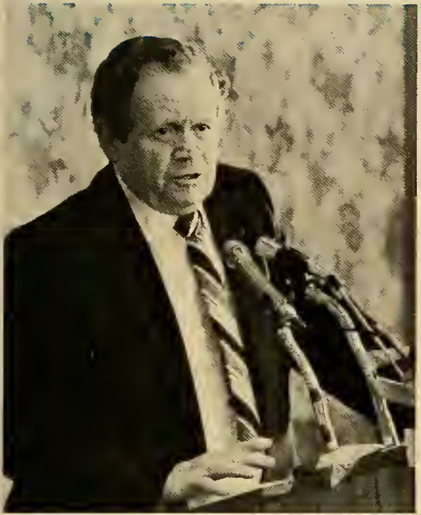
For an assembly-line worker in a noisy, hot and dirty factory, who feels shoved around by management, there's no such thing as too much union power.

Unions are powerful. We can make a multinational corporation nervous, command the attention of the presidency, get good contract settlements out of skinflint managements most of the time, get good social legislation passed that benefits all Americans.

But we're not exactly the ravening monsters that union-busters like to depict. Even the largest unions in terms of size and resources pale by comparison with multinational corporations. We still represent only one fourth of America's workers. We still have a ways to go before working conditions in America are utopian.

But don't tell anyone. Let the right-wingers keep screaming about how extremely powerful we are. Maybe it will turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

*—Ken Germanson,
Allied Industrial Worker*



CAMPBELL

Campbell Reports Progress in Apprenticeship

First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell keynoted the recent Apprenticeship Training Conference in Cleveland, O., in an address which reviewed some of the progress in apprenticeship and training during the late 1970s and the year just ended. His words are timely and to the point. The full text of his address follows:

I have had a long and steady interest in training—ever since, in fact, I served my own apprenticeship, back in the good old days. I had very practical related training. We measured, and cut, and fit until it satisfied the journeyman who taught us. We had practical lessons. No lectures. A pre-PETS kind of PETS. This was before programs in the 50's and 60's got sophisticated and bookish. Consequently, I was very pleased to see the PETS program develop, and take us back to the practical training.

These Conferences are very important to us. Eleven years ago at the General Office we conducted a series of instructors seminars. In 1969 and 1970 over 1,000 apprenticeship instructors and coordinators came to the General Office for these sessions.

As a result of those meetings, 10 years ago, in 1970 at the Contest in Denver, we started these Conferences on a one-day basis prior to the Contest. Interest was high. We expanded the Conference to two days of sessions. Six years ago we added the Midyear Conferences which are also successful and well attended. Each Conference has contributed to our progress.

These Conferences have provided a structure for us to directly learn from you what are your problems and what are your successes. From our discussions with you we became fully aware of our affiliate programs and their operation. We became aware of your problems and of your solution. By pooling our information great progress has been made.

Those of you who remember the beginning can recall with me how far we have come.

RESTRUCTURED RATING

Let's look at some of our developments. A first major adjustment was restructuring the rating form. The old rating form admitted inexperienced people with emphasis on their book ability. The new rating form emphasizes work experience, military experience, and pre-job training.

A second important development, was our definition for you, of appropriate disciplinary action, and the proper procedure for dismissing an apprentice from training. Our definition reduced the probability of successful legal action against the local committee, the local union, the management association, and the General Office.

A third adjustment was getting the Department of Labor to recognize "intent to hire" as a practical means of apprenticeship selection. Programs that have adopted this process are able to get greater numbers of apprentices into employment, are better able to meet their affirmative action plans for women and minorities, and are, further, admitting into apprenticeship persons who want to work—many of whom come from the nonunion work force, and are already work hardened and who appreciate the training opportunity.

PETS IMPLEMENTED

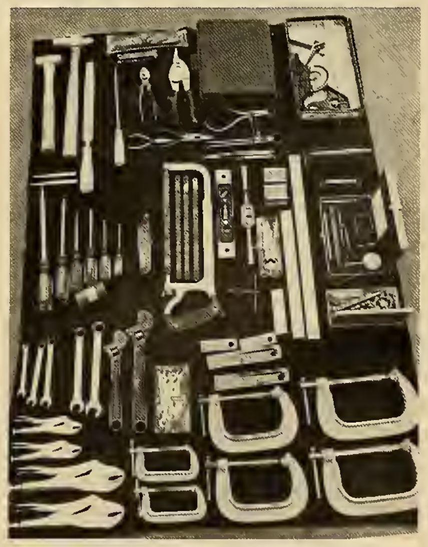
The most significant development has been the implementation of the Performance Evaluated Training System. Most of our affiliate programs have adopted this system and are having a great success with it. I want to commend those of you who have adopted PETS, on your initiative, your dedication, and your vigor. Your immediate action greatly impressed us. As you saw the opportunity to get practical training for your apprentices, you found the time and the money to get it rolling. We are aware it was not easy for you to adopt the new system. We are aware it took a great deal of work and planning and effort. We commend you on these efforts. You have done a very good job.

Continued on Page 24

1980 Contest Candids

Contestant Number 15 pins an identifying number to the shirt of a fellow contestant, as they are about to be briefed on their manipulative test.

Two hard-working contest judges not shown in the group pictures published in our December issue: Jack Tarbutt of Hamilton, Ont., UBC, left and Larry Meehan of Toronto, a management representative, right.



Points are scored by contestants in the annual International Apprenticeship Contest when they have the proper tools and they are in good order. This was the floor array of one millwright apprentice.

Carpenters, hang it up!

Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif.
(Patent Pending)

Clamp these heavy duty, non-stretch suspenders to your nail bags or tool belt and you'll feel like you are floating on air. They take all the weight off your hips and place the load on your shoulders. Made of soft, comfortable 2" wide red nylon. Adjust to fit all sizes

Try them for 15 days, if not completely satisfied return for full refund. Don't be miserable another day, order now.
Send check or money order to:

CLIFTON ENTERPRISES
4806 Los Arboles Place, Fremont, Ca. 94536
Please rush "HANG IT UP" suspenders at $19.95 each includes postage & handling California residents add 6½% sales tax ($1.20). Canada residents please send U.S. equivalent.
NAME ____________
ADDRESS ____________
CITY ________ STATE ______ ZIP ____
Please give street address for prompt delivery.

Put a Brotherhood emblem on your hard hat, too!

Lindsey Hope Parker, granddaughter of Roy W. Hundley, financial secretary of Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.

HARD HAT EMBLEM—Add the Brotherhood's official emblem to your hard hat. Your local union can now order Hard Hat Emblem Decals (with adhesive on the back) at $3.35 per hundred for distribution to your local membership. Individual members can order a single emblem, free of charge, by writing direct to the UBC Organizing Department at the General Office. Send all orders to: General Sec. John Rogers, UBC, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

CAMPBELL

Continued from Page 23

PETS has caught the attention of people throughout the industry and even throughout the world. We have had requests from the Japanese and from the Saudi Arabians for the use of our material. Since it was developed with per capita funding, for the need of our affiliate members, we have not released the material. We felt complimented, but we also knew our obligation to our membership.

Objective research people have been looking at PETS and evaluated it very positively. Specific research done for the Department of Labor by Kerschner Associates indicates that PETS is a great improvement over the traditional type of training. This research also indicates that the only—and I repeat only—true performance based training program in existence is your own PETS program.

RESEARCHER'S REPORT

A further recommendation of PETS is given by objective research in the report on the condition of apprenticeship internationally done for the Department of Labor by Dr. Reuben. Dr. Reuben states that PETS is a most significant development in apprenticeship in the international scene and recommends the adoption of our process by other craft areas.

As I stated above, I am happy with our progress. We look forward to more future positive adjustments.

For this Conference discussion topics of primary importance are: the need for pre-apprenticeship training. Persons accepted into apprenticeship with no prior work experience or training experience in the industry, are greatly benefited by a pre-apprenticeship experience that allows them to develop basic tool skills, basic measurement skills, and familiarization with basic processes. Employers are more likely to keep people who come into beginning work ready to go to work. There are some interesting pre-apprenticeship programs already developed. Chicago began this training years ago as have others. We are going to discuss ways of establishing pre-apprenticeship training at this Conference.

RECORD KEEPING

Record keeping is another item that needs discussion and possible adjustment. Some record keeping has become burdensome, time consuming, and money consuming. We should look at the record keeping system and keep only those records that are needed.

The next major undertaking of my office is the establishment of central training facilities. It is our wish to establish, around the country, training facilities complete with shops, living quarters, and mess facilities and staffed by experienced journeymen instructors. To these centers, affiliate programs could send their apprentices on a buy-in basis, for blocks of time. At this facility, we could offer training in pile driving, millwrighting, cabinet making, floor covering, as well as carpentry. Some programs find the cost of developing adequate shops, etc., prohibitive. It has deterred them from perfecting their manipulative training. We feel the central training facility would be very effective if properly developed. In combination with the PETS program we could do a real training job.

Vice President Campbell talks with a television news reporter during the recent 1980 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest in Cleveland, O.

Training has become big business. Our competition — the nonunion sector — is spending vast amounts of money to develop training. They are spending millions just for instructional material, and in some places the AGC and ABC are going in together. Our own programs are spending vast amounts of money on training. These Conferences are one of the ways in which we make our funding expenditures throughout the year more productive. As I review our affiliate programs, and their individual progress, I can see which program administrators have seriously attended the Conferences, contributed to the proceedings, and profited by the discussions. I commend you hard-working dedicated program directors for your efforts and your support. I am sure this Conference will be productive for you.

It is my pleasure to be with you and to work with you. We will not let the competition catch us asleep.

Beware Promoters on Labor's Birthday

The AFL-CIO has issued a warning that "some unscrupulous and unethical promoters" may sell advertising or merchandise to exploit the federation's commemoration during 1981 of the 100th anniversary of the labor movement.

"The AFL-CIO commemoration will not include any type of 100th anniversary program, 'special edition' newspapers, anniversary directory or any other type of publication which contains advertising," declared AFL-CIO Information Director Saul Miller and Centennial Coordinator Lee White.

They said the AFL-CIO will take legal action against anyone pursuing such activities in the name of the federation. They urged all unions to make unsuspecting businesses aware of this policy and notify the Better Business Bureau or local law officials in the event of any suspect advertising offers.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

Save Your Skin From Winter Woes

- Does your skin tend to "flake out" on you in winter or get rough, chapped or scaly?

Outdoor air tends to be drier in winter than summer, even in more humid areas. Wind and sun can have a parching effect. And heat-dried indoor air sucks moisture from your skin.

"Keep your living quarters well humidified, especially during the winter heating season," advised skin specialist Irwin I. Lubowe, M.D. Maintaining proper humidity may pay an extra health dividend—reduced likelihood of colds. Check into available humidifying measures and devices for your home and, if possible, place of work.

Very hot water and overuse of soap tend to have a drying effect. Especially if your skin is normally on the dry side, winter is not time to parch it further with too much soaking or scrubbing.

What about the natural oils you do lose? It may help to replace them at least temporarily with an appropriate lotion and bath oil, unless your complexion is oily. Places which tend toward dryness, such as knees, elbows and backs of ankles, may need particular attention. If you have special skin problems, your physician can make appropriate recommendations.

Chapping is less apt to occur if you dry face and hands thoroughly (but gently) after washing. Outdoors, protect your hands with mittens or gloves. Give your lips a protective coating.

Stop winter from making it rougher for normally rough skin areas. Use protective gloves to shield your hands from cleansers, soaps and detergents.

Tight clothing can rub you the wrong way if dry skin is a problem.

Reasons for dry skin may also go beneath the surface. One factor may be ". . . a reducing diet that greatly limits or even eliminates fats, which provide nourishment a healthy skin needs." And specialists point out that the skin's thickness and oil supply tend to lessen with advancing years.

In any season, your skin reflects your state of health. Good nutrition, good hygiene and adequate rest have a way of coming to the surface.

Maybe you can help keep your skin from getting "under the weather."

—American Physical Fitness
Research Institute (APFRI)

Keeping Your Brown Bag Lunches Safe

If you're fighting inflation with brown bag (or lunch box) lunches—or planning to join the ranks—the U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued an easy-to-read brochure on how to keep those lunches safe and wholesome.

The publication, "Safe Brown Bag Lunches," provides a number of simple safety tips on how to avoid food-borne illnesses. Also included among the tips are the kinds of meat and poultry products best suited for brown bag lunches and how to keep soups, stews and chili piping hot right up to lunchtime.

For a free copy of "Safe Brown Bag Lunches" write to: Information Div., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 26 Federal Plaza (Rm. 1653), New York, N.Y. 10278.

Hotline offers energy answers

A new Hotline on consumer energy problems has been established by the Department of Energy under its Energy Crisis Intervention Program. The Hotline will not provide direct information but will act as an information and referral service—telling callers which agencies are taking care of specific problems, and what numbers to call.

So, if you feel you've been overcharged for home heating oil or for gasoline at the local pumps, call the Hotline. They'll also supply the correct numbers to contact for information on financial aid in paying home heating bills, where to obtain fuel oil, tax credits for solar energy, advice on home insulation, and other energy-related matters. The national toll-free Hotline number is 800-424-9246. People living in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area should call 653-3437.

Help available for home healthcare

Fifty years ago it was common practice for people to be cared for in their homes when they were ill or recuperating from an injury, but in later years it has become more common to remain in a hospital or nursing home. Now, the trend is being reversed, because home care can have emotional, financial, and medical advantages for both patients and families.

Unfortunately, health services in the home aren't always available at a reasonable cost. A limited number of visits are offered under Medicare's home health service program. Communities vary greatly in this area, but many have good programs offering visiting nursing care, chore help, physical and speech therapy, family counseling, and transportation to medical appointments.

The National Council for Homemaker-Home Health Aide Services, 67 Irving Place, New York, New York 10003, maintains a nationwide listing of home care services. The Home Health Services and Staffing Association, Suite 205, 1101 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, maintains a listing of proprietary home-care services.

Thermostats For State Tax Credits

Automatic thermostats are among a number of energy conservation products that qualify in five states for tax benefits in addition to the federal tax credits.

The **federal** conservation credit is 15% of the cost of the setback thermostat. **State** tax laws vary, but Colorado and Oregon allow credits of 20 and 25%, respectively. Thermostats qualify for tax deductions in Arkansas, Montana and South Carolina.

Tax credits are subtracted directly from the total income tax due. Tax deductions are subtracted from gross income, before the tax is computed.

Automatic thermostats are used to set the temperature up or down while the family is sleeping or away from the house, according to Honeywell, Inc.'s manager of markets, Cliff Moulton. Savings in automatically setting temperatures back range from 9 to 30% of energy use, depending on climate and the amount of setback. "Setting temperatures up in summer can save 7 to 25%," Moulton said.

Moulton suggests that homeowners check with their state tax departments to see if they can take a credit or deduction on their state as well as federal income taxes.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

ELECTRIFYING

SAL: Did you see her new permanent?

SUE: Yeah, it looks like her parole came through just as the warden pulled the switch.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

KEEPING COUNT

MOM: What happened after Billy hit you?

SON: He hit me a third time.

MOM: You mean a second time.

SON: No, I hit him the second time.

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

BANQUET NOTE

Mamma Mosquito: "If you children are good, I'll take you to a nudist camp tonight."

—Thomas F. Halferty
Local 1296
National City, Calif.

JOB-SITE IDENTITY

A SUPERINTENDENT leaps tall buildings in a single bound, is more powerful than a locomotive, drives nails faster than a speeding bullet, walks on water, and gives policy to God.

A FOREMAN leaps short buildings in a single bound, is more powerful than a trolley car, drives nails just as fast as a speeding bullet, walks on water, if the sea is calm, and talks to God.

A JOB STEWARD leaps short buildings with a running start and favorable wind, is almost as powerful as a trolley car, drives nails faster than a B-B, walks on water in an indoor swimming pool, and talks to God, if a special request is approved.

A JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER barely clears Quonset huts, loses tug-of-wars with trolley cars, is capable of driving nails, swims well, and is occasionally addressed by God.

A 4TH YEAR APPRENTICE makes high marks when trying to leap buildings, is run over by trolley cars, can sometimes drive a nail without inflicting self-injury, can dog-paddle, and talks to animals.

A 3RD YEAR APPRENTICE runs into buildings, recognizes locomotives 2 out of 3 times, is issued nails "for carrying only," can stay afloat if properly instructed, and talks to water.

A 2ND YEAR APPRENTICE falls over doorsills when trying to enter buildings, says "look at choo-choo," has seen a nail at least once in his life, and mumbles to himself.

A GREEN APPRENTICE lifts buildings and then walks under them, kicks locomotives off the track, carries nails in his mouth and drives them with his fist, and freezes water with a single glance. He is God.

—Randy Williams
Fairfield, California

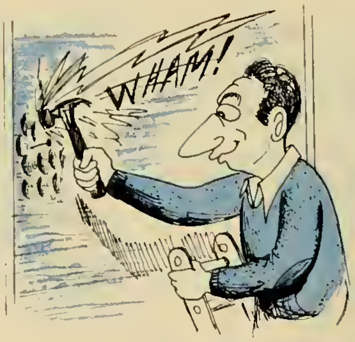
BE IN GOOD STANDING

SLIDING HOME

COACH: Remember all those tips I gave you on hitting, running and stealing bases?

SLUGGER: I sure do, coach!

COACH: Well forget 'em. We just traded you.



KNOCK ON WOOD

A neighbor was doing a little carpentry at his house when a friend walked up and commented, "You hammer like lightning."

"You mean I'm fast?" the neighbor asked.

"No," the friend said. "I mean you seldom strike twice in the same place."

—Orville E. Taylor
Auburn, Wash.

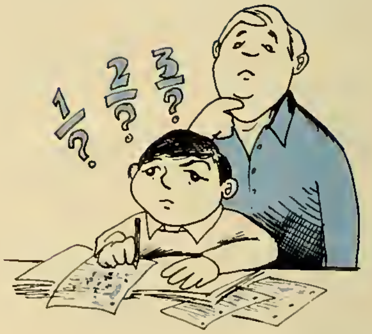
LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

PROMISES, PROMISES

TOT: Do all fairy tales begin with "Once upon a time?"

MOM: No, today most begin with "If I am elected . . ."

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS



ENUMERATION

APPRENTICE: Dad, can you help me find the lowest common denominator?

FATHER: Haven't they found that yet? They were looking for it when I was a kid.

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was a young fellow named
Willie
The goat that he owned was a
billy,
He went to the fair and traded it
there
And what he now has is a filly.

—Jesse W. Baker
Local 2375, Bakersfield, Ca.

Owensboro, Ky.—Picture No. 1

HONORS
BANQUET

Owensboro, Ky.—Picture No. 2

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

OWENSBORO, KY.

On October 3, 1980, Millwright Local 1080 held an awards banquet for its senior members with 20 to 35 years of service to the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows 20 and 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Dale Goodman, Don Powers, Rendal Wilkerson, Garman Porter, Lyle Campbell, Thurman Varble.

Back row, from left to right: Bill Thomas, Sr., Durwood Maple, Donald Lloyd, J. C. Keown, John Strobel, Sr., Hurrol Howard.

Picture No. 2 shows 30 and 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Shellie Lloyd, Leslie McCormick, V. S. Chambers, Herb Rideout.

Back row, from left to right: J. C. Sunderland, Bob Baker, Noble Chambers.

AUBURN, WASH.

On September 27, 1980, Local 1708 held a dinner and dance at the Linbloom Center of the Green River Community College to honor its 20 to 40-year members. Honored members are pictured in the following photographs.

Picture No. 1—front row, from left to right: Karsten Klevjer, Dale Sirek, and Louis Baker.

Second row, from left to right: Robert Gabriel, Wendell Secrist, William Vance, Walter Weik, Gordon Roscoe, and Charles Mills.

Back row, from left to right: Ralph Anderson, Clifford Noel, Rudolph Berger, Irvin Freeman, Jack Hartly, and Recording Secretary Paul Smith.

Picture No. 2—front row, from left to right: Michael Soulier, Philip Haney, Eric Bengtson, LeRoy Fisher, and Andrew Stephanick.

Second Row, from left to right: President Wayne Herrington, Charles Fancher, Ray Graff, Charles Shaffer, Howard Ehle, Norman Rued, and Financial Secretary Edward Davis.

Back row, from left to right: Lawrence Pickar, William Peterson, Delbert Gilbert, Monroe Shuey, John Starkovich, and Homer Smith.

Auburn, Wash.—Picture No. 1

Auburn, Wash.—Picture No. 2

Bremerton,
Wosh.
Photos
No. 1 ond 2

Photos
No. 3 ond 4

Photos
No. 5 ond 6

BREMERTON, WASH.

Local 1597 held a pin presentation ceremony on September 18, 1980 hosted by Local President Thomas A. Hart, Past Business Representative Lawrence J. Dole, and Executive Secretary of the Washington State Council Wayne Cubbage.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, front row, from left to right: Elroy W. Thompson, Floyd Simmons, David Silva, Emiel E. Schenkeveld, Jackie E. Reid, Donald C. McCuish.

Back row, from left to right: President Thomas A. Hart, Past Business Representative Lawrence J. Dole, and Washington State Council Executive Secretary Wayne Cubbage.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Luther L. Rackley, Stanley V. Ohman, Floyd E. Murray, Gustof Johnson.

Back row, from left to right: President Thomas A. Hart, Washington State Council Executive Secretary Wayne Cubbage, and Past Business Representative Lawrence J. Dole.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Henrik C. Thueson, James D. Walker, Owen D. Stout, C. Fred Lewis, Harry S. Dubiak, Lawrence J. Dole, Donald L. Warner.

Back row, from left to right: President Thomas A. Hart, and Washington State Council Executive Secretary Wayne Cubbage.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Frank A. Lovitt, Wilfred L. Kluver, Alf Dahl, Marion V. Allison.

Back row, from left to right: President Thomas A. Hart, Past Business Representative Lawrence J. Dole, and Washington State Council Executive Secretary Wayne Cubbage.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members, from left to right: George Werdall, Ray E. Tudor, Rolla Pierce, Fred Moos, Jorgen Moen, Steve Magnusson, C. W. Kinkaid, Harold Kaye, Lloyd Butterfield.

Picture No. 6 shows 40-year pin recipient Harold B. Selfors.

The following members also received pins but were not present for the photographs: **20-year members**: Howard C. Adkison, James F. Alexander, Richard J. Bertolacci, James M. Campbell, Louis F. Carle, Willis L. Cleaver, Thomas A. Edwards, Wilbourne Faulkner, Wade M. Harty, William S. Jenson, Karl J. Kristensen, Wayne E. McCabe, Martin A. Mirkovich, Robert E. Richards, Allan R. Robbins, Thomas Settle, Robert L. Thomas.

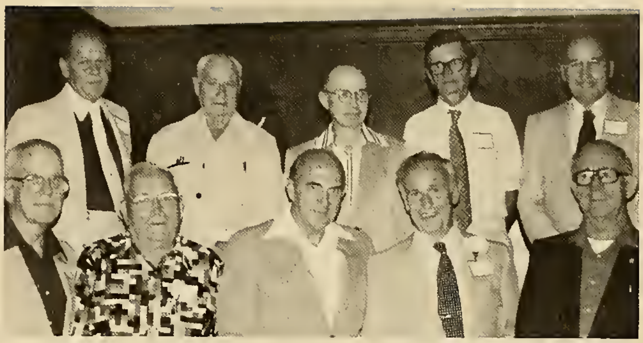
25-year members: Edgar Adams, Harvey Barnhill, Henrik W. Bockelie, Leon M. Booth, Arthur M. Bretsen, Lyle Calhoon, Darwin D. Hedin, Virgil E. Jennings, Jon L. Johnson, Frank S. Lausund, Morton J. Miles, Dan W. Phillips, James G. Ramstead, Rudolph A. Schneider, James A. Shadbolt, Walter F. Skinner.

30-year members: Herbert V. Bolie, Woodrow A. Britton, Bernard F. Frank, Robert E. Harper, Darwin Johnson, Gilbert R. Moore, Robert J. Schafer, Ronald E. Sowa, Roy F. Thane, Ervin H. Thilmony, Edward N. Turek, Clayton A. Walde.

35-year members: Evald Eliason, William T. Fowler, Matt M. Holden, Fred E. Irish, William Klaus, Robert L. Workman, Harold C. Sunderlin.

40-year members: Bert Danielson, Bertram Johnson, Alan E. Kinyon, John R. Main, Martin O. Peterson, Nick Rerecich, Claude B. Robinson, S. W. Rowley, Leo L. Strand, Kay L. Thompson, Lewis C. Wilcox, Roy D. Wilson.

New Brighton, Minn.—No. 1



New Brighton, Minn.—No. 2

NEW BRIGHTON, MINN.

Forty years of service to the Labor movement were celebrated by the Carpet, Linoleum and Resilient Tile Layers Local 596 on July 19, at Jax Cafe, Minneapolis, with a 40th anniversary party at which 120 of 180 eligible members were given pins commemorating their years of membership in the local. A steak dinner was served, followed by dancing and a lot of visiting and talking over of old times.

Pictured are the members who received pins. In the top photo (No. 1), is the 40-year group. They are: front row—Maurice Hagen, Clarence Nelson, Gordon Bartlett; back row—Donald Kearn, George Balthazoir, Clarence Plante, Walter Swanson.

In photo No. 2 is the 35-year group. Front row—Hilbert Johnson, Elmer Bowman, Frank Tschida, Herbert Heim, Leo Lewandowski; back row—Arnold Larson, Harold Eastman, Lawrence White, Ben Shasky, Carl Spangenberg.

Picture No. 3 is of the 30-year group and picture No. 4 depicts those with 25 years of continuous membership in the Local.

New Brighton, Minn.—No. 3

JACKSON, TENN.

At its regular meeting on October 24, 1980, Local 259 held a pin presentation ceremony. For the first time in its history, the local honored a member with 70-years of experience—Leonard J. Osborne, center in the accompanying photograph. Malcolm Jennings, left in the photograph, received a 50-year pin. Business Agent J. C. Harston, right, made both presentations.

Jackson, Tenn.

New Brighton, Minn.—No. 4

POINT PLEASANT, W.VA.

On October 16, 1980, Local 1159 held a service pin presentation, and President Joseph Hall, left in the accompanying photograph, presented pins to 25-year member Roscoe Greenlee, center, and 30-year member Wade Rollins, right. Members who received pins but were not pictured include 40-year member Ora Carlisle and 30-year member Raymond Sisk.

●

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood. Your voice is needed in local union deliberations.

Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Cincinnati, O.—Picture No. 1

Cincinnati, O.—Picture No. 2

Cincinnati, O.—Picture No. 3

Cincinnati, O.—Picture No. 4

Cincinnati, O.—Picture No. 5

Cincinnati, O.—Picture No. 6

Cincinnati, O.—Picture No. 7

CINCINNATI, O.

On June 7, 1980, Local 2 celebrated its 100th anniversary and held a pin presentation ceremony in honor of its long-standing members. Honored members are shown in the accompanying photograhs.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Charles Sipple; Elmer Jacobs, Ohio State Council of Carpenters; Karl Moore; Woodrow McGinnis; Bert Blevins; Albert Lenk; James O'Toole; Robert Bixler; and Franklin Rettig.

Back row, from left to right: William Stephens, business agent; Les Mullins, financial secretary; Arthur H. Galea, president; Howard Wilson, vice president.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Elmer Jacobs, Ohio State Council of Carpenters; Urban Herbert; Rufus Fannan; James Kratz; Robert Spencer; Fred Weyda; Roy Spencer; John Coffinbarger; and William McAvoy.

Back row, from left to right: William Stephens, business agent; Les Mullins, financial secretary; Arthur H. Galea, president; and Howard Wilson, vice president.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Elmer Jacobs, Ohio State Council of Carpenters; James White, Robert Herbert, Rex Stevens, Theodor Baily, Gaylord Rein, Turner Kirby, Lloyd Henn and Harry Tegeler.

Back row, from left to right: Les Mullins, financial secretary (also receiving pin); Arthur H. Galea, president; and Howard Wilson, vice president.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year members, front row, from left to right: Howard Wilson, vice president; Les Mullins, financial secretary; Elmer Jacobs, Ohio State Council of Carpenters; Howard Neal; Ralph Lucking; Robert Block; Leo Glover; and Arthur H. Galea, president.

Back row, from left to right: William Stephens, business agent.

Picture No. 5 shows 55-year members, from left to right: Howard Wilson, vice president; Elmer Jacobs, Ohio State Council of Carpenters; George Prudent; Arthur H. Galea, president; and Les Mullins, financial secretary.

Picture No. 6 shows 60-year members, front row, from left to right: Elmer Jacobs, Ohio State Council of Carpenters; Ivan Bixler; Virgil Alford; Arthur H. Galea, president; John Hagan; Joseph Schreckenhofer; and William Dellin.

Back row, from left to right: Les Mullins, financial secretary; Howard Wilson, vice president.

Picture No. 7 shows 70-year members, from left to right: Howard Wilson, vice president; Les Mullins, financial secretary; Elmer Jacobs, Ohio State Council of Carpenters; William Klosterman, Harry Woessner, Donald Hopkins and Arthur H. Galea, president.

Members who received pins but were not present for the pictures include: 25-year members Marcel Battrick; William Douglas; Joseph Hart; Robert Kay, Jr.; Donald Kimberlain; General Kinder; Rufus King; Melvin Meck; Charles Merriman; Bruce Richardson; Verle Richey; Lawrence Schumacher; Richard Siegold; Eugene Harmon.

30-year members Gottlieb Ash; Andrew Bambeck; Robert Bowen; Donald Giffin; Willis Greer; Osro Greer; Frances Gutzweiler; Willis Jones; Oscar Nelson; Lee Oursler; James Parrott; John Roth; Albert Rudler, Jr.; and James Williamson.

35-year members William Duke; Pete Gallo; William Hill; Martin McGrath; and Charles Patterson.

40-year members Charles Davis; Jack Roland; and Richard Woessner.

45-year members Clifford Dollenmayer; Hubert Martin; Raymond Perkinson; and Charles Cramer.

50-year member Robert Powell.

55-year members Oliver Brielmeyer; Cliffard Coates; Alva Corsbie; Val Faulhaber; Walter Feucht; N. G. Neinert; Robert Herzog; and Robert Kay, Sr.

60-year members Walter Brocaw; Earl Hanselman; Charles Latham; and Dillie Riggs.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.

On April 26, 1980, Local 1280 held its twenty-second annual pin presentation ceremony and dance for 25-year members. Anthony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council, made the presentations to the following members:

Front row, left to right: Donald Gillespie, Bobby Conley, James Madu, Leo Mahan, and David Van Fossen.

Middle row, left to right: Ralph Lewellen, W. T. Kriek, John Brantley, Edward P. Citra, Fred Austin, Cleo Mahan, Harold Reed, Patrick Presby, and Anthony Cremin.

Back row, left to right: Elias Ruiz, Paul V. Wood, Cal Boice, I. J. Iwamoto, R. A. Martin, Edwin Taylor, and Kenneth Conn.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph include: Kenneth Brewer, Albert Faulkner, John Garigulo, William W. Laffoon, George Mukai, L. J. Neely, and Guy Shirley.

Mountain View, Calif.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

On August 4, 1980, Local 792 held a special meeting to present 25-year service pins to the following members, shown in the accompanying photograph from left to right: Cletus Brandt, business representative; Roger Johnson, Lee De Santi, Marvin Blomgren, L. T. Holder, Hershel Morlan, Dale Morgan, Laverne Nordmoe, Lewis Blais, business representative; Emery Roe, Leroy Anderson, financial secretary; and Bill Buckler, president.

The following members also received 25-year pins but were unable to attend the meeting: Charles Bolen, Hugh Bourkland, James Bowman, Al Bean, Robert Carlson, Harold Flint, Ed Helston, Jasper Jorlando, Oscar Johnson, George Kalstrom, Ed Kanneberg, Al Krahenbuhl, J. R. McWilliams, Ronald Peterson, Donald Rousch, William Stewelow, and James Wells.

Rockford, Ill.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Local 252 recently honored its longtime members at a recognition banquet and dance held at the Columbus Club. Guests included: Ron Stadler, International representative; Dick Ullmer, Fox River Valley District Council president; Jerry Van Sistine, state senator; Don Schmechel, apprenticeship coordinator; Jerry Jahnke, district council business manager; and Ron Kopp, district council business manager. Steve Labus was master of ceremonies.

The following members, from left to right, received awards: Milton Radig, 54-years; Ben Zuehlke, 65-years; and Otto Achtman, 75-years. Ron Kopp, far right, congratulates Achtman, the first Local 252 member ever to receive a 75-year pin.

The following members also received awards but were not present for the photograph: 25-year members Art Brandt, Ray Drexler, Stefan Engelmann, Donald Esler, Lester Hasse, Ron Kopp, Art Kuhnz, Ralph Marhefke, Ted Ohm, Robert Paulsen, Siegfried Schatz, Howard Wruck, Harold Carpenter, G. J. Diener, Nathan Gorr, Wilbert Hassler, Bernard Milock, Harold Schmiedel. 57-year member Robert Janke; and 60-year member Harvey Luebke.

Oshkosh, Wis.

MATTOON, ILL.

On Sunday, July 13, 1980, Local 347 held its annual picnic and presented service pins to members with 25 to 55 years of membership in the Brotherhood.

Members who received awards are shown in the accompanying photograph, from left to right: Rueben Gilbert, 25-years; Walter Craig, 25-years; Mural Lockwood, 30-years; Clyde Stearns, 35-years; and Robert Endsley, 35-years.

The following members also received pins but were unable to attend the picnic: 25-year members Robert E. Osborn, Harold Stites, and Jesse Watkins; 30-year members Earl Daniels, George Whitley, and Walter Cook; 35-year members Alexander Carlier, Marcel Henry, and Charles Peifer; 40-year members Calvin Horath, Jr., and Adrian Swinford; 45-year member William Level; and 55-year member Martin Goebel.

Mattoon, Ill.

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

John Jacobson, 89, of Local 504 has completed 65 years of continuous service with the United Brotherhood. His local union recently honored him on his 89th birthday.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.

On April 19, 1980, Local 1632 held a pin presentation ceremony and awarded pins to the following members:

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left: David DeWalt, C. T. Lipham, Virgil Waken, Jack Urquart, Ted Lucas, Russell Dendall, Robert C. Anderson, and Ernest C. Pennington.

Back row, from left: Jay B. Melton, Robert Presley, Art Olson, A. J. Tornquist, and P. O. Baxter.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left: A. V. Vickers, Buster Schilling, Tom McDaniel, Tony Gularte, M. C. Carr, Felix Valles, and Ted Heaney.

Second row, from left: Gordon Ward, Richard Carpenter, Don McNamara, Dean Zimmerman, C. W. Jones, Mike Morris, Joe Peterson, Elmer Meier, and Lester Cooper.

Back row, from left: Ralph B. Johnson, Lloyd Qualls, Adam Heinbaugh, J. R. Bowlby, Ted Jones, Clifford Smith, Lloyd Galbraith, Herb Betz, Eugene Jones, and Harold Lowe.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, front row, from left: Ralph Kuhler, T. J. Truelove, John Tanhauser, and James A. Wiggins.

Second row, from left: Claude Waller, Harley Carothers, Harold Flood, Al Bafford, Glen Hensley, E. C. Scarbrough, Jim Gilliland, and Herman Waldron.

Back row, from left: Clifford Potter, Eugene Clark, Larry Flood, C. B. Johnson, Lloyd Fauver, Clifford E. White, Joe Laferty, H. O. Poage, Jack McVay, and J. E. Pritchard.

Picture No. 4 shows 40 and 45-year members, front row, from left: John Presley and Thurman McDaniel.

Back row, from left: Walter McOsker, Ralph Quincy, Henry Osterlund, and Charles H. Brown.

San Luis Obispo, Calif.—No. 1

San Luis Obispo, Calif.—No. 2

San Luis Obispo, Calif.—No. 3

San Luis Obispo, Calif.—No. 4

BRONX, N.Y.

The Brotherhood salutes 83-year-old Giovanni DiBlasi who recently received a service pin for 40 dedicated years of membership to Local 488. President and Business Representative Sam Palminteri, right in the accompanying photograph, presented the pin to DiBlasi, left, who was a cardiac patient at the time the photograph was taken.

Bronx, N.Y.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

The Brotherhood pays tribute to Benjamin Seaver of Local 787 for 80 years of continuous service to the labor movement. Seaver came to the United States from Russia, at the turn of the century, because of religious persecution. He served for many years as a shop steward and has always been a staunch union man. Local 787 President Norris Rudjord, left in the accompanying photograph, and Financial Secretary-Treasurer Stanley P. Solaas, right, recently visited Seaver, center, at the Peninsula Hospital Center. Seaver is confined to a wheel chair due to an accident which occurred six years ago, when he was struck by a motorcycle while walking to his volunteer job at a Senior Citizens Center.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

WOBURN, MASS.

Local 41 recently awarded a 45-year pin to Joseph DiOrio, right in the accompanying photograph, for his many years of devoted service to the labor movement. Local President Buckless, left, presented the award to DiOrio.

Woburn, Mass.

the MAINE
The GREATER Bangor Central Labor Council is GREAT!
EXIT

Bangar, Me.

BANGOR, ME.

On October 1, 1980, Local 621 had a reception at the Labor Temple in Brewer, Me., to honor members for 25 years of dedicated service to the labor movement. One member, John MacKenzie, received a pin for 35 years of service.

Shown in the accompanying picture, from left to right, are: Joseph LaPrade, Gilbert Dee, Wendell McKenney, Harold Crosby, Jr., Herman Gray, Roy Bragdon, George Cook, and Maurice Goodall.

Back row, from left to right: Joseph Walker, Nathaniel Sam Kelley, Bert Page, Weston Hardy, Gerald Ouellette, John Nichols, John Merrithew, Edmond Dupont, Olyn Lord, Ronnie Stratton, William Whitcomb, and Business Agent Ken Wormell.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph were: Duane Aldrich, Raymond Carey, George Dubay, Abel Dumais, Donald Edgecomb, Archie Elliot, William Hanson, Frank Harris, Victor Hathaway, Harold Kneeland, Andrew Larson, Wilfred Lavoie, Rene Lebel, Noel Levesque, Leo Madore, Nelson Martin, Herbert Melquist, David Morin, Orie Oliver, Eddie Ouellette, Earl Peterson, Leo Pinnette, John Ramsey, Joseph Richards, Robert Rogers, Eddie Roy, Reuben Saunders, Irving Sawyer, Earle Smith, Dale West, and Gilbert Dee.

Waukegan, Ill.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

On October 20, 1980, Local 448 held its annual 25-year pin presentation party and honored the following members, pictured in the accompanying photograph from left to right: Louis Thompson, Harold Thompson, Hal Satterfield, Clifford Olsen, Richard Hunt, Local President Edward Ellis, James Johnson, Robert Kerr, Thomas Lenihan, Wilburn Perkins, Gerald Sircher.

Buffalo, N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y.

At its October 14, 1980 meeting, Local 1377 honored its 25-year members, and Buffalo District Council Business Representative Terry Bodewes presented service pins to the following members, pictured from left to right: Joseph Falsone, Joseph Daniels, Business Representative Terry Bodewes who presented the pins, Local President David Schmidt, Lawrence Simmons, Stuart Wiedrich, Harry Cunningham.

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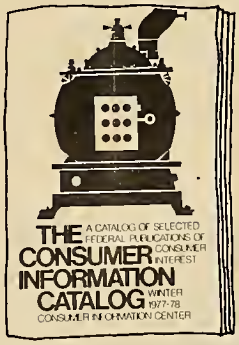
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Henderson, Ky.—Picture No. 1

Henderson, Ky.—Picture No. 2

Henderson, Ky.—Picture No. 3

HENDERSON, KY.

On August 24, 1980, Local 601 held a special 40th anniversary ceremony and banquet and honored its members with 20 or more years of service to the Brotherhood. Local President Calvin Beck, Jr., and Recording Secretary-Business Agent Dickie Johnson presented the pins.

Picture No. 1 shows officers and 20-year members, left to right: Calvin Beck, Jr., president; William Griggs and James Humphrey, 20-years; and Dickie Johnson, recording secretary-business agent.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row, left to right: John F. Daniels, and John Priest.

Back row, left to right: Fern Denton, and Clarence Myers.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, front row, left to right: Nelseen (Doc) Hays, and John Clayton.

Back row, left to right: Robert Priest, and William Grimes.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, left to right: Robert Adams, and Carl Story.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year member John A. Thompson, who, as a charter member of Local 601, also received a gold hammer award.

Members who were eligible for pins but were unable to attend the banquet include: Dorris O'nan, 20-years; A. G. Bishop, 25-years; William Vick, 29-years; Frank Rauch, 34-years; and Hubert Royster, 38-years.

Henderson, Ky.—Picture No. 4

Henderson, Ky.—Picture No. 5

Hockensack, N.J.—Picture No. 1

Hackensack, N.J.—Picture No. 2

HACKENSACK, N.J.

On September 27, 1980, Local 15 held a buffet in honor of its 25 and 50-year members. Forty-five of the 105 deserving members attended the ceremony.

Picture No. 1, front row, from left: Henry Reilly, Henry Zawaski, Angelo Zondonella, Jr., Walter Wyszomirski, John Wiszowaty, Sr., Stanley Voto, Thomas Meehan, and Anthony DeSomma, standing, president and business agent of Local 15.

Second row, from left: Thomas Visaggio, Gregory Velardi, Alfred Varady, George D. VanSaders, Stanley Serino, Thomas Scharr, Dominick Scaglione, and Thomas Saviello.

Third row, from left: Joseph Popadick, Olav Osestad, Anthony Notaranglo, Jr., Anthony Notaranglo, Sr., Joseph Nigro, John Monro, and Joseph Melito.

Fourth row, from left: Robert Lansville, Chester Cole, Richard Herrmann, Larry Buteria, John Hutcheson, Frank Boyle, Knut Lindefield, Eugene Berry, Alex Fafara, Walter Benbridge, Steve Brogan, Edward Donnelly, Richard Altieri, Joseph DeSiervo, and Fred Ahern.

Picture No. 2, from left: 25-year member and Local 15 Secretary Richard W. Callaghan; 50-year members Silvio Filippelli, Cornelius DeRitter, and Fred Swenson; and Lccal 15 President Anthony DeSomma.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 726 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $878,829.85 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, **Chicago, Ill.**—Richard "Harold" Beck, James P. Duffy, Walter F. Matys, Philip J. Neimes.
3, **Wheeling, W.V.**—Mrs. William B. Cox, Michael J. Petrock.
5, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Frank G. Ott.
7, **Minneapolis, Mn.**—Harold H. Andersen, Just I. Arnevik, Alex Deppa, Jr., Jacob E. Jakobson, Raymond R. Johnson, Alvin A. Magnan, George A. Mecl, Mrs. John V. O'Hanlon, Mrs. Ernest Olson, Mrs. Lee W. Persons, Mrs. Vincent H. Tiber.
8, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—John J. Hoffstetter, Mrs. Frank McWilliams, Mrs. Lawrence F. Moore, William L. Munz, Janis Viks.
11, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Calvin L. Hart, Mrs. Martin E. Roth.
12, **Syracuse, N.Y.**—Edward W. Shaughnessy, William F. Standtke.
13, **Chicago, Ill.**—Roman J. Beshk, Dominic Galassi.
14, **San Antonio, Tx.**—Ervin A. Morgenroth.
15, **Hackensack, N.J.**—Edward Kolano, Mrs. Anthony Manello, Mrs. Alfred Marciano.
18, **Hamilton, Ont., Canada**—John Nesback.
19, **Detroit, Mich.**—Frank Allen, Elijah Pruiett.
20, **New York, N.Y.**—Eugene Grasso.
22, **San Francisco, Ca.**—Gordon W. Anderson, Robert R. Benson, Jacob W. Isaacson, Mrs. Anderson B. Varner, August J. Vetter.
27, **Toronto, Ont., Canada**—G. Charles Dawe, Ferdinand Kaelble.
30, **New London, Ct.**—Mrs. Emile Wagner, Jr.
35, **San Rafael, Ca.**—H. A. Holdsworth Leard.
36, **Oakland, Ca.**—John G. Dean, Hubert H. Davis, Wayne G. MacDonell.
40, **Boston, Ma.**—Stanley Cominsky.
43, **Hartford, Ct.**—Robert Mason.
44, **Champaign, Ill.**—Mrs. Woodrow W. Charles, Everett F. Wells.
47, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Fred A. Dannenfelser, Mrs. George H. Fuchs, Michael I. Horton.
48, **Fitchburg, Ma.**—Mrs. Michael Arsenault, Mrs. Carl V. Johnson.
50, **Knoxville, Tn.**—John E. Fagg.
51, **Boston, Ma.**—Daniel B. Mullin.
54, **Chicago, Ill.**—Emanuel Melichar, (Joseph) Jouzas Puidokas.
55, **Denver, Co.**—Cecil J. Morgan, Gideon E. Taggart.
56, **Boston, Ma.**—John P. Walsh, Sr.
58, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. George M. Bischof, Martin J. Forrestal, Bernhard W. Hintz.
61, **Kansas City, Mo.**—Mrs. William R. Downing, Colbey C. Groom, Claude C. Kimbrell, Sr., Gilbert G. Vaught, Sr.
62, **Chicago, Ill.**—Frank K. Hanson.
63, **Bloomington, Ill.**—Mrs. Julian J. Petri.
64, **Louisville, Ky.**—James R. Gregory.
65, **Perth Amboy, N.J.**—Mrs. James Kozo, Oscar F. Rassofski.
66, **Olean, N.Y.**—John W. Ahlstrom, Mrs. Arthur Crandall, Leslie T. Partridge.
67, **Boston, Ma.**—Michael A. Fata.
69, **Canton, Oh.**—Mrs. Calvin J. Perry.
73, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Carl L. Meyer.
74, **Chattanooga, Tn.**—Mrs. David E. Motley, Charlie L. Tatum.

Local Union, City

78, **Troy, N.Y.**—Mrs. Leonard Trexler.
80, **Chicago, Ill.**—Carl W. Johansson, Mrs. Alfred Schutzkus.
81, **Erie, Pa.**—Joseph J. Greesley, Gerald H. Harris, Albert L. Rodack.
83, **Halifax, N.S., Canada**—Raymond E. Hiltz.
85, **Rochester, N.Y.**—William J. Koelmel, Eugen Neszlenyi.
87, **St. Paul, Mn.**—Anker N. Bredahl, Leonard P. Klein, Herman L. Oswald, Bernard A. Tillman, Baudilo B. Toledo.
89, **Mobile, Al.**—Mrs. Willie R. Kelley, Robert A. Napp.
93, **Ottawa, Ont., Canada**—Mrs. William Baldwin, Mrs. Mark McKenny.
94, **Providence, R.I.**—Wilfred J. Poliquin.
95, **Detroit, Mi.**—Lawrence Hammel, Alfred W. Mangsen.
98, **Spokane, Wa.**—Erick O. Erickson, Elmo L. Johnson, Russell F. Lee, Alvar Nord, Mrs. Loren M. Roberts.
99, **Bridgeport, Ct.**—Thomas A. Doyle.
100, **Muskegon, Mi.**—Frank J. Eder.
101, **Baltimore, Md.**—Robert E. Bialek, Mrs. Robert M. Jennings, Raymond L. Mahoney, Mrs. Dane E. Rytel.
102, **Oakland, Ca.**—Bernard T. Powers, Mrs. Allen R. Warner.
104, **Dayton, Oh.**—James MacDonald, E. Lee Manessier.
105, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Emery B. Busch, Sr., William B. Campbell, Charles F. Schultz.
106, **Des Moines, Ia.**—Benjamin S. Durham.
107, **Worcester, Ma.**—Henry S. Donovan, Sverre B. Lindvig, Mrs. Charles R. Trainor.
109, **Sheffield, Al.**—John W. Crunk, Bobby Ray Hamilton.
112, **Butte, Mt.**—Mrs. Rudolph Stehlik, Lee B. Syphert.
116, **Bay City, Mi.**—Mrs. Ira S. Mosher.
117, **Albany, N.Y.**—Gilbert A. Stone.
120, **Utica, N.Y.**—Stanley A. Janus.
131, **Seattle, Wa.**—Fred M. Burr, Adolf Dyrendahl.
133, **Terre Haute, In.**—Max O. Hartman, Clarence E. Jennings, Clifford M. Pickens.
150, **Plymouth, Pa.**—John G. Pavlick.
161, **Kenosha, Wi.**—Jens P. Jensen.
163, **Peekskill, N.Y.**—Bernard Jacobsen, Sr.
165, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Joseph W. Hoover, Mrs. Ross Orgera.
166, **Rock Island, Ill.**—Mrs. Ralph Krabbenhoeft.
168, **Kansas City, Ks.**—Roy C. Brown, John T. Kincade, Elmer S. Moore.
169, **E. St. Louis, Ill.**—Mrs. Carl Cron.
171, **Youngstown, Oh.**—Charles N. Flick, Mrs. Achille Musmanno, Clarence A. Penman.
174, **Joliet, Ill.**—Mrs. Peter Anselmo, Richard G. Block.
176, **Newport, R.I.**—Manuel Amaral.
181, **Chicago, Ill.**—Ernest W. Leaf.
182, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Harold E. Krise, Sr., Mrs. John Schmoll.
185, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Mrs. Bennie W. Duncan, Otto J. Rossell.
186, **Steubenville, Oh.**—Azel W. Norris.
188, **Yonkers, N.Y.**—Emidio J. Falasco.

Local Union, City

189, **Quincy, Ill.**—Mrs. Leo H. Liesen.
191, **York, Pa.**—Horace L. Tyson.
198, **Dallas, Tx.**—Daniel F. Davis, Sr., Richard W. George.
200, **Columbus, Oh.**—John R. Blosser, Hobart C. Hadley, Charles E. Teschler.
201, **Wichita, Ks.**—William H. Mixon, Mrs. Bob B. Mullins.
203, **Poughkeepsie, N.Y.**—Albert Johnson.
204, **Merrill, Wi.**—Mrs. Edward Bronsteatter.
210, **Stamford, Ct.**—Mrs. Samuel Ferry, Nicholas Levenson, Stephen L. Wood.
211, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Mrs. Fred H. Block, Fred Hilf, Walter L. Smith.
213, **Houston, Tx.**—Mrs. Henry P. Bonham, James H. Burkhalter, Mrs. Wallace Fleming, W. T. Holt, Johnnie D. Presley, Albert St. Andria, Paul C. Sparks, Melvin E. Walker, John J. Wells.
215, **Lafayette, In.**—Mrs. Royce O. Whitehead.
225, **Atlanta, Ga.**—Boykin H. Bulloch, Jr.
226, **Portland, Or.**—Ave G. Bender, Edward H. Beyer, John A. Kiefel.
230, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Mrs. Joseph W. Stumpf.
235, **Riverside, Ca.**—Harry J. Bertrand.
242, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. George Borchert.
246, **New York, N.Y.**—Mrs. Armando DeSantis, Sam Greenberg, Max Saeta.
254, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Adolph L. Klemen.
255, **Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Menzo H. Gorton.
257, **New York, N.Y.**—Mrs. Ernest W. Peterson.
262, **San Jose, Ca.**—Victor A. Abrusci, Mrs. Duane Salvino.
264, **Milwaukee, Wi.**—Edward J. Groblesky.
266, **Stockton, Ca.**—Clunnis Z. Fuller.
268, **Sharon, Pa.**—William D. Buchanan.
272, **Chicago Hts., Ill.**—Joseph Soelker, Edgar N. Drew.
278, **Watertown, N.Y.**—Jean A. Terrillion.
280, **Niagara & Genesee, N.Y.**—Mrs. Peter P. D'Ambrosio, Theodore F. Hoak.
281, **Binghamton, N.Y.**—John Kozak.
284, **New York, N.Y.**—John J. Gugel, Charles Gustavson, Charles Jacobsen.
292, **Linton, In.**—Walter Mickle.
297, **Kalamazoo, Mi.**—Peter Everts, Franklin T. Henderson.
298, **New York, N.Y.**—Joseph DePiola, Mrs. Joseph Santoro.
299, **Fairview, N.J.**—William H. Dunne, Sr.
302, **Huntington, W.V.**—Frank Wilson.
304, **Denison-Sherman, Tx.**—Knox Sprowl.
308, **Cedar Rapids, Ia.**—Delmer R. Massman.
311, **Joplin, Mo.**—Mrs. John T. Carman, Roy L. Kirk, Ralph E. White.
314, **Madison, Wi.**—Edward J. Wallace.
316, **San Jose, Ca.**—Michel N. Beck, Joseph B. Scardina, Sr.
317, **Aberdeen, Wa.**—Douglas Flodstrom.
319, **Roanoke, Va.**—William G. Wilson.
321, **Connellsville, Pa.**—Reid J. Spaugy.
325, **Paterson, N.J.**—Vernon J. Mott, Alexander Murray.
329, **Oklahoma City, Ok.**—Neil W. Daws, Jesse F. Faught.
331, **Norfolk, Va.**—Mrs. Henry L. Woolard.
333, **New Kinsington, Pa.**—Mrs. Perry W. Waltenbaugh.
337, **Detroit, Mi.**—Edward J. Kirt.

Local Union, City

338, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. John A. Bumgarner, Elmer E. Olson.
341, Chicago, Ill.—Edward V. Novinski.
342, Pawtucket, R.I.—Mrs. Edgar Cote.
343, Winnipeg, Man., Canada—Walter Rakoczy, Samuel Smitiuch.
347, Mattoon, Ill.—Ray Lamb.
359, Philadelphia, Pa.—Franz Andres.
365, Marion, In.—Mr. & Mrs. Arlie W. Scott.
366, New York, N.Y.—Vilho Mikkola, Sam Pavich.
368, Allentown, Pa.—Louis A. Balson.
374, Buffalo, N.Y.—Leo H. Webber.
377, Alton, Ill.—Ernest F. Drainer, Harold E. Miller.
379, Texarkana, Tx.—Mrs. Harold L. Eakin.
385, New York, N.Y.—Rudolph Christian, Giuseppe DeGaetano, William E. Love.
387, Columbus, Ms.—William F. Wright.
388, Richmond, Va.—James D. Nimmo, III.
393, Camden, N.J.—Walter Rowan.
399, Phillipsburg, N.J.—Stephen J. Lendvai.
401, Pittston, Pa.—Frederick J. Hreha.
403, Alexandria, La.—Dennis Daigrepont.
404, Lake Co. & Vic, Oh.—Louis Brcak, Leroy B. Graham.
410, Fort Madison, Ia.—William A. Larkins, Beryl V. McDowell.
411, San Angelo, Tx.—Henry L. Burk.
413, South Bend, Ill.—Earl W. Menzie.
417, St. Louis, Mo.—Culver H. Knickmeyer.
419, Chicago, Ill.—Matt R. Bauman.
424, Hingham, Ma.—Thomas E. Nicholson.
428, Fairmount, W.V.—Lornie P. Williams.
434, Chicago, Ill.—Helge L. Aune, Edward W. Hedstrom.
452, Vancouver, B.C., Canada—George L. Beaton, Arthur E. Hesch.
453, Auburn, N.Y.—Francis L. Hotelling.
461, Highwood, Ill.—Davey A. Moors.
465, Ardmore, Pa.—Ethelbert L. Kirk.
470, Tacoma, Wa.—Mrs. Frendy D. Medlock.
480, Freeburg, Ill.—George R. Happel.
488, New York, N.Y.—David Goodman.
490, Passaic, N.J.—Jacob Faber.
492, Reading, Pa.—Paul R. Geiger.
493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.—Henry D. Alles.
496, Kankakee, Ill.—James L. Patterson.
499, Leavenworth, Ks.—Charles H. Abel.
503, Lancaster & Depew, N.Y.—Stanley F. Derejko.
507, Nashville, Tn.—Lindon T. Cooksey, Herman J. Smith.
514, Wilkes Barre, Pa.—John K. Feist, Jr., Mrs. J. Harvey Scouton, Joseph R. VanHorn.
515, Colorado Springs, Co.—John L. Catlin.
528, Washington, D.C.—Paul W. Rippeon.
532, Elmira, N.Y.—Stanley M. Bedient, Oscar Pyhtila.
535, Norwood, Ma.—Stephen M. Saja.
541, Washington, Pa.—Ralph H. Powelson.
542, Salem, N.J.—Harry P. Chambers.
543, Mamaroneck, N.Y.—Thomas Tedeschi.
562, Everett, Wa.—Mrs. Helmut E. Wilson.
563, Glendale, Ca.—Richard J. Johannsen.
599, Hammond, In.—Enoch B. Smith.
608, New York, N.Y.—Harry H. Peterson.
610, Port Arthur, Tx.—Mrs. Anton Coshman.
618, Sikeston, Mo.—Billie J. Bennett, G. W. Brown.
620, Madison, N.J.—Edward G. Meininger, Joseph J. Takacs.
622, Waco, Tx.—John W. Thompson.
623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Daniel Rossetti.
626, Wilmington, De.—Raymond M. Cooke.
627, Jacksonville, Fla.—John F. Mathis.
635, Boise, Idaho—Neal E. Nicholson.
642, Richmond, Ca.—Nephi Jackson, William W. Williams.

Local Union, City

653, Chickasha, Ok.—George M. Belden, James L. Eakes.
665, Amarillo, Tx.—Robert E. Gatten.
668, Palo Alto, Ca.—Pete A. Hendrickson, Ervin B. Schultz.
671, Lebanon, Pa.—James P. Loser.
701, Fresno, Ca.—Almous G. Kelley.
703, Lockland, Oh.—Jack L. Johns.
707, DuQuoin, Ill.—Joseph E. Kellerman.
709, Shenandoah, Pa.—Guy E. Seltzer.
710, Long Beach, Ca.—Frank Rock.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—Hyman Ackerman, Henry C. Lloyd, Mrs. Clinton L. Meche, Celistino Orozco, John P. Sebek.
727, Hialeah, Fl.—Jack L. Halback.
732, Rochester, N.Y.—Walter A. Blakley, Maryan Szatkowski.
739, Cincinnati, Oh.—Ernst A. Schurter.
740, New York, N.Y.—John C. Macaulay, Sr.
742, Decatur, Ill.—Wilber L. Bence.
745, Honolulu, Hi.—Yoshito Fukuda, Mrs. Teruo Muraki, James J. Murata, Yoshimi Nakatsu, Shigemi Yamasaki.
751, Santa Rosa, Ca.—Constantine Rassikin.
753, Beaumont, Tx.—Loyce E. Miles.
756, Bellingham, Wa.—Mrs. Albert M. Hanson.
770, Yakima, Wa.—Maurice L. Mayberry.
772, Clinton, Ia.—Mrs. Edward A. Andring.
780, Astoria, Or.—Jalmar H. Salvon.
785, Cambridge, Ont., Canada—George W. Harrison.
790, Dixon, Ill.—Richard L. Hensler.
792, Rockford, Ill.—Melvin L. Bates, William Crane, Fritz Hultgren.
819, W. Palm Beach, Fl.—Mrs. David W. Banks.
821, Springfield, N.J.—John Sica.
839, Des Plaines, Ill.—Harry D. Larsen, Frank J. Schalkowski.
844, Reseda, Ca.—James E. Britt.
870, Spokane, Wa.—Alyce G. Hingston.
892, Youngstown, Oh.—Mrs. Walter Kuykendall.
893, Grand Haven, Mi.—Mrs. Royal R. Sauers.
899, Parkersburg, W.V.—Donald T. Hamilton.
900, Altoona, Pa.—Herbert S. Saylor.
902, Brooklyn, N.Y.—John E. Dahl, James V. Diorio.
911, Kalispell, Mt.—Merlyn A. Horswill.
929, Los Angeles, Ca.—Mrs. Geoffrey McGlover.
930, St. Cloud, Mn.—Mrs. David Staneart.
943, Tulsa, Ok.—Robert A. Smith, Charles *Fredrick* Sanders.
944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Howard B. Hewitt, Eric I. Sippola.
945, Jefferson City, Mo.—Oscar L. Kiso.
948, Sioux City, Ia.—Thomas A. Glackin.
953, Lake Charles, La.—Mrs. Thonis Fontenot.
954, Mt. Vernon, Wa.—Ole C. Hansen.
971, Reno, Nv.—Mrs. Forrest E. Hoss, Mrs. George Meier.
973, Texas City, Tx.—Benjamin T. Cosby.
977, Wichita Falls, Tx.—Mrs. Vernon L. Bittle.
982, Detroit, Mi.—Mrs. Donald Beninger, Az Root, Paul L. Schulte.
993, Miami, Fl.—Julian V. Clements, Jr., James H. Kilroe, Max S. Morris, Mrs. Milford L. Olson, John R. Railsback.
996, Penn Yan, N.Y.—Leonard L. Lerch.
998, Royal Oak, Mi.—Mrs. Irving Gray, Sr., William G. Miller, Leo Sokolowski.
1005, Merrillville, In.—John M. Johnson, Joseph J. Kurtos.

Local Union, City

1006, New Brunswick, N.J.—John F. Coughlin, Albion Trygar, Mrs. Stanley Zalewski.
1016, Muncie, In.—Burton E. Brooks, Morris C. Minor, Clinton L. Pease, Edwin E. Sanders.
1017, Redmond, Or.—Milton C. Seitz.
1024, Cumberland, Md.—Benjamin A. McDowell.
1026, Hallandale, Fl.—Worthey H. Newell.
1052, Los Angeles, Ca.—Wayne E. Lobdell, Chesley W. Sowell, Mrs. Eliseo Alex Valadez.
1053, Milwaukee, Wi.—Jacob E. Hahn, August L. Reichart.
1054, Everett, Wa.—Harry L. Woodward.
1055, Lincoln, Ne.—Arnold O. Boettcher, William E. Estes, John H. Schultz.
1067, Port Huron, Mi.—Gary E. Chlebnik.
1074, Eau Claire, Wi.—William Kuster, Robert G. Schuster, Richard C. Wienke.
1084, Angleton, Tx.—Grover M. Hawkins.
1089, Phoenix, Az.—Charles W. Booth, Biagio Lombardo.
1092, Seneca, Ill.—Frederick H. Wilkening.
1098, Baton Rouge, La.—Mrs. Harold B. Alford, Albert E. Lindbeck, Russell E. Venable.
1102, Detroit, Mi.—Herman Hamburg, Leslie J. Jolliff, Mike Krochmalny.
1105, Woodlawn, Al.—Mrs. Joseph T. Evans.
1108, Cleveland, Oh.—Joseph G. Kavc.
1114, S. Milwaukee, Wi.—Ernst E. Berlin, Sr.
1120, Portland, Or.—Mrs. August D. Rinella, Harvey E. Townsend.
1121, Boston, Ma.—Frank L. Pierce.
1125, Los Angeles, Ca.—Herman C. Limbrecht.
1134, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.—Fred C. Bennett.
1143, La Crosse, Wi.—Leonard S. Clark, John J. Manning.
1147, Roseville, Ca.—George A. Back, Mr. & Mrs. John Bilkei, Lester B. Harriman.
1164, New York, N.Y.—George Moletz.
1184, Seattle, Wa.—Alexander Balfour.
1205, Indio, Ca.—John W. Davis.
1207, Charleston, W.V.—William R. Givens, Frank A. Jarrell, Ellis G. Smith.
1208, Milwaukee, Wi.—Mrs. Arthur G. Blair.
1216, Mesa, Az.—Lloyd F. Chapin, Edward A. Groll.
1217, Greencastle, In.—Mrs. David Jent.
1222, Medford, N.Y.—Adam J. Bijou, Albert L. Fittipaldi.
1233, Hattiesburg, Ms.—Milton Lee Smith, Sr.
1235, Modesto, Ca.—William C. Russell.
1248, Geneva, Ill.—Mrs. Paul M. Peterson.
1258, Pocatello, Id.—Edgar *Lamar* Palmer.
1260, Iowa City, Ia.—Mrs. John J. Adamek, Jr.
1277, Bend, Or.—James L. Crom.
1278, Gainesville, Fl.—George W. Ahrens, Sr.
1280, Mountain View, Ca.—Paul L. Borg, Joseph F. Yardis.
1300, San Diego, Ca.—Melvin N. Tims.
1301, Monroe, Mi.—William L. Brooks.
1308, Lake Worth, Fl.—Roger W. Eldridge.
1311, Dayton, Oh.—John H. Leary.
1325, Edmonton, Alta, Canada—Melvin P. Benson, Walter Dasko, Thomas A. Dumont.
1329, Independence, Mo.—William S. Ireland, Keith H. Kelley.
1339, Morgantown, W.V.—Orville C. Brown.
1341, Owensboro, Ky.—Robert *Franklin* Wiggins.
1342, Irvington, N.J.—Mrs. Giovambattista Bellomo, Angelo Buccino, Mrs. Norman Burns.

Local Union, City

1353, Santa Fe, N.M.—Abelino A. Alire.
1359, Toledo, Oh.—Carl Bowers.
1361, Chester, Ill.—Fred E. Neihouse.
1363, Oshkosh, Wi.—Mrs. Phillip Lautenschlager.
1369, Morgantown, W.V.—Dorsey L. Harbert.
1372, Easthampton, Ma.—Henry W. Chicoine.
1373, Flint, Mi.—John W. Chilson.
1386, St. John, N.B., Canada—John Graham.
1388, Oregon City, Or.—Lawrence Konkle.
1393, Toledo, Oh.—Martin A. Stewart.
1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fl.—Mrs. Clarence J. T. Allen, Mrs. Donald E. Feagan, Allen H. Rust.
1397, N. Hempstead, N.Y.—David E. Suominen.
1399, Okmulgee, Ok.—John B. Harshaw.
1400, Santa Monica, Ca.—Levi F. Atwood, Robert H. Clark, Mrs. Samuel D. Hurley, Richard M. Pederson.
1407, San Pedro, Ca.—Panfilo Franco.
1410, Kingston, Ont., Canada—Werner Helbig.
1416, New Bedford, Ma.—Armand A. Bouchard, Damase E. Bouchard.
1418, Lodi, Ca.—Alvin Schneider.
1428, Midland, Tx.—William H. Bray.
1449, Lansing, Mi.—Mrs. William Tyler.
1452, Detroit, Mi.—Emil W. Daldine, Clarence J. Minor.
1453, Huntington Beach, Ca.—Fred Roberts, Leonard *Carl* Sorenson.
1454, Cincinnati, Oh.—Warren D. Walcott.
1456, New York, N.Y.—William Moore.
1462, Bristol, Pa.—Thomas J. Keefe, Sr.
1471, Jackson, Ms.—Joe C. Gober.
1478, Redondo Beach, Ca.—Fred W. Bagby, Elbert L. Fite, Mrs. William D. Savage, Clarence V. Scott, Mrs. Benjamin C. White.
1485, LaPorte, In.—Edward Kissman, Bert Rigsby.
1486, Auburn, Ca.—Louis P. Pantlik.
1487, Burlington, Vt.—Mrs. Earl Bonnette, Mrs. Royal F. Perry.
1490, San Diego, Ca.—William R. Adams.
1497, Los Angeles, Ca.—Clifford F. Ferneau.
1507, El Monte, Ca.—Mrs. Joseph H. Davenport, John R. Sands.
1512, Blountville, Tn.—Herman H. Hilbert.
1529, Kansas City, Ks.—Pete Whitman.
1536, New York, N.Y.—Philip Giaquinta.
1541, Vancouver, B.C., Canada—Mrs. Neil Trickett.
1554, Miami, Fl.—Roy T. Branch.
1571, San Diego, Ca.—Oluf Lindeboe.
1583, Englewood, Co.—William D. Zimmerman.
1585, Lawton, Ok.—Mrs. Soloman O. Wasson.
1590, Washington, D.C.—Hilmer E. Carlson, Andrew J. Dolan, William W. Owens, J. Vernon Peyton.
1596, St. Louis, Mo.—Anton Butz.
1607, Los Angeles, Ca.—Olin R. Barringer.
1609, Hibbing, Mn.—Alvin I. Horne.
1618, Sacramento, Ca.—John E. McGee.
1622, Hayward, Ca.—James Bell.
1634, Big Spring, Tx.—Roy C. Hoggard.
1641, Naples, Fl.—Glenn A. Shipe.
1644, Minneapolis, Mn.—Mrs. Cardinal C. Bacon, Clarence E. Bergvall, John *Gustner* Nelson.
1664, Bloomington, In.—Rodney A. Edwards.
1665, Alexandria, Va.—Ray M. Clark, John L. Seabright.
1667, Biloxi, Ms.—Marion R. Walker.
1669, Ft. Williams, Ont., Can.—Joseph H. Groulx.

Local Union, City

1685, Pineda, Fl.—Eugene W. Martin.
1688, Manchester, N.H.—Mrs. Merridon F. Albee.
1693, Chicago, Ill.—Ralph R. Sipes.
1699, Pasco, Wa.—Constant T. Billdt.
1725, Daytona Beach, Fl.—Victor K. Cratty, Herald L. Odum.
1733, Marshfield, Wi.—Rueben Denk, Donald L. Morrow, Mrs. William Mueller.
1746, Portland, Or.—Wesley M. Burger.
1750, Cleveland, Oh.—Matthew C. Hanculak.
1752, Pomona, Ca.—Norwood E. Bottelson, Mrs. John G. Guillen, James J. Hickey, Erman A. McCrary, William J. McCullough, Charles J. Scaggs, Thomas *Benton* Stone.
1764, Marion, Va.—William F. Troxell.
1772, Hicksville, N.Y.—Bronislaus Plass.
1779, Calgary, Alta, Canada—H. Bruce Forry, Anton W. Franson, Ernest G. Schamuhn.
1780, Las Vegas, Nev.—Warren G. (Jack) Bullington, Mrs. Fred Gribble, Melvin H. Miller.
1784, Chicago, Ill.—William Mankel, Mrs. William H. Markus.
1797, Renton, Wa.—Mrs. Melvin A. Braa.
1815, Santa Ana, Ca.—Charles E. Geesman.
1822, Fort Worth, Tx.—Thomas A. Dunn.
1823, Phila., Pa.—Bernard E. Schmick.
1826, Wausau, Wi.—Mrs. Leo Mau.
1827, Las Vegas, Nv.—Bernard O. Freeman.
1836, Russellville, Ark.—Robert T. Haag.
1846, New Orleans, La.—Stanley W. Bennett, Jr., Jerry A. Gairens, Calvin W. Hughes, Kenneth P. Morgan.
1849, Pasco, Wa.—Mrs. Francis VanDoren.
1856, Phila., Pa.—Joseph J. Goehrig.
1861, Milpitas, Ca.—George A. Beckett.
1865, Minneapolis, Mn.—Ray L. Chelmo.
1871, Cleve., Oh.—T. Donald Cleary, Andrew Herman, Mrs. Atha Herman Irick.
1882, Campbell River, B.C., Canada—Pentti Puurtonen.
1884, Lubbock, Tx.—Claude S. Weir, Jr.
1889, Downers Grove, Ill.—Daniel Sokol.
1893, Fredericton, N.B., Canada—C. Stanton Hunter.
1913, San Fernando, Ca.—Ross Bull, Edward J. Campeau, James L. Hardin, Mrs. Frank Kershaw, Oscar Lindquist.
1921, Hempstead, N.Y.—Rudolph Compano, Robert Nilsen, George J. Tomalavage.
1928, Vancouver, B.C., Canada—William J. Halliday, Herman J. Hoch.
1930, Santa Susana, Ca.—Eugene M. Ray.
1964, Vicksburg, Ms.—Mrs. Mack Gray, Mrs. Lafayette M. Jones, Jr.
1978, Buffalo, N.Y.—George H. Richardson.
1982, Seattle, Wa.—DeWayne M. Wood.
1987, St. Charles, Mo.—Ralph O. Brooks, Clarence S. Sachs.
1996, Libertyville, Ill.—Harold A. Patten, Robert A. Willemarck.
2012, Seaford, De.—Mrs. David B. Layton.
2015, Santa Paula, Ca.—Ivan T. Impecoven.
2018, Ocean County, N.J.—Rudolph F. Reiser.
2020, San Diego, Ca.—John M. Hollingsworth.
2024, Miami, Fl.—Franklin B. Mitchell.
2029, Lehighton, Pa.—George F. Dreisbach.
2035, Kings Beach, Ca.—Stein G. Nielsen.
2042, Oxnard, Ca.—Lawrence H. Boers.
2045, Helena, Ark.—Raiford Hughey.
2046, Martinez, Ca.—Mrs. Larry C. Cozad, Mrs. Dimas E. Perry, Mrs. William M. Ryken, Mrs. Garold L. Sadey.
2067, Medford, Or.—Norman R. Brannan.

Local Union, City

2073, Milwaukee, Wi.—Joseph J. Schitzman.
2077, Columbus, Oh.—J. Harold Ritter.
2078, Vista, Ca.—Calvin W. Cook, Mrs. Jack E. Hennessee, Mrs. Dave L. Kontny, James H. White.
2083, Red Wing, Mn.—Burnell B. Hanson.
2087, Crystal Lake, Ill.—Stanley E. Koplin.
2117, Flushing, N.Y.—John A. Duro, Mrs. Clifford Ferguson.
2119, St. Louis, Mo.—John R. Toenjes.
2130, Hillsboro, Or.—Mrs. Philip Kaiser.
2163, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Michael Beacon, Mrs. Frank Donaghey, Charles A. Myles, William Wilkes.
2170, Sacramento, Ca.—Mrs. George A. Dunphy.
2203, Anaheim, Ca.—Malcolm L. Bizzle, Mrs. Maurice R. Brechtel, J. Frank Turner.
2205, Wenatchee, Wa.—Mrs. Floyd Krutsinger.
2209, Louisville, Ky.—Joseph W. VanMetre.
2217, Lakeland, Fl.—Walter G. Oswald.
2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thomas F. Joyce, John Shack, Jr., Howard E. Swords.
2241, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Mrs. Arthur Salvesen.
2250, Red Bank, N.J.—Wesley H. Williams.
2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Robert C. Clark, Curtis L. Spoor.
2287, New York, N.Y.—Victor Robles.
2288, Los Angeles, Ca.—Ernest G. Terrell.
2308, Fullerton, Ca.—Mrs. Eugene L. Faux.
2311, Washington, D.C.—Harry L. Scanlon.
2329, Lock Haven, Pa.—Floyd E. Long.
2375, Los Angeles, Ca.—Billy G. Swart.
2396, Seattle, Wa.—Bert J. Deuer, Glen T. Sparks, Mrs. Anfin Svardal.
2400, Woodland, Me.—Ralph L. Dudley.
2404, Vancouver, B.C., Canada—Stuart H. Hagan.
2413, Glenwood Springs, Co.—Harley L. Hunt.
2436, New Orleans, La.—Mrs. Earl R. Foreman, John M. Parrish, Jr.
2456, Washington, D.C.—William B. Bowman.
2463, Ventura, Ca.—Robert D. Sims.
2477, Santa Maria, Ca.—Joseph C. Lowman.
2484, Orange, Tx.—Clyde H. Cooper, Charles W. Peet.
2498, Longview, Wa.—Garry J. Sawyer.
2519, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. Neil H. Bergstrom, Andrew H. Johnson.
2559, San Francisco, Ca.—Joseph T. Natole.
2564, Grand Falls, Nfld., Canada—Justin Newman, Roy G. Thomas.
2608, Redding, Ca.—Leroy A. Clay.
2633, Tacoma, Wa.—Oscar G. Feed.
2659, Everett, Wa.—Sexton A. Ekman.
2669, West Islip, N.Y.—Frank Knakal.
2679, Toronto, Ont., Canada—John Babiak.
2739, Yakima, Wa.—Carl G. Childs.
2750, Springfield, Or.—Donald E. Riley.
2769, Wheeler, Or.—Ernest A. Wood.
2784, Coquille, Or.—Gary R. Pearce.
2875, Charlotte, N.C.—Clarence Morgan.
2881, Portland, Or.—Konrad Manda.
2902, Burns, Or.—Frank W. Gibson.
2910, Baker, Or.—Edwin L. Hug.
2931, Eureka, Ca.—Melvin C. Gihlstrom.
2942, Albany, Or.—Leslie H. Wilson.
2949, Roseburg, Ore.—Laurence V. Fredlund, Jr., Mrs. Farrel Hamilton, Mrs. Edward Hounshell, Charles W. Walker.
2982, Staunton, Va.—Lenva C. Wright.
3038, Bonner, Mt.—Elmer K. Cahoon.
3064, Toledo, Or.—Elmer C. Schlenker.
3233, Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada—Edward J. Brett.
9042, Los Angeles, Ca.—Alfred J. Wickham.
9074, Chicago, Ill.—Irvin R. Malewicki.

City of Hope

Continued from Page 12

of $1.6 million from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health now underscores a screening program among 8,000 members of the United Steelworkers of America who are engaged in coke oven operations, an activity linked to numerous cancers and respiratory maladies. Now, early detection allows for life-saving therapy and proper guidance to all workers that will reduce and possibly eliminate many hazards of this occupation.

68-YEAR PROGRESS

The growth and progress of the City of Hope covers a period of 68 years when its presence was established with two tents on a strip of desert soil just outside Los Angeles. This tiny facility, staffed by a single nurse and a part-time doctor was born from the efforts of garment workers whose human concerns for fellow workers stricken with tuberculosis was expressed in an effort to provide them with the only therapy then known to medical science: a hot and dry climate. From that moment on, union participation and support had a rippling effect. The original two tents disappeared in history, replaced by buildings and expanding services to combat many diseases afflicting working men and women. Today, the City of Hope covering 95 acres of ground, is recognized as one of the world's outstanding research and treatment centers focused on cancer and other catastrophic diseases which cast their dark shadows over our lives.

Thousands of trade unionists and family members can speak of the superb medical care which this hospital has provided. Care that has restored them to health with the promise of additional years of happy life; care that has been provided at no cost, where the dignity of each and every patient is carefully maintained.

Our union's support for the City of Hope has given hope often life itself, to many of our unfortunate brothers and sisters. That support is realized by individual donations hardly missed and . . . tax deductible. It is realized by contributions from thousands of local unions.

In these troublesome times we may think that "bargains" no longer exist.

When we consider what the City of Hope means to each one of us—perhaps we should . . . think again!

Contributions from members and local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners should be mailed to: City of Hope National Labor Council, 1510 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. Make checks payable to: "City of Hope."

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☐ 3"x24" — 12.75
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Veteran's Credit

Continued from Page 18

by the law; and (3) make a timely application to the former employer for reemployment. It makes no difference whether the employee entered military service voluntarily or was drafted.

The Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, which administers reemployment rights' statute, is part of the Department of Labor's Labor-Management Services Administration (LMSA), which has 49 field offices located in major cities.

When OVRR receives a complaint from a worker, it investigates the case and works with the veteran or reservist and the employer to resolve the matter. The vast majority of complaints are settled in this manner. But if a case cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant, it may be referred to the Justice Department for possible legal action. If legal action is taken, the worker will be represented by the government free of charge.

When Raymond Davis asked for help in obtaining a larger pension based on the inclusion of his 30 months of military service in his years of "accredited service," he was represented by the government all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. His case is considered a landmark, affecting perhaps hundreds of thousands of veterans.

In recent years, as many World War II veterans have been reaching retirement age, the courts have had to deal specifically with the question of how the veterans reemployment rights law applies to pension credits for the veterans time in military service. The Davis case was the first to reach the Supreme Court.

Inquiries about the veterans' reemployment rights law, as well as requests for assistance with pension or other claims coming within the scope of the law, can be addressed to any LMSA field office or the Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, LMSA, U.S. Department of Labor, Wash., D.C. 20216.

Senior Citizens

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put the NCSC within striking distance of its one million dollar goal. Donations should be made payable to the National Senior Citizen Center Building Fund. Contributions are tax deductible.

ROOF INSULATION

Cornell Corporation of Cornell, Wisc. has developed a nailable roof insulation called ThermaCal, a one-step product that replaces the conventional three steps of installing sleepers, insulation, and sheathing over the roof deck. Cathedral ceilings frequently use exposed wood roof deck that requires insulation to be placed above the deck directly under the shingles. ThermaCal consists of nominal ½" waferboard onto which is sprayed a layer of polyurethane foam from CPR Division, The Upjohn Company.

Cornell manufactures ThermaCal in four foam thicknesses depending on the desired R-value: 1½" yields an R-value of 7.03; 2" yields 10.16; 2½" yields 13.28; and 3" yields an R-value of 16.40. Once installed over standard 3" wood deck and covered with asphalt shingles, the R-value for a finished ThermaCal roof can go as high as 21.38.

"ThermaCal is just getting off the ground for us," Carlson continued. "Right now, the majority of our sales are to churches, high quality residential buildings and recreational buildings with exposed wood construction. The cost of energy today makes ThermaCal an increasingly important product."

Note: The waferboard portion of ThermaCal is approved by ICBO, BOCA, SBC and HUD/FHA as a roofing sheathing. The polyurethane foam from CPR Division has a Flame Spread Rating of 75 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E-84. This numerical flame spread rating is not intended to reflect hazards presented by this or any other material under actual fire conditions. This conforms to the Flame Spread requirements of the Uniform Building Code, Class II, Section 1717 (Foam Plastics); the Basic Building Code, Section 876.5 (Foam Plastics); and the Standard Building Code, Section 717 (Foam Plastics).

For more information write: C. G. Snoek, Chemical Plastics Research, the Upjohn Co., 555 Alaska Ave. Torrance, Calif. 90503.

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HOUSE DESIGN CONTEST

The fourth year of the nationwide residential design competition sponsored by *Progressive Architecture*, *Better Homes & Gardens* and the American Plywood Association is underway. The Innovations in Housing competition will be accepting entries until March 16, 1981.

The First Award of $5,000 and Citations of Merit will be presented to those who demonstrate innovation in single-family residence design, either attached or detached. Judges are looking for combinations of the best aspects of today's architectural thinking, economical construction methods, flexible living spaces and energy-efficient systems.

Winners receive both local and national publicity. *Progressive Architecture* features the winning designs in a fall issue annually. In addition, the First Award-winning design is constructed and featured in both *Progressive Architecture* and *Better Homes & Gardens*.

The jury for the 1981 competition includes James A. Murphy, AIA, executive editor for *Progressive Architecture*; James L. Nagle, FAIA, principal of Nagle, Hartray and Associates, Ltd., Chicago; David Haupert, senior building editor for *Better Homes & Gardens;* and Randall W. Lewis, vice president of marketing and public relations for Lewis Homes, Las Vegas, Nevada.

To receive an entry form, write: Innovations in Housing, American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700, Tacoma, WA 98411.

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IN CONCLUSION

WHO'S GOT THE WORK ETHIC? A STUDY IN PRODUCTIVITY

The Reagan Administration would do well to pick up the reindustrialization ball and run with it.

Labor has been blamed for much of what is wrong in our economy today.

Labor unions, in particular, have become the whipping boys for armchair economists and government bureaucrats trying to find somebody, some group, or some public policy to blame for today's inflation, high living costs, and declining productivity.

Labor can take the whiplashes of such Monday-morning quarterbacks. We're used to it.

But it's time we responded to this nonsense about the loss of "the work ethic" among the laboring population and the statements that union members are fat cats, always striking for higher wages and benefits without giving a fair day's work in return.

We have been examining the US and Canadian economic experience over recent decades and we have reached these conclusions:

- North American management, not North American labor, has been largely responsible for our economic dilemma.
- **North American management has been absolutely retarded, either by design or poor judgment, in efforts to modernize and streamline much of North America's basic industries so that they can adequately compete with overseas competition.**

Big business will tell you that this is so because of too much government regulation, too many environmental restrictions, and too high a price for basic resources. These, of course, are contributing factors, but the fact remains that North American industry has not put up much of a fight to overcome these obstacles and make itself Number One in the economic world again. (That title, by the way, now rests with Japan.)

While Japan and West Germany and other nations were tooling up in the post-World-War-Two world to revive their destroyed economies, our *Fortune*-listed companies were sitting back on their post-war prosperities and watching those Japanese cameras take over the display counters of our stores, more and more of those compact European cars unload at our docks, and stood by while the Arab sultans hiked petroleum prices. Meanwhile, US and Canadian dollars dropped under the weight of gold, silver, Japanese yen, and German marks.

Many North American companies pursued quick dollars and dividends in the 1950s and 1960s, going multinational with heavy investments in Europe, South America, and other continents, creating manufacturing bases overseas . . . and to Hades with the North American wage earners left behind. Dividends for preferred stockholders and good stock quotations on foreign stock exchanges were their immediate goals in those years . . . and, for many industrialists, they still are their major goals today. As a consequence, our balance of trade has been in a precarious state, year after year.

Instead of consolidating and firming up manufacturing and technology in the US and Canada, using North America as a firm manufacturing base, balancing trade through the import of raw materials from overseas, and calling upon the skills and experience of North American workers, these companies have fragmented their markets around the world, played political games with questionable labor factions overseas, and even bribed foreign officials to maintain the status quo.

As a consequence, North American workers, through their unions, have been forced to go to government on occasion for wage, price, and tariff protections. We have been forced to abandon the free-market policies which we once supported, leaving such talk to the moneyed men in the stock exchanges, who are, first and foremost, protecting their selfish interests.

- **What North America needs today, to a great extent, is a new breed of business management —**

men and women dedicated to economic growth, prosperity, and teamwork with employees instead of what the dictionary calls "hedonism" — the belief that pleasure or happiness is the highest goal in life. Far too many North American business executives today are primarily concerned with having fancy office suites in penthouses with magnificent views, with having vacation hideaways in the Caribbean, with keys to executive washrooms, and personal portfolios of glamour stocks. Far too few of them are shirtsleeve executives who get out into their manufacturing plants and to their construction sites and actually manage the affairs of their companies.

Tax writeoffs, tax shelters, investment consultants, and even our entertainment media contribute to the illusion that the good life comes from the manipulation of money and credit, instead of the age-old human activity rank-and-file members have always practiced called "work."

Economists and sociologists looking for the real cause of today's drop in productivity and the concurrent rise of inflation will find much of it in the loss of the work ethic among the managerial people in the swivel chairs . . .

The working population still has this "work ethic," which management has lost. The proof of that is found in the long lines of the unemployed at the hiring offices of countless plants and industries all over this continent. There are millions of Americans and Canadians looking for work, and they will work when the opportunity is given them.

We have had a generation of overconsumption and underinvestment in North America. Many of our steel mills and our manufacturing plants are outmoded. Our labor force is handicapped in its attempts to compete with the rising technology overseas. Our auto manufacturers pushed big gas guzzlers for so long, brainwashing American consumers all the way, that today a vital American industry faces layoffs and bankruptcy.

We feel sure that the incoming Reagan Administration will try to remedy this situation in the United States through tax incentives and other measures. It should also go one step further and demand that American and Canadian management get back to work and create a little more productivity in the front offices of the land instead of more portable bars and executive washrooms.

There was a time, at the beginning of our union, a century ago, when a journeyman carpenter was a master craftsman who designed, built, and supervised and construction of many homes and office buildings. He was the boss and the master workman, too — on the job before the other craftsmen arrived and he was the last one to leave at the end of the day.

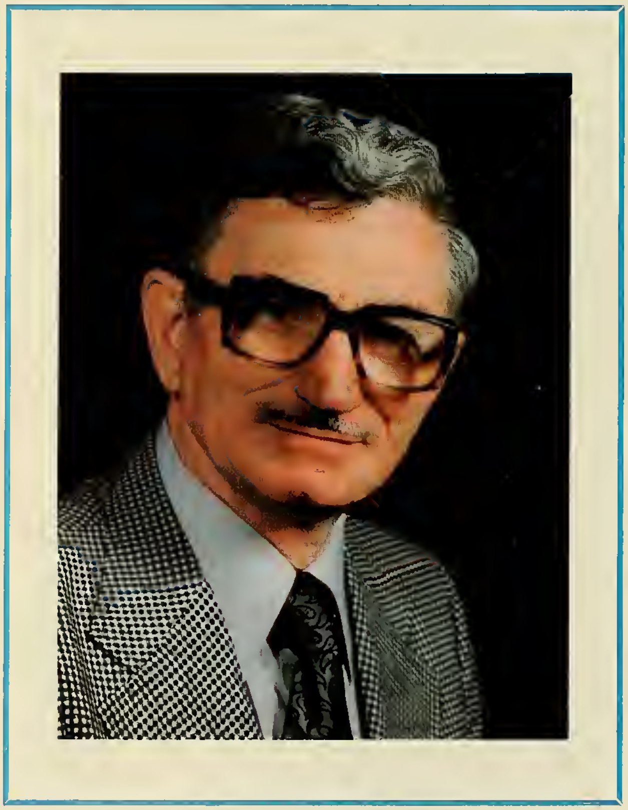
In the ensuing years, this management work ethic has often been stretched, as owners, contractors, and superintendents have shirked their managerial responsibilities.

As a consequence, we need a new deal in industry: not so much the creation of jobs with government funds, but a moral rearmament of our private economy to create more jobs in private industry and thereby put more purchasing power where it belongs — in the hands of the working people.

The AFL-CIO, last year, developed a plan with the White House and President Carter for a "reindustrialization" of America. There was to be an Economic Revitalization Board made up of government, industry and labor representatives.

Though American voters have voted a new federal administration into office, organized labor stands ready to cooperate with industry and government in such a tripartite program under the new administration, and it can do so without sacrificing its traditional role as a spokesman and bargainer for the working population.

We urge the upcoming administration to pick up the ball of reindustrialization for America and run with it over the goal line in the 1980s.



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SEE STORY ON PAGE 5

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT
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101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
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Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
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101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
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GENERAL SECRETARY
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(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

For the keepers of weather records, the winter of 1977-78 was one to be remembered. . . . UNTIL the winter of 1980-81 came along. Now we really do have one to talk about.

Cold air has blown across the Arctic from Siberia and spread across much of the United States and Canada, causing damage to citrus crops in Florida and Texas, raising heating bills to alltime highs, and leaving North American consumers wondering if springtime relief will ever come.

US Commerce Department analysts estimate that the 1977-78 winter cost America $3 billion in economic growth and $5 billion in increased fuel use. With higher prices for everything, this month, surely the winter of 1980-81 will be an economic record breaker, too.

Winter is a time to use your head, say doctors and hat salesmen.

"People are going around with cold heads, which isn't smart," says the Millinery Institute of America.

Most doctors agree, saying that people should wear hats, carry umbrellas, and keep their hands and feet warm, if they want to survive the winter without serious mishap.—*Photograph by O'Neill from H. Armstrong Roberts.*

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

February 1981
CARPENTER
Founded 1881
FLORSHEIM SHOES
Bleak Weather,
Bleak Economic Forecast

Polish workers by the millions defied their Communist masters and stayed off their jobs, January 10, as they pressed their continuing demand for a five-day, 40-hour work week. The nationwide protest curtailed production in several major industrial cities.

The following day, 34 Polish union activists and farmers took over a government office in Ustrzyki Dolne until they were evicted by police.

Next day, a local union of the independent trade union movement, Solidarity, proclaimed a national two-hour "warning strike," and there was a one-hour shutdown in 100 agriculture-related plants around Ustrzyki Dolne in sympathy with the evicted militants.

On January 14, a Soviet general showed up in Warsaw on an unexplained mission, and a Soviet journalist suggested to Western newsmen that the general, who commands 40,000 Soviet troops stationed in western Poland, might be in the Polish capital to participate in the 36th anniversary observance of the Soviet Army's liberation of Warsaw from the Germans, which was to be commemorated the following weekend.

A few hours before the general arrived in Warsaw, Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity, left the city for Rome, where he met with Italian trade unionists and had an audience with Pope John Paul II.

And so the moves and checkmates of the old Communist Party establishment and the new and activist independent Polish labor movement, Solidarity, go on.

For months, this most dangerous game has held the free world's attention . . . ever since Lech Walesa and the shipyard workers of northern Poland openly defied Communist management and staged a prolonged strike last year, sending incendiary sparks throughout the nation. Poland has a work force of 16.5 million in a general population of 35.5 million, and an estimated 6 million stayed home in one December demonstration. Millions of the workers in all crafts and trades have been affected by the labor unrest.

And all that most of them seek, amazingly enough, is what United States and Canadian workers achieved almost a century ago: an eight-hour work day and a 40-hour work week! And a little more say in their own affairs. After months of struggle they still work the long hours and struggle to meet the endless quotas dictated by Communist industry. The chances of having their Saturdays free appear

VLADIMIR LENIN'S BIG RED PARTY UNION vs. LECH WALESA'S INDEPENDENT WORKERS' UNION

Brotherhood Achievements of a Century Ago are Goals of Polish Workers Today

slim for the present. The government claims that Poland's weakened economy cannot afford a shortened work week.

They have, however, chalked up some significant gains since they "hit the bricks", last year. For example, they succeeded in having the top leader of the country's Communist Party fired. More recently, the heads of two other important government officials rolled at labor's behest. Poland's minister of Labor (the equivalent of the US Secretary of Labor) was kicked out of office and so was the Minister of Construction, both dismissals at the demand of Solidarity.

First and foremost, they have achieved recognition as *independent* trade unionists, hopefully free of government interference. Time will tell how successful they will be in achieving their long-range goals.

Their bold and courageous actions over the past year have proven to Eastern Europe and the workers of the USSR (those who have learned of the Polish revolt) that Communism is not the great hope of the proletariat. In fact, diplomatic analysts are beginning to say that the Russians are "running scared" today because of the struggles for human rights going on in Poland and elsewhere in the world.

The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* noted in a recent edition that Vladimir Lenin, the almost-deified founder of the Russian version of Marxist Communism, actually took a dim view of "so-called free trade unions." Without mentioning their emergence in Poland, *Pravda* recalled that Lenin considered the concept of free and independent trade unions to be "either a bourgeois provocation of the crudest sort or an extreme stupidity." Labor unions are fine if they're centrally-controlled, party-dominated, and their members meet their production quotas, Lenin believed.

A Communist weekly newspaper in Moscow, *The Literary Gazette*, recently devoted much space to the inner workings of the Central Trade Union Council in Moscow. The council, according to the party organ, works with "open doors" for the members of the country's 30 trade unions, but it observed that "not everyone has a correct idea of how this organization works." So, *The Literary Gazette* proceeded to explain to the card-carrying workers what "the right to work" actually means in the Soviet Union. Lenin would have been proud, but the rank-and-file members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would have thrown down their tools and told their bureaucratic bosses to "shove it."

Most of the world stands by and watches while the Polish workers struggle for free expression. Most western governments say little, afraid to precipitate a military takeover of Poland, as occurred years ago in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

One group, primarily, has taken the lead in actively supporting the efforts of Polish workers to be free: the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions. The Federation has not only given moral support, but it has worked through a Polish Workers Aid Fund to get financial and material support to the leaders of Solidarity.

When the Polish Workers Aid Fund was set up by the AFL-CIO last September, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said, in part:

> "The AFL-CIO was not involved—and to the best of our knowledge no other element of the world free trade union movement was involved—in the initiation of the strike by Polish workers. It was not provoked, instigated or inspired by any action outside of the state of Poland. It came entirely from the depths of the courage, the brains and the experience of the Polish workers themselves.
>
> "They seem to take seriously the commitment made by the Polish government when, in international law, it ratified Convention No. 87 of the International Labor Organization, under which signatory governments commit themselves to permit the establishment, in their body of laws and practice, of free trade union institutions. That is the convention on freedom of association. That act alone makes this issue a matter of international concern . . .
>
> "In my view, the establishment of a free trade union movement in the state of Poland —far from representing a threat to peace or a threat to the stability of the world or of Europe or of our relations with Europe— ought to serve the cause of peace . . .
>
> "We are not interested in attacking, undermining, or calling into question the economic system that prevails in any other country in the world, including Poland. Free trade unionism is a means of humanizing any system—whether it be capitalistic, communist, socialist or whatever. And our quarrel, insofar as the AFL-CIO is concerned, with the countries behind the Iron Curtain does not relate in any way to such matters as who owns the tools in means of production. To us that is really irrelevant. The question is, are workers allowed the right to have their own organization under their own control rather than under the control of the state, serving as instruments for the repression of the aspirations of workers.
>
> "The spokesman for the strikers, for the new free trade union movement in Poland, has publicly indicated that they welcome and seek support from their brothers overseas and we must, in all good conscience, respond to the best of our ability. In the last analysis, I know of no place and no case where the organization and development of free trade unions has proceeded under the blanklet of quiet diplomacy. Free trade unionism does not advance and will not advance in this world on little cat feet. And I will not accept the proposition that we will pussyfoot about it at all."

Footnotes to the Story

One of the real reasons for the widespread strikes by Polish workers and their formation of a new 10 million-member independent trade union federation was recently let slip by the official Polish Communist Party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*. After 35 years of Moscow-controlled Communism, one out of every six Poles is living below the official poverty line, *Trybuna Ludu* revealed. Proving that the country's current economic mess and huge foreign debts can't be blamed on the workers or their 10-month-old union movement, the Communist newspaper said, "Many social groups in Poland have fallen below the level of minimum income . . . we are facing a situation which is in painful discord with the principles of social justice."

●

Polish workers have a new offset press to carry on their work, thanks to union supporters in North America. The first big expenditure of the AFL-CIO Polish Workers Aid Fund was $50,000 for a new offset press, the Poles needed badly.

Now they have asked for help in obtaining smaller presses for their various regional offices. Neither the presses nor the hard currency to buy them is available to the Polish trade unionists, unless outsiders give them a hand.

●

The father of Lech Walesa, Stanley Walesa, who lives in New Jersey, had a succinct greeting for those who had gathered to support the organization his son leads: "God bless the AFL-CIO and God bless America."

●

SOLIDARNOSC

The Polish Workers' Aid Fund is aided by the sale of "Solidarnosc" T-shirts, a project of Frontlash, the labor-supported organization that encourages youth participation in labor issues. Frontlash Executive Director Jessica Smith, left, makes a sale to Susan Dunlop of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Information staff. The shirts are available at $5 each from Frontlash, 815 16th St. NW, Room 203, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Washington Report

HEAD OF THE COAL LINE

Before he left office, President Jimmy Carter signed legislation that clears the way for American-flag coal carriers plying domestic routes to go to the head of the line for loading at jammed US coal docks.

The legislation puts into law the tradition of giving U.S.-flag ships plying the coastal trade priority service at US ports, a tradition that has come under attack as dozens of ships await their turn to load coal headed for foreign ports.

A recent surge in U.S. coal exports has placed a severe strain on American storage and port facilities, causing delays of as long as 30 days for ships waiting to be loaded.

UAW ON REAFFILIATION

The Auto Workers' executive board has decided to discuss with elected delegates to the UAW convention the issue of reaffiliating with the AFL-CIO.

If there is sufficient support to move forward, UAW President Douglas Fraser said, then formal proceedings would be taken to authorize the board to negotiate appropriate terms and timing of possible reaffiliation.

NO MEDICARE UNION-BUSTING

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has urged the Health Care Financing Administration to continue to prohibit the use of Medicare funds to finance union-busting programs of hospitals and nursing homes. The agency, part of the Department of Health and Human Services, had invited public comments on its policy regarding expenses related to union activities in determining Medicare reimbursement payments.

TIGHT-MONEY CONSTRUCTION

The Reagan Administration is pledged to support the tight money and high interest rate policies that are putting a hard squeeze on housing and construction, AFL-CIO housing analyst Henry Schechter said recently.

A series of such tight money policies since World War II have produced a "predictable, painful course to high unemployment, loss of national product, income and savings that leaves the entire economy weaker," Schechter declared. He said that coupling those policies with "drastic hold-backs of budgetary expenditures" and across-the-board tax cuts will have a severe impact on low-income Americans.

This is the same course that the Thatcher government in England has been following with "abysmal failure"—continued high interest rates, increased unemployment and no curb on inflation, Schechter observed.

Schechter, director of federation's Office of Housing & Monetary Policy, renewed the call for credit regulations to stem "escalating and wildly fluctuating interest rates." He said that the brief use last spring of such authority under the Credit Control Act—the first use since the law was adopted in 1969—brought "a dramatic reduction in interest rates over a few months," cutting the prime rate from 20% to about 10%, and the mortgage rate from 16% to 11%.

But the economic recovery stalled when the controls were lifted in July, Schechter pointed out, adding that "we're now back where we were about this time last year."

MARRIED WORKERS DECLINE

Although married persons continue to dominate the workforce, their share has been declining steadily, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

From March 1970 to March 1980, the proportion of the labor force composed of married persons living with their spouses fell from 69 to 61%, while the share composed of people who never married or were divorced rose from 24% to 33%, the bureau reported.

The agency attributed the gradual transformation of the marital composition of the workforce to major demographic and social changes that occurred during the 1970s. For example, it noted, half of the more than 20 million increase in the labor force during the decade was among persons 24 through 34 years old, who now account for more than 1 of every 4 workers.

OUTLOOK BLEAK FOR CONSUMER PRICES THIS YEAR

High Interest Rates and Energy Prices Make Long-Range Projections Difficult

Consumers can expect to pay more for retail goods and services well into the new year as the result of steeper interest rates on home mortgages and expected higher prices for food and transportation.

Standing 12.7% above the year-earlier level, the US government's consumer price index for November seemed to pre-figure the probable course of inflation in at least the first part of 1981. Higher prices for food, housing, and transportation accounttd for practically all of the month's 1% increase in the CPI, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

"The outlook over the next few months is for continual worsening of inflation, with food prices continuing to rise sharply, housing further affected by high mortgage-interest rates, and oil prices reflecting the newest round of OPEC price changes," observed Rudy Oswald, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Economic Research.

"Inflation rates in the 12 to 13% range appear to be likely for quite a few more months."

Some forecasters see a slight slowdown in the price spiral possible by the end of 1981, with the US inflation rate dropping to 10 or 11%. But variables in the inflation mix, particularly energy prices and mortgage interest rates, make long-range projections difficult, they concede.

Several factors that analysts expect to start pumping up the CPI during the next few months began accelerating in November. Gasoline prices, which fell 0.5% in September and rose only 0.3% in October, jumped 0.9% in November. Beef prices rose 0.8% in November, after declining 0.6% the month before.

Also, mortgage interest rates, which work their way into the CPI with a lag of a couple of months, rose faster during November than in the previous month. Mortgage rates were up 2.8% over the month, compared to a 1.9% increase in October, BLS reported.

These special, volatile components of the CPI are not expected to moderate in the next few months. If anything, many forecasters expect them to accelerate. Recent price increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have not yet shown up at the gasoline pump. Interest rate increases will continue to work their way into the index even after short-term rates begin to peak. And the outlook for beef and other food prices is expected to worsen over the first half of 1981. The US Agriculture Department recently forecast that overall food prices would rise 10% to 15% in 1981.

Meanwhile, workers' purchasing power continues to trail rising prices. Real spendable earnings, or take-home pay stripped of the impact of inflation, increased a slight 0.2% in November. But on a year-to-year basis they were down 5.1%. A typical nonfarm worker in private industry who had three dependents grossed $243.57 in current dollars in November. In constant, 1967 dollars, however, this was the equivalent of just $94.92—a drop of $4.11 over the 12 months through November.

November's increase in the CPI—the third consecutive monthly rise of 1%—made it certain that when the December figure is announced the index will have climbed at a rate of more than 10% for the second straight year. The CPI rose 13.3% in 1979.

Food and beverage prices rose 1.1% in November, after climbing 0.9% in October. Prices for eggs, beef, pork, fish and other seafood all moved substantially higher, BLS said. Poultry prices decreased by 2% after rising for four months.

"The 1.5% increase in other foods at home was largely due to a 7.8% increase in sugar and artificial sweeteners and higher prices for soft drinks," BLS said. Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables rose 0.8%, following a 3% decline in October.

Rising shelter costs accounted for most of the 1% jump in the housing component of the CPI, reflecting the renewed surge in mortgage interest rates, which are more than 15% in some localities. Home financing costs rose 4.1%, mirroring increases of 2.8% in mortgage interest rates and 0.7% in house prices.

Transportation costs were up 1.5% over the month, following a rise of 0.7% in October. Used car prices soared by 5.1%, the third consecutive large monthly increase in this category. New car prices increased 0.5%.

Continued on Page 17

OUR COVER STORY

Bleak Weather,
Bleak Economic Forecast

February forecasters see continued cold weather ahead in many parts of North America . . . one of the coldest winters on record. Meanwhile, economic forecasters see a slight slowdown in the price spiral possible by the end of 1981 . . . but long after winter energy bills have piled high. So be wise: Economize.

LABOR NEWS
CONFERENCE

The outlook is for worsening inflation, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center, warned in a recent Mutual Radio broadcast. He was questioned on "Labor News Conference" by Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe *and Drew Von Bergen of* United Press International.

FREDERICK N. BULL

1920 – 1980

Sixth District Board Member Dies Unexpectedly in Oklahoma

■ Sixth District Board Member Frederick Bull, of Oklahoma City, Okla., passed away on December 18, 1980.

At the time of his death, he had been working at Lake Tenkiller on restoring a family cabin that had burned down in November, 1979. He was 60 years old.

Bull had served as a General Executive Board Member of the Sixth District since September, 1968, when he filled the vacancy left by retired member James O. Mack. While in office, he served the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico.

Bull's involvement with the Brotherhood goes back many years. In 1947, while a student in vocational education at the University of Arkansas, Bull was initiated into Local 1249, Fayette, Ark. That same year he transferred to Local 329, Oklahoma City, Ok., where he eventually became recording secretary, assistant business representative, and finally business representative.

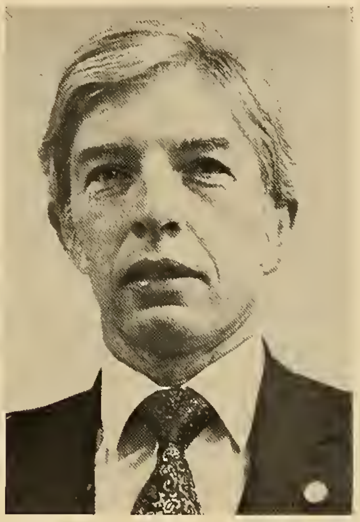
In 1956, he was elected secretary of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters, and in 1961 he was appointed general representative, serving the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. At that time, General President M. A. Hutcheson also named him to the President's Missile Site Committee.

Bull was also a five-year member of the 10-Southern-States Apprenticeship Conference steering committee and a leader in the successful fight to defeat an Oklahoma right-to-work referendum of the 1960s. He was active in civic affairs and for many years served as a member of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, a volunteer health group.

Bull was the father of three sons, F. Nolton, Terry, and Aven, and one daughter, Annette, and the grandfather of two, Alek and Brian. A memorial service was held for him on December 22, 1980. ■

A quiet, diligent leader, Bull was reviewing a report to the 33rd General Convention when this picture was taken.

Dean Sooter Named to Sixth District Board Seat, Following Death of Bull



DEAN SOOTER

Dean Sooter of Local 2298, Rolla, Mo., a general representative of the Brotherhood since 1972, has been named by General President William Konyha to fill the Sixth District vacancy on the General Executive Board created by the untimely death of Frederick N. Bull in late December.

Early last month, Sooter conferred in Washington, D.C., with the General President and other General Officers on District 6 matters. He returned to the Southwest to meet with local and district council leaders on problems left unsettled by the unexpected passing of his predecessor. He participates in his first meeting of the General Executive Board, this month, in Florida.

The new district board member marked his 46th birthday January 3. He was born in Dixon, Mo., and was initiated into the union in 1958.

His union posts have been many. He is a past president of Local 2298. From 1967 to 1972 he was a business representative of the St. Louis District Council, and he was a delegate to the St. Louis Carpenters District Council and the St. Louis Labor Council. In recent years he has worked closely with the late Fred Bull in administrative work with the Kansas City District Council and on other matters in District 6. As new District 6 board member, Sooter will work with locals and district councils in a six-state area.

A son, Luther, is also a member of Local 2298. Sooter and his wife, Dorothy, have two children and three grandchildren.

American Trade Unionists Struck Down By El Salvador Assassins As They Work for Worker-Farmer Freedoms Against Marxists, Extremists

The tragedy and turmoil of the small Central American country of El Salvador "hit home" last month for North American trade unionists, as two of their number were assassinated in a hail of bullets in a San Salvador hotel dining room. A companion, who also died in the encounter, was an El Salvador labor leader who had worked since 1966 to improve the lot of his fellow workers and farmers.

The victims were Michael P. Hammer, 42, of Potomac, Md., Mark D. Pearlman, 36, of Seattle—both representatives of the AFL-CIO's American Institute for Free Labor Development—and Jose Rodolfo Viera, 43, the director of the El Salvador government's Institute for Agrarian Transformation.

"These good men were in El Salvador to assist that nation's peasant unions to participate in a land-reform program designed to improve the lives of hundreds of thousands of small farmers, and to lay the foundation for a stable, democratic society," Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO president, commented later.

He said the AFL-CIO was "outraged and saddened" by the killing of Hammer and Pearlman by terrorists, and equally grieved by the assassination of Viera, "our brother and friend," who directed the Salvadoran Communal Union, a peasant-farmer group organized with AIFLD's help in 1966.

"The AFL-CIO calls upon the government of El Salvador to bring those responsible for these brutal murders to justice, and redouble its efforts to bring about agrarian reform for the benefit of El Salvador's impoverished workers," Kirkland said. "Clear title must be granted to the 210,000 poor farmers who have been promised land.

"The forces of extremism, the totalitarian right and left, must not be permitted to destroy the prospects for democratic reform, upon which depend the hopes of farmers and workers for a more peaceful and prosperous life."

The assassinations, which followed within weeks the slaying of Felipe Zaldivar, president of the major democratic urban labor center, "are further proof of the determination of the extremists to destroy democratic institutions," Kirkland declared.

Zaldivar headed the Federacion de Sindicatos de la Industria de la Construccion, Similares, Transporte y de Otras Actividades. He was gunned down in front of the organization's headquarters building in San Salvador just as he was about to embark on a visit to the United States.

Continued on Page 17

Shot to Death while working to bring about a sweeping redistribution of land in El Salvador were Jose Rodolfo Viera, left, a union leader and head of the country's Institute for Agrarian Transformation, and two representatives of the AFL-CIO's American Institute for Free Labor Development, Michael P. Hammer, center, and Mark D. Pearlman. Viera was president of the Salvadoran Communal Union. He directed the massive land reform program aimed at stabilizing El Salvador by transferring thousands of acres of estate farmland to the country's poor.

Ottawa Report

WORKPLACE POLITICS

In an award which may have far-reaching effects on the success of the CLC-sponsored political action program and on-the-job canvass, an arbitrator ruled November 13 that an employer was wrong in preventing a union from distributing political material to its members on the employer's premises.

Air Canada had stopped several employees—members of the Canadian Air Line Employees' Association—from distributing New Democratic Party pamphlets in the company cafeterias during last winter's federal election campaign.

No disciplinary action was taken by Air Canada, because the employees obeyed the company's orders. However CALEA grieved in order to obtain an official ruling, which is expected to be precedent-setting in other similar cases.

OLD LABOUR MEMENTOS

In connection with its 25th anniversary in 1981, the Canadian Labour Congress is planning an exhibit on the labour movement in co-operation with the Public-Archives of Canada.

As a result, the CLC is on the lookout for any pictures, leaflets, badges or other items suitable for the exhibit which is to be inaugurated in Ottawa during the 1981 Labour Day weekend and which will then travel to other places across Canada.

The United Brotherhood, meanwhile, is mounting its own exhibition of photos and mementos for the General Convention next August. General Secretary John Rogers would particularly like to see photographs of early Brotherhood activities in Canada over the past century.

QFL WORKSHOP ON LAYOFFS

The Quebec Federation of Labour is sponsoring a workshop on plant closures and job security, February 15-17, in Montreal.

High unemployment, frequent plant closings, new technology and other changes in the industrial scene will be discussed with a view to union recommendations.

The registration fee for this conference is $25 per delegate. Further information is available from Fernaud Daoust, General Secretary, Quebec Federation of Labour, 1290 St. Denis St., 5th floor, Montreal, Que., H2X 3J7.

NFLD FED ON POLITICAL ACTION

The 250 delegates to the Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Labour convention, held November 16-19 in St. John's, overwhelmingly adopted a resolution in support of the New Democratic Party and gave the federation's executive authority to reserve up to five cents per member per month for the purpose of political action.

They also pressed for a number of labour legislation reforms, including an amendment to the terms under which a new union may be certified, compulsory dues check-off, and anti-scab provisions.

Other resolutions called for labour education in the school system; the right to full political participation for all public employees; and provincial action against unnecessary consumer price hikes.

OUTLOOK FOR MANITOBA

CLC Executive Vice-President Shirley Carr told delegates to the annual Manitoba Federation of Labour in Winnipeg that the Conservative government of Premier Sterling Lyon was responsible for the gloomy economic outlook for the province.

General economic indicators for Manitoba are not encouraging, she noted in her address to the MFL delegates.

"The forecast is that Manitoba will trail all other provinces in the key economic indicators and intended investment," Carr said, blaming the policies of the Conservative government.

And Howard Pawley, leader of the New Democratic Party in Manitoba, pledged a restoration of rent controls, when the NDP is re-elected to govern the province. The Lyon government has the worst job-creation record in Canada, he stated.

100th Anniversary Year

More Than 20 Members Celebrate 100th Birthdays, Share Brotherhood's Centennial Observance

A MARKED INCREASE IN SENIOR MEMBERS IN PAST DECADE

At last count, there were some 12,000 persons in the United States over the age of 100. An additional 1,000 and more have marked their 100th birthdays in Canada.

Since the United Brotherhood is commemorating its own 100th birthday, this year, we dug into General Office records in Washington, D.C., to see how many of these 13,000 centenarians scattered across North America are Brotherhood members . . . how many are actually older than the Brotherhood itself.

The Records Department came up with the list below, showing that almost two dozen veterans of our organization are approaching the century mark or are already past it.

Perhaps its the vigorous life of a skilled craftsman that helps our oldtimers to live longer. Or maybe its improved health care, Social Security, pensions, and the general increase in longevity. In any case, the past decade has shown a marked increase in the number of senior members in our ranks. A decade ago, when we took a similar check of the records, there were no centenarians at all, only two members at age 99.

According to the statistics seven out of every ten of the 100-plus citizens of the United States are women. It's quite likely that there are wives of members beyond the century mark, too.

In any case, we're proud of our oldtimers, and we salute them as we approach our own second century.

CENTENARIANS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

NAME	TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP	BIRTH DATE	INITIATION DATE	LOCAL UNION
Wilsey, James	Life	3-14-1871	3-25-1918	1538
Roller, Ed R.	Retired	12-17-1874	5-21-1913	66
Salois, Henry	Retired	4- 3-1875	8-27-1918	111
Bermont, Alex	Retired	3-15-1876	3- 2-1923	1367
Seaver, Benjamin	Retired	12-17-1876	5-16-1900	787
Nordstrom, John R.	Beneficial	6- 9-1877	3-20-1905	1485
Mark, Michael L.	Beneficial	11-25-1877	12-26-1916	31
Geving, John	Retired	3- 7-1878	8-18-1937	87
Nuzzo, Clemento	Retired	5- 4-1878	5- 5-1906	385
Peterson, Wm. H.	Beneficial	8-12-1878	1-30-1917	542
Schmicht, Jacob	Retired	3-20-1879	2- 6-1908	824
Eadie, P. Y.	Retired	5-21-1879	5-16-1939	159
Leach, Art B.	Beneficial	8-28-1879	7- 7-1936	1845
Bleik, K. A.	Retired	9-24-1879	10-15-1912	15
Ingalls, C. A.	Retired	10-22-1879	10-26-1933	470
McCutcheon, Daniel	Beneficial	2-29-1880	4- 3-1906	1779
Murphy, Nicholas D.	Retired	3-22-1880	10- 4-1905	13
Milligan, T. H.	Retired	4-24-1880	10-11-1921	201
Erwin, E. G.	Retired	4-26-1880	4- 4-1916	11
Olson, Leonard	Retired	10- 5-1880	4-23-1937	1644
Wellnitz, Chas.	Retired	10-20-1880	7- 2-1915	241
Hess, William J.	Beneficial	11-15-1880	8-19-1937	561

■ *Charles Wellnitz of Moline, Ill., left, observed his 100th birthday last October. Roger Carlson, president of Local 241 pinned a 65-year pin on his coat lapel. Wellnitz's membership in the Brotherhood actually goes back to 1915, when he helped to organize a local union of cabinetmakers. Born in Brumberg, Germany in 1880, he emigrated to the United States as a child.*

■ *Last September 6, at pin-presentation ceremonies of Local 215, Lafayette, Ind., 99-year-old Nathan Ruck, left, was honored for 71 years of service. Bus. Rep. Kenneth Runkle, right, congratulated him on the occasion. On November 2, 1980, Brother Ruck passed away.*

■ *Joseph Leo Ledwidge was born in Hot Springs, Ark., in 1868. The San Francisco earthquake caused him to switch to Portland, Ore., when he moved west. A member of the Brotherhood, he helped to organize the Portland Building Trades Council in 1910. He celebrated his 109th birthday at the West Hills Convalescent Center in Portland in 1977. Death came the following November 25. — Oregon Labor Press Photo.*

100th
Anniversary
Year

Centennial Projects Underway In Five States; Other State Groups Planning Future Action

As the United Brotherhood's observance of its 100th birthday approaches—next August—many state and provincial councils are planning special commemorative projects of their own.

In the United States, state councils of the Brotherhood are able, in some cases, to join with state Humanities Councils in funding such projects as printed histories of the Brotherhood in the particular state, oral histories, newspaper articles, etc.

For several months, General Secretary John Rogers has been working with a professional consultant, who is working with state councils in the development of commemorative programs in each state.

Five states have already launched comprehensive programs with their respective state Humanities Councils. They are New Mexico, Hawaii, Louisiana, Michigan and North Dakota.

The consultant's preliminary report on these five states appears below. Although hopes for state projects are dim in some areas, other areas show great promise.

The following states had plans for state observances well underway as of January 1:

HAWAII. The Hawaii carpenters union has independently commissioned a distinguished historian at the University of Hawaii to do archival research in the records of the Hawaii union and to write a history of the carpenters in the state. We discussed the carpenters history project and the activities that are being stimulated in other states with this historian, and we urged him to consider seeking the support of the state humanities council for public programming that would be based on his history, once completed.

LOUISIANA. The Louisiana Committee for the Humanities has awarded a grant for a Louisiana Carpenters Union History Project to the Louisiana Association of Historians. The grant at this moment is for initial planning period and $12,000 has been committed. The state council has endorsed the project and has agreed to help support it financially as it grows over the next few months.

MICHIGAN. On December 16th the Michigan Council for the Humanities funded a Carpenters history project by the Michigan State Carpenters Council, with a cash grant of $5,500 and in-kind matching by the Carpenters Council of $7,000.

NEW MEXICO. The New Mexico Humanities Council has just awarded a $90,000 project grant to the Institute for Southwest Studies at the University of New Mexico to conduct a multi-component Carpenters union history program for New Mexico. This will include written archival and oral history research, the writing of a monograph and the publication of this monograph, the mounting of a traveling interpretive exhibition, the mounting of a series of public programs inviting the public to discuss Carpenters history in the context of New Mexico history and issues that will occur in virtually every community of the state, the writing by the historians involved of feature articles on their work and on the history of the Carpenters union that will be run in most of the 55 newspapers and magazines published in New Mexico, and a series of public and commercial radio programs involving scholars and others involved in this project that will be aired periodically during the next two years in New Mexico.

NORTH DAKOTA. The North Dakota Committee for the Humanities has made a $26,000 grant to the North Dakota Carpenters Council to conduct an extensive multi-part Carpenters history project in that state. There will be an oral history component, an interpretative traveling exhibition component and a television production component in this project. The commitment of the Carpenters union to the project and to high standards of scholarly involvement was extraordinarily high and was illustrated by the fact that the entire executive board of the Carpenters council appeared at the funding meeting at the North Dakota Committee for the Humanities to explain and defend their request.

Here are highlights of actions considered in other states regarding special centennial projects:

ALASKA. Discussion and planning are underway between a well-qualified local historian and representatives of the Alaska Carpenters Council. No date has been set for the beginning of this project.

ARKANSAS. The executive director of the Arkansas State Humanities Committee has met with the secretary of the state carpenters council and feels that a worthwhile project will be worked out and ready for funding and initial activity sometime in the first several months of 1981.

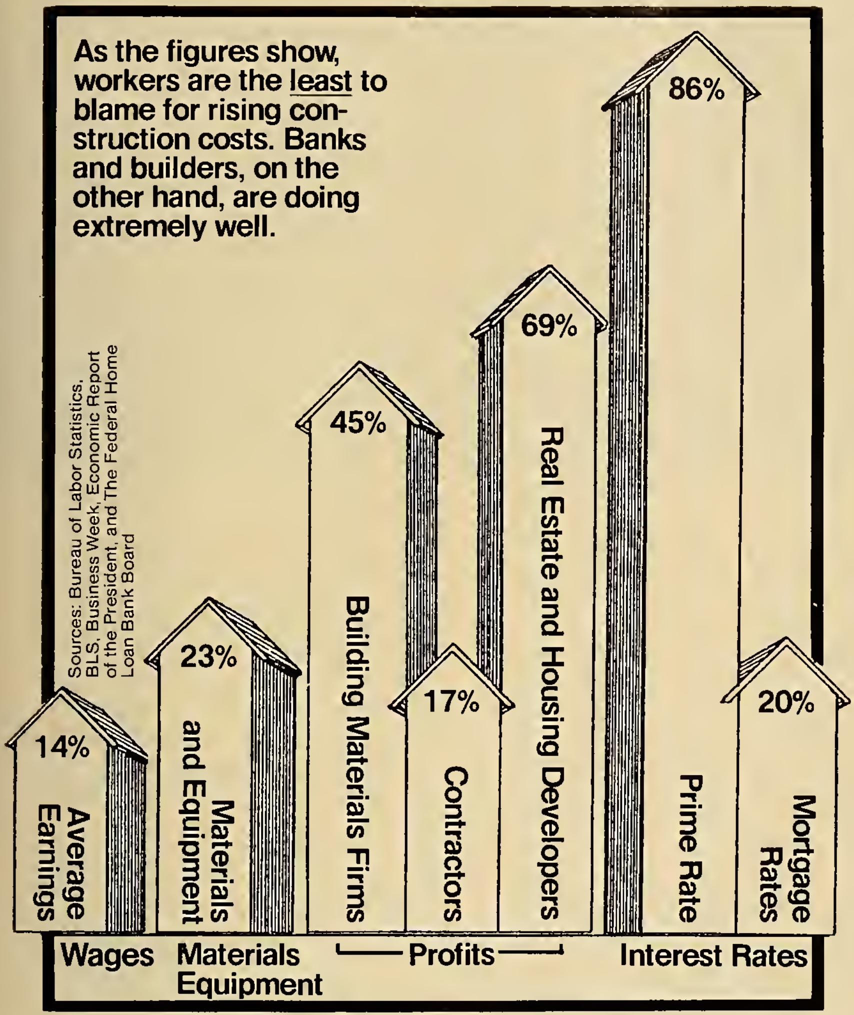
DELAWARE. The professional staff of the Delaware Humanities Program is quite interested in seeing a Delaware Carpenters Union History Project evolve to the point of being submitted to the Delaware Council for funding. One of the founding members of the Delaware Humanities Council is a life-long member of the Brotherhood and an active carpenter. A Brotherhood consultant was invited by the president of the Maryland/Delaware Council to address the council's next meeting to explain the nature of this project and to encourage its involvement and support.

IDAHO. The executive director of the Idaho Humanities Council reports that the Idaho Humanities Council is seriously interested in labor-related projects and has had as a priority for several years the development of projects that deal with labor history. Meetings with several scholars and with union representatives have occurred informally in the past few months and a formal planning meeting was scheduled for mid-January. Prospects for a first class project in Idaho dealing with the history of the state carpenters are positive.

ILLINOIS. The Illinois labor history association has worked with the Illinois Carpenters Council and has constructed a very interesting and effective carpenters history project proposal which is currently being reviewed for funding by the Illinois Humanities Council. There is every expectation that this project will be funded and will be underway in the near future.

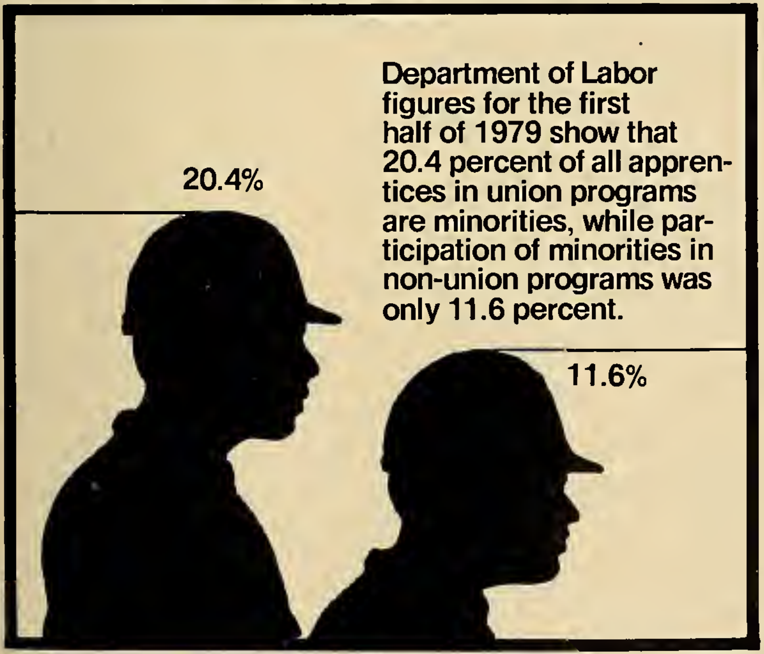
MINNESOTA. The Minnesota Humanities Council has established a new set of programming priorities that include an emphasis upon reaching labor audiences for its next two years of activity. This is entirely consistent with the concept of a significant Carpenters union history project being supported by Minnesota Humanities Council. The staff of the Minnesota Council on the Humanities expects to spend considerable time helping to organize the planning for such a project during the first four months of 1981. Their expectation is that a project can be planned, reviewed and funded by late spring or early summer 1981.

Progress in other states will be reported in future issues of *The Carpenter*.



As the figures show, workers are the least to blame for rising construction costs. Banks and builders, on the other hand, are doing extremely well.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, BLS, Business Week, Economic Report of the President, and The Federal Home Loan Bank Board



Department of Labor figures for the first half of 1979 show that 20.4 percent of all apprentices in union programs are minorities, while participation of minorities in non-union programs was only 11.6 percent.

PREVAILING WAGE VIOLATIONS WIDESPREAD—The main responsibility for enforcing the Davis-Bacon Act rests with the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division. Between January 1979 and June 1980, investigators for the Division found that 43,000 workers on federal projects have been underpaid in violation of Davis-Bacon or one of the related laws governing contracts for services or manufactured goods. Total underpayments found in that period reached a record level of $15.9 million.

MANY CONTRACTORS SUPPORT PREVAILING WAGE LAWS

The concept of prevailing wage laws is endorsed by many contractors and contractor organizations, as well as by labor leaders, government officials, minority and women's organizations, scholars and others. Prevailing wage laws provide benefits to their industry and to the public in terms of promoting stability and efficiency and protecting against unscrupulous practices.

The Associated Specialty Contractors of Arizona has published a very useful and informative study entitled, "What Would Happen if Arizona Repealed its Little Davis-Bacon Act?," which argues strongly for retention of the law. The study's findings and conclusions are well worth considering. Following are some excerpts from the study's summary:

- ***Invitation to Out-of-State and Illegal Aliens***

Repeal of "Little Davis-Bacon" would be an open invitation to out-of-state and/or unscrupulous contractors to import "cheap" labor from neighboring areas who would take work away from Arizona's own construction workers. In fact, according to immigration officials, this is already a serious problem with thousands of illegal aliens being imported from Mexico to work in the construction industry. . . . With no prevailing wage requirement this problem can be expected to increase manyfold in the future.

- ***Downturn in a State's General Economy***

An immediate effect of repealing the "Little Davis-Bacon Act" would be a downturn in the state's general economy.

When construction is down, the economy is down. With outside contractors taking much of the local work and skilled craftsmen leaving the state to work in other areas where they can receive better wages, Arizona's construction industry would face chaos. In addition, further economic drain would be suffered as out-of-town workers and builders leave the state with their earnings in hand.

- ***Construction Safeguard Would Be Eliminated***

Arizona must, by law, accept low bid on public works construction. The little Davis-Bacon Act serves as a precontract standard to assure that the taxpayers will get a good job. If a contractor knows that he must pay "prevailing" wages, then he will hire competent people. This is the best assurance the state has of quality craftsmanship on its public buildings. With no prevailing wage requirement, this important safeguard would not exist. In fact, administrative costs for the state and other governmental units would likely increase, since they would then have to do more inspection and checking of contractor work.

Did You Know?

EIGHTEENTH OF A SERIES

33 Conventions Over a Century Have Charted The Course Of Our Union

The major decisions affecting our organization have all been decided in convention—our name, our official seal, our union label, our general policies, our goals.

For the past 100 years, general conventions of the United Brotherhood have always been exciting events. Held annually at first, then every two years, and eventually every four years, these conventions have given rise to many of the momentous decisions governing the growth of our union.

The general convention, while in session, is vested with all the executive, legislative, and judicial authority of the Brotherhood. Special conventions may be called between general conventions when 15 local unions from different states or provinces present to the General Executive Board a special resolution which is eventually accepted by the Board.

LOCAL REPRESENTATION

All Brotherhood members are represented at the convention by delegates. The number of delegates representing a local union depends on the the local's number of members in good-standing. A local of 100 members or less is entitled to one delegate, one of 500 or less has two, one of 1,000 or less has three, and one of over 1,000 has four. State, provincial, and district councils are also entitled to single-delegate representation. Finally, the General Officers, by virtue of their office, are automatic delegates to the convention.

The election of delegates is held by secret ballot at special election meetings. All members are notified by mail to attend these meetings. Only members in good-standing for at least two consecutive years are eligible to be delegates.

The General President presides at all conventions, and the General Secretary keeps a record of the convention proceedings. Reports are submitted by the General Treasurer, the General Executive Board, the Board of Trustees, as well as by committees on rules, on constitution, on grievances and appeals, on finance, and on credentials. Finally, the election of the General Officers takes place at the conventions.

The Brotherhood's earliest conventions were extremely significant in determining the general course that the Brotherhood would follow in the years ahead. It was at the first convention in 1881 that the Brotherhood was officially formed and its constitution and bylaws established.

On that summer day, August 8, 1881, 36 delegates from 11 cities convened at Trades Assembly Hall in Chicago, Ill., "to unite in resisting the tyranny of the capitalist." Driven by low wages and long and arduous working hours, their purpose was straightforward—to form a national association of carpenters. They were responding to Peter J. McGuire's plea "to organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners" which had appeared several months earlier in the first *Carpenter* magazine.

The convention was in session for four days. Some of the meetings were addressed in English, German, French, and Scandinavian, as fellow craftsmen decided to establish "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

BROTHERHOOD PLATFORM

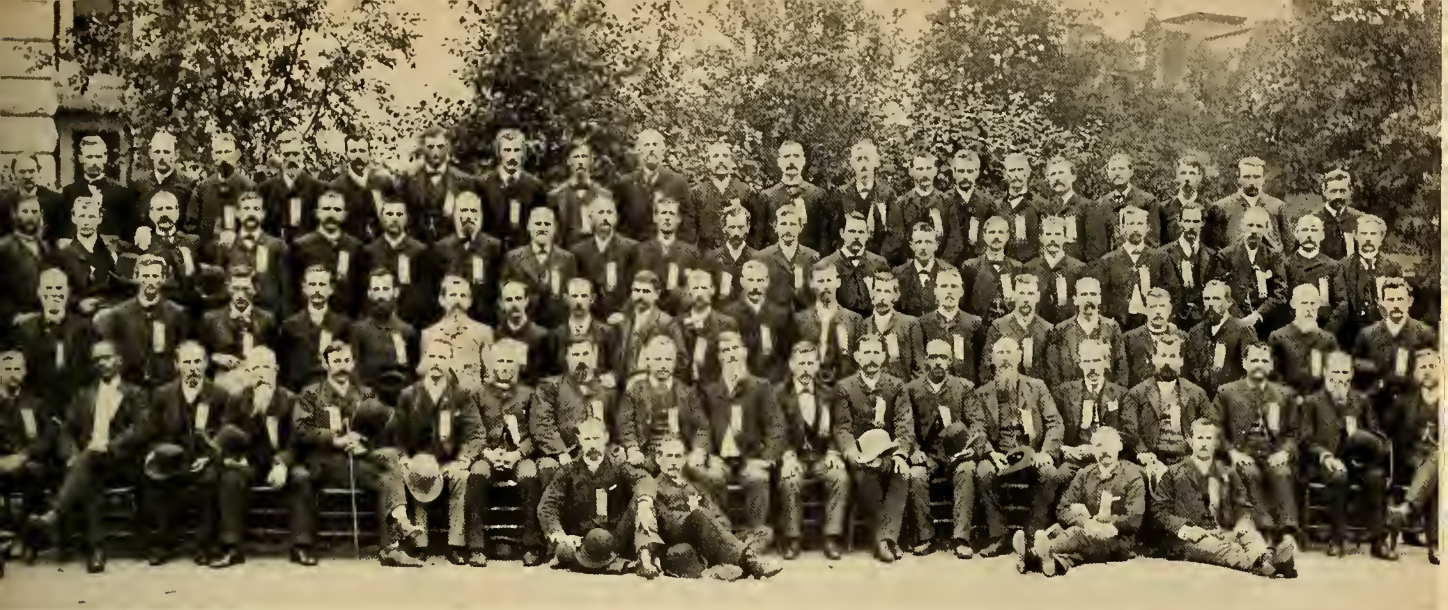
Out of their deliberations came a declaration of the Carpenters' and Joiners' platform: "We, the delegates of various local unions in convention assembled, do hereby establish a National Union. The object of the organization is to rescue our trade from its low estate and raise ourselves to that position in society which we as mechanics are justly entitled, and to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to secure us from further encroachments; and to elevate the moral, social and intellectual condition of every carpenter in the country; and to the consummation of so desirable an object we hereby pledge ourselves to work unceasingly."

A Constitution and Laws also was adopted, which, from the start, gave local unions the right to make their own laws. The *Carpenter* magazine was designated the "organ of the craft," to be published in New York City, one-half in German, one-half in English.

At the 2nd Annual Convention, held the following year in Philadelphia, Pa., the delegates voted to add two pages to the *Carpenter* magazine for the German language. In addition, they endorsed the nine-hour day and broadened the organization to embrace an endowment fund and a disability benefit program without extra tax on members.

The next convention was held in Cincinnati, O., in 1884. At this time, the Brotherhood's official emblem was adopted, consisting of a rule, compass, and jack plane within a shield. The convention also voted to move the general headquarters to Cleveland, where it remained until 1886, when the 4th Convention, held in Buffalo, N.Y., voted to move it to Philadelphia for a minimum period of 10 years. At this point, conventions were held every two years.

In 1888, at the 5th General Convention, held in Detroit, Mi., the Brotherhood acquired its official title, the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." It was at this time that the United Order of Carpenters, an organization of 5,000 members founded in 1872, merged with the original Brotherhood. In addition, the concept of geographical districts originated as the 100 delegates from 78 local unions divided the Brotherhood's jurisdiction into seven districts with seven vice-presidents.



Delegates to the United Brotherhood's Fourth General Convention, August 3-6, 1886, assembled outside the convention hall in Buffalo, N.Y., for this official picture. Peter J. McGuire, founder and secretary-treasurer of the five-year-old organization is seated at center in the front row, immediately behind and between the two delegates seated on the walkway. There were two black delegates to this convention; both are seated in the first row. One of these was L. E. Rames, secretary of a black local in Charleston, S.C., who was elected Fourth Vice President of the Brotherhood at the 1884 Convention in Cincinnati, O.

In 1900, at its 11th Convention held in Scranton, Pa., the Brotherhood adopted for the first time a union label for use on all union-made products.

OFFICERS DETERMINED

The 12th General Convention, held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1902, determined the officer corps as we know it today. It included a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a General Executive Board, consisting at that time of seven members, one from each district. The delegates also voted to move the headquarters to the Stevenson Building in Indianapolis.

Four years later, at the 14th Convention in Niagara Falls, N.Y., the delegates chose to buy a site and erect their own headquarters building in Indianapolis.

Following the first World War, general conventions were held every four years. For three years following the 20th Convention, held in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1920, Brotherhood officials discussed the option of building a home for aged carpenters. Eventually, a 1,684-acre site in Lake County, Fla., was bought for the project, a contract signed on December 15, 1923, and the construction completed on March 1, 1928, for a total of $1,494,000. That same year, the official building dedication ceremony took place at the 22nd General Convention which was held at the Home.

During the next 20 years, the Brotherhood postponed several of its conventions due to exceptional circumstances. Conventions were delayed in 1932 due to depression conditions and in the 1940s due to World War II. In 1946, the 25th General Convention, held in Lakeland, Fla., was the first post-war convention.

CENTENNIAL CONVENTION

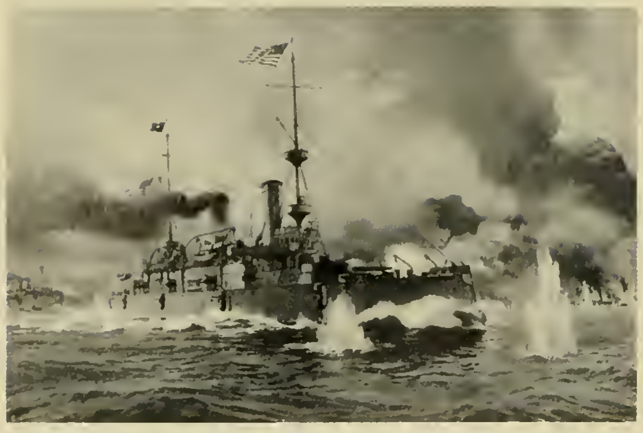
In August of this year, the Brotherhood will celebrate its 100th anniversary convention in Chicago, the site of the Brotherhood's birthplace. This 34th Convention is scheduled only three years after the 33rd General Convention of 1978 to account for the Brotherhood's centennial celebration. After this convention, the Brotherhood will meet in convention every five years.

The upcoming 34th General Convention will be a pivotal point in Brotherhood history. It not only marks the end of a century of struggle and dedication towards protecting the workers of North America, but it also marks the beginning of a new period of decisions and ideas that will affect many future generations of hard-working North Americans. And, forever influential in the decision-making processes of our past, present, and future leaders . are the century-old words of Peter J. McGuire:

"In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more widespread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. . . . If the strong combine, why should not the weak?"

The 31st General Convention at San Francisco in 1970 had a record attendance of 2,361 delegates, representing four provincial councils, 25 state councils, and 2,290 local unions. Since that time, the number of convention delegates has consistently grown.

The nomination of officers and board members, when delegates demonstrate for their favored candidates.



CARPENTRY SHOP ABOARD HISTORIC USS OLYMPIA DEDICATED AT PENN'S LANDING

The USS Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, as she steamed into the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, in a painting by C. G. Evers.

APPRENTICES FROM PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT COUNCIL DEMONSTRATE SKILLS

Nearly 25 years ago, the City of Philadelphia stepped forward to rescue the *USS Olympia* from the "scrap heap" and to launch a major restoration of this century-old warship.

One section of the cruiser that needed restoring was the carpentry shop, and carpenter apprentices from the Philadelphia District Council recently accomplished this. For this reason, on November 14, 1980, at Penn's Landing in Philadelphia, the carpentry shop aboard the Olympia was dedicated by General President William Konyha.

The *USS Olympia* is the sole surviving naval relic of the Spanish-American War. One of America's first steel ships, she was built during the 1880s and 1890s by union ironworkers in San Francisco as part of a program to modernize the American Navy. Authorized in September, 1888, as cruiser Number 6, her keel was laid in June, 1891, and she was launched in November, 1892.

The 344-foot-long cruiser carried a crew of 33 officers and 395 enlisted men and had ample quarters for a flag officer and his staff. She was not commissioned, however, until 1895, when she joined the Asiatic Fleet of Rear Admiral F. V. McNair. She spent three years cruising the waters of the Far East, visiting Japan, China, and the Sandwich Islands.

In January, 1898, the *Olympia* became the flagship of Commodore George Dewey, and, several months later, she steamed into Manila Bay off Luzon in the Philippines where she defeated the Spanish forces.

She returned to the United States the following year for general repairs and, in 1902, joined the North Atlantic Squadron, serving for four years as flagship for the Caribbean Division. In May, 1907, she became the summer cruise ship for the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and, in 1912, she served as a barracks ship at Charleston, S.C.

During World War I, the *Olympia* faced action once again as a flagship of the United States Patrol Force, seeing duty off New York and Nova Scotia. In 1918, she was sent to Russia as part of an allied force protecting military supplies from the Germans. Later, she was shifted to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black Seas to help stabilize the turbulent aftermath of the war in those areas.

She completed her final mission in 1921 when she transported the body of America's "unknown soldier" from Le Havre, France to Arlington National Cemetery for burial. On September 1, 1922, she was decommissioned for the last time at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where she remained inactive and unattended for three decades.

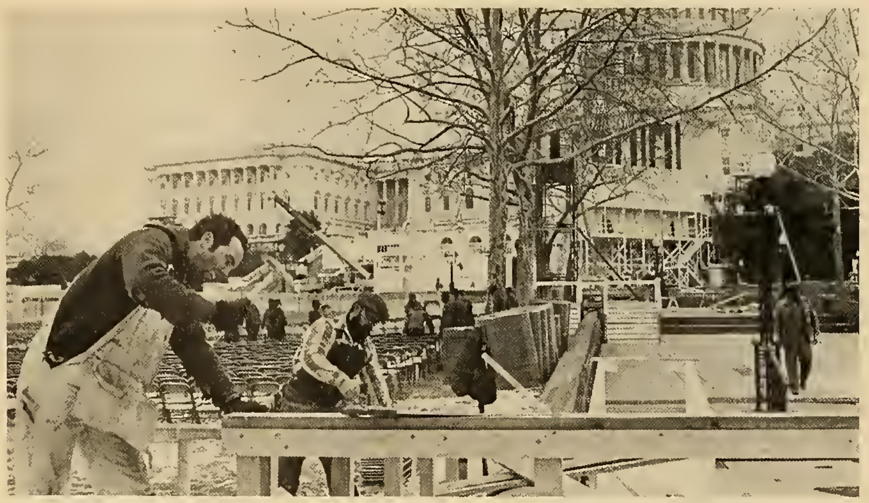
Then, in 1954, the Congress decreed the scrapping of several historic ships, including the *Olympia,* unless they were claimed and restored by a patriotic organization. Therefore, in 1958, the Cruiser Olympia Association was formed, and the oldest steel ship of the Navy was eventually restored with the help of many devoted workers and volunteers. She was moved to Penn's Landing several years ago and is now open for visitors. She is also the home for both the Boy Scouts of America Sea Explorers and the Olympia Sea Cadets.

In the words of President Konyha, the Olympia is a symbol of "American leadership" and a "living testament to the craftsmanship of American workers that is the very heart of American might and power."

General President Konyha was piped aboard the restored USS Olympia in full Navy tradition, as he went up the gangplank for dedicatory ceremonies. Behind him was Tom Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Building and Construction Trades Council. The weather was cold but clear as the labor and management officials joined in the ceremonies.

With General President Konyha, as he prepared to cut the ribbon at the entrance to the carpenter shop, from left to right, are Richard Schwertner of the Associated General Contractors; Robert Cook, Gen. Contractors Assn. of Phila.; Miller; Cong. Ray Lederer; Frank Radonski, Gen. Contractors Assn.; and Martin Durkin of the Philadelphia District Council.

Tom "Dutch" Holland of Local 1145, job steward, looks over plans for the broadcasters' booths on Pennsylvania Avenue opposite the White House.



A pedestrian ramp for spectators seated in the northwest section of the Capitol grounds is completed by Louis Parks of Local 1126 and Joe Robertson of Local 1145.

Brotherhood Members Built Inaugural Stands

January 20 was a big day for the incoming Reagan Administration, and the inauguration of the 40th US President was a spectacular event. The inaugural stand where the President took his oath of office, the spectator stands, the broadcasting booths, and the reviewing stand at the White House were all erected by the skilled members of the Washington, D.C. and Vicinity District Council. That assured the GOP of a top quality launching of the ship of state, as it faces the tremendous problems of the next four years.

Dale Menestrina of Local 1590 aligns an upright as he works on a railing for a spectators' stand.

The reviewing stand in front of the White House was made ready by a full crew of Brotherhood members.

A foreman, Bruce Romesberg, left, works with Charles Kolband and Lewis Courtaney atop the broadcasters' stand on Pennsylvania Avenue. President Reagan's reviewing stand for the parade nears completion in the background. William Pritchett, D.C. business agent, covered the job for the district council.

Ken Ritchey, president of Associated Builders, Inc., contractors, foreground, looks over the work with Frank Fields, vice president; Donald Simmons, secretary; and Robert Graulich. With them from the General Services Administration were Ross Lawson, Richard Super, and Robert Weppner.

OSHA Failures Must Be Turned Into OSHA Successes, Konyha Tells Building Trades

GENERAL PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE

On December 4, 1980, General President William Konyha hosted an Occupational Safety and Health Committee meeting of the AFL-CIO's Building and Construction Trades Department at the Hay-Adams Hotel in Washington, D.C.

In his address to the group, Konyha stressed the need to prevent the growing number of on-the-job accidents and deaths that occur each year and to "turn OSHA failures . . . into OSHA successes." He recommended that labor and management work jointly and not as adversaries to accomplish these goals.

"Nothing can beat cooperation and teamwork," Konyha stated as he proposed the establishment of a "joint labor and management program" and a "national construction industry joint occupational safety and health program." "In unity and in coalition there is strength!"

Konyha expressed shock and concern that 5,000 workers lost their lives in 1979 due to on-the-job accidents or illnesses, as reported by the US Labor Department, and that an additional 6.1 million workers suffered work-related injuries or ailments. He cited the "insensitive attitude of industry toward OSHA" as being "most unfortunate" and suggested that such an attitude "must be approached with understanding and in whatever new ways may be necessary."

"It is up to labor and management, because OSHA alone can not do it!" Konyha continued. "Unions alone can not do it! Nor can management do it alone!"

Konyha expressed his full "support toward a fully integrated, strong and active National Joint Safety and Health Program that is researched, planned, developed and guided by a National Labor Management Committee." He stated that such a joint program would allow for organized communication and delivery of safety knowledge and technology to the entire national structure, both of which have been lacking in current OSHA programs.

Konyha likened the principle of establishing a joint safety and health program to the institution years ago of national joint apprentice programs, which have met with great success.

"The secret was simply joint planning—joint determination—and joint commitment by labor and management with government advising and helping as needed," Konyha stated. "Our Brotherhood is moving in that direction so we may look back to the same great success in safety that we have had now over a quarter of a century with our training programs."

THE PICTURES: Above, Wayne Christensen, safety and health consultant to the National Constructors Assn. is attentive to General Konyha's address. Below left, President Konyha accepts a special certificate in recognition of his extensive support of worker-safety-and-health programs. Below right, Brotherhood safety and health director Nick Loope, left, with Bob Cooney, first general vice president of the Iron Workers, and Arthur Schmuhl, director of safety and health of the Associated General Contractors.

To formalize the General President's proposal for a National Joint Safety and Health Committee, the Brotherhood research department designed an administrative chart showing how labor, management and government would work together.

Unionists Struck Down

Continued from Page 7

In a letter to Kirkland, President Jimmy Carter said that the land reform work of Hammer, Pearlman, and Viera "has not only served the cause of social justice, it has also been an effective instrument to counter the radical Marxism that would replace an old tyranny with a new one.

"In their memory, we must all rededicate ourselves to put an end to the senseless terrorism of both right and left, and to implement the agrarian reform."

Carter added that the sacrificial effort of Hammer and Pearlman in behalf of the El Salvadoran reform project was "a tribute to the courage and idealism of the AFL-CIO and of the free labor movement in this hemisphere."

AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty said he believed that Hammer and Pearlman were the first American trade unionists killed in Latin America—possibly in the world—while carrying out their official duties overseas.

Their assassination came as "a complete and total shock," he said adding: "We don't know who did the killing. It could have been people either from the extreme right or extreme left. Both have killed many thousands of people down there."

The slayings occurred a month after the U.S. government officially protested the murder of four American missionaries in El Salvador and temporarily withheld financial aid from that country, a Central American republic about the size of Massachusetts. The missionaries—three Roman Catholic nuns and a lay worker—were found shot to death southeast of the capital. Another American, a private security advisor to the El Salvadoran police, was killed on December 17.

Pressure from poor farm workers and sharecroppers for land ownership has been a major source of political violence in El Salvador during the past year. The agrarian reform program, under which large plantations have been expropriated, with compensation, by the government and turned over to peasant farmers has been under attack from both left-wing, communist-inspired guerrilla forces intent on destabilizing the country and a relatively small number of large landholders who want to hang on to the status quo.

Julio Alfredo Samaloa, El Salvador's minister of labor and social security, condemned the "vile assassination" of the three men, saying they were "executed by extremists who oppose the process of agrarian transformation, which is being put into effect for the benefit of hundreds of thousands of campesinos (peasant-farmers)."

Hammer had been with AIFLD for 17 years, starting on a part-time basis while a student at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service in Washington.

Hammer served with the AIFLD in Honduras, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, and elsewhere in Latin America as well as in El Salvador. AIFLD holds contracts with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), assisting trade unions in Central and South America and in the Caribbean area.

About two years ago, Hammer was put in charge of AIFLD's Agrarian Union Development Service in Washington. The agency provides technical assistance in establishing credit cooperatives for peasant farmers, organizing peasant unions, advising workers on their legal rights, and on obtaining credit for the purchase of seed and harvesting equipment.

Hammer had arrived in El Salvador on the morning of the day which he and his companions were gunned down by two unidentified men at San Salvador's Sheraton Hotel, where AID has an office.

Pearlman had been in the country for seven months as AIFLD's liaison representative in El Salvador, working on new regulations for the government's land-redistribution program. Pearlman's body was flown to Seattle for burial. Hammer was to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Outlook Bleak

Continued from Page 5

After relatively modest increases in some recent months, the energy price picture for November was mixed. Gasoline prices increased 0.8% while natural gas and electricity charges fell 2%. But household fuel oil prices jumped 1.5%.

BLS reported that the average nationwide price of a gallon of regular, leaded gasoline was $1.188, unchanged from October. For unleaded gasoline, the average November price was $1.25 a gallon, the same as the previous month.

Apparel prices rose a slight 0.1% in November. Medical care costs increased 0.7%. Entertainment costs were up 0.5%.

Social Security Tax Edges Up This Year

Both the social security tax rate and the maximum earnings subject to the tax went up last month.

Most workers were affected only by the change in the tax rate, which rose for both employees and their employers from 6.13% of covered earnings to 6.65%.

Only persons who earn more than $25,900, which was the previous ceiling on wages subject to the social security tax, will be affected by the rise in the taxable wage base to $29,700. About 10% of the workforce is in this group. In return for paying more into the fund, they will become entitled to higher future retirement benefits and greater family protection in the event of disability or death.

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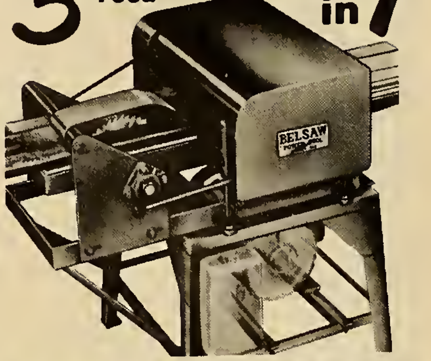

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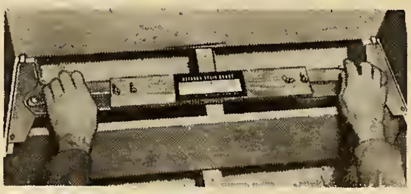

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CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

Under laws administered by the US Consumer Products Safety Commission, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Lawn Mower Warning

Owners of more than 18,000 cordless battery-powered lawn mowers are being warned that a possible defect in the mower's battery may pose a fire hazard while the mower sits unused in a garage or storage area.

The warning is being issued jointly by the manufacturer, Black & Decker (U.S.) Inc. of Towson, Maryland, and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

The company has received eight separate complaints from consumers reporting that the battery on their lawn mower caught on fire while in storage. Black & Decker currently is conducting tests on their model 8055 cordless battery-powered mowers to determine the exact cause of the fires.

There have been no reports of injuries or deaths related to the fires. In addition, neither CPSC nor the company has received reports of battery fires occurring while the lawn mowers were being used by consumers.

The Black & Decker lawn mowers are orange and white in color and have two blades which produce a 19-inch cut. They were manufactured in 1976 and sold nationwide in hardware stores and other retail outlets between January, 1976 and August, 1980. The model number 8055 is embossed with the words "19-inch Cordless Twin Motor" on the top of the plastic housing next to the battery.

While the company is conducting tests and developing a program to repair the lawn mowers, consumers are being urged to remove

Continued on Page 19

New Rules for Better Eye Care

BEFORE YOU BUY EYEGLASSES, ASK QUESTIONS

Over 50% of the population wear eyeglasses or contact lenses. But, until recently, many consumers did not have the tools to make intelligent purchasing decisions for better eye care. Now a Federal Trade Commission Trade Regulation Rule, effective July 13, 1978, gives some help to consumers of vision care.

Before the rule, people who examined your eyes often required you to buy your glasses from them, too. Since they held on to the results of your eye examination, you couldn't do much if you were unhappy with the prices, quality, and selection of eyeglasses you were offered.

THE EYEGLASSES RULE

The new Trade Regulation Rule requires eye doctors to give patients their eyeglass prescriptions immediately after an eye exam. They can't charge extra for doing this. If you're not given your prescription, ask for it. It is your legal right to obtain it. With prescription in hand, you can shop around for eyeglasses just as you would for any other product, looking for the best quality at the best price.

SHOPPING FOR GLASSES

Prices shouldn't be the only consideration in choosing someone to examine your eyes and fill your prescription. Other things you should think about are: (1) the type of eye doctor you choose for the eye examination, (2) the quality of eyewear, and (3) the service you receive if something goes wrong.

1. *The Eye Doctor:* Consumers should know the differences among ophthalmologists, optometrists, and opticians and the services each is qualified to perform. *Ophthalmologists* are medical doctors (MD's) who specialize in treating eyes. They can prescribe drugs and perform surgery, and they may provide eyewear, too. *Optometrists* are doctors of optometry (OD's). They are trained in detecting eye diseases, and in a few states they may be able to treat eye diseases in certain circumstances. They can examine eyes and prescribe and provide eyewear. *Opticians* fill prescriptions for eyewear written by ophthalmologists and optometrists. They cannot examine eyes or prescribe lenses.

2. *Quality of Eyewear:* It's difficult for consumers to find out about quality of eyewear and optical services before buying. Studies show that price alone is not necessarily an indication of quality in eyewear. Local consumer affairs offices, the Better Business Bureau, or your friends are probably the best information sources. Ask them about their experiences.

3. *Services:* The kind of service that eyewear providers give consumers who have a problem is an important piece of buying information. Before you buy, ask about delivery time, refund policy, and who pays for replacement lenses if the first ones are not right.

Consumers are no longer at a disadvantage. They now have the tools they need to shop around. If consumers do a little research and also assert their rights, they can now expect to receive quality eye care at a reasonable price.

Consumer Guide Published by IUD

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department has published a pamphlet—developed by the Consumer Federation of America—called "Inflation Fighter's Guide." The guide identifies ten key rules for fighting inflation. Each rule, according to CFA Executive Director Stephen Brobeck, "has the potential to save families hundreds and even thousands of dollars." For a free copy, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Inflation Fighter's Guide, Consumer Federation of America, 1012 14th St., NW, Wash., D.C. 20005. *(Mention that you read about it in the Carpenter magazine.)*

AFL-CIO Regional Conferences Focus On Labor's 1981 Goals, Challenges

A series of seven regional conferences will be held by the AFL-CIO early this year to bring together federation leaders, officers of state and local central bodies and national and regional staff to discuss strengthening the federation's structure and programs.

"As we enter the AFL-CIO's centennial year," Federation President Lane Kirkland said in a letter announcing the conferences, "it is time once again to re-examine labor's aspirations and challenges. It is time, too, to strengthen and nourish the local roots of our movement."

The regional meetings, which begin next month, are an expansion of the area conferences formerly conducted by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Kirkland said they "will concern all aspects of the AFL-CIO" and are designed "to produce a free flow of ideas, opinions and evaluations of labor programs at all levels."

Kirkland, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and heads of the federation's staff departments will participate in each of the two-day conferences and meet with state and local central body officers and the federation's regional and COPE staff.

Also taking part will be representatives of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Frontlash, the National Council of Senior Citizens and the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

"The New Year brings both opportunities and challenges," Kirkland said. "We mean to take full advantage of the new possibilities by strengthening the structure of the AFL-CIO and the two-way flow of ideas."

The schedule of conferences:

Mar. 5-7, in Philadelphia to include Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Mar. 9-11, in Boston to include Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire.

Mar. 19-21, in Chicago to include Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota.

Mar. 26-28, in San Francisco to include California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Hawaii and Alaska.

Mar. 30-Apr. 1, in Denver to include Colorado, Montana, Utah, New Mexico, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona, North Dakota and Nebraska.

Apr. 2-4, in Atlanta to include Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

June 4-6, in New Orleans to include Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Missouri.

Additional details will be provided participants in advance of the meetings.

Lawn Mower Warning

Continued from Page 18

the fuses from the battery before placing the mower in storage. Consumers also are being advised to store the mower at a safe distance from flammable materials.

To obtain instructions on how to remove the battery fuses, other safety precautions, and to arrange for future corrections by Black & Decker Service Centers, consumers should call Black & Decker's toll-free number at 800-638-3830.

Hotline Numbers: Toll-free CPSC hotline 800-638-8326. Maryland only, 800-492-8363. Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, 800-638-8333. A teletypewriter for the deaf is available from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST. National (including Alaska and Hawaii) 800-638-8270. Maryland residents only 800-492-8104.

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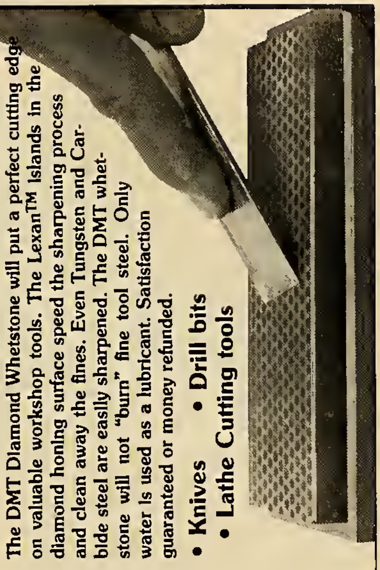

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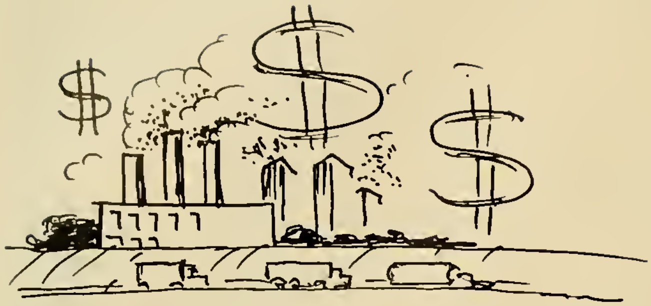


THE TRUE COSTS OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

Often the government's own calculations of expected compliance costs were higher than the actual costs later proved to be.

A special report from Press Associates, Inc.

Whenever government proposes a rule to help protect workers or the public from an in-plant or environmental pollutant, a common refrain from industry is that the cost of compliance will far exceed any conceivable benefit to the public health and welfare.

Corporate protests that cleanup measures will cost millions or billions of dollars usually come hand-in-hand with threats of plant shutdowns and consequent loss of jobs and revenue for workers and their communities.

The costs of cleanup, businessmen are wont to say, would be simply too much to bear, and certainly much more than the regulators would have the public believe.

A recent study done by consultants for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) brings some new and valuable information to the debate.

"Comparisons of Estimated and Actual Pollution Control Cost for Selected Industries" reveals that not only are industry cost predictions sometimes gross exaggerations of the expenses that are actually incurred, but often the government's own calculations of expected compliance costs also are higher than the costs later prove to be.

The study examined pollution control costs for the automobile, pulp and paper, petroleum refining, iron and steel and electric utilities industries. It evaluated capital costs—money spent to install new pollution control equipment—during the mid-1970s, a period in which several major pollution control measures took effect.

For example, in 1975, automakers for the first time were required to install catalytic converters on most of their cars in order to meet new federal exhaust emission standards. Two years later, tougher water pollution control rules for major industries took effect.

INDUSTRY FINDINGS

Among the findings of the EPA-sponsored study were:

- For the iron and steel industry, water pollution control costs for 1975 to 1977 were forecast at about $830 million by EPA and at about $1.6 billion by the industry. The actual cost proved to be $510 million. EPA's estimate was 60% above the mark. The industry forecast was 210% too high.
- For the petroleum refining industry, the cost of water pollution control from 1974 to 1977 was estimated at $1.4 billion by both EPA and the industry. Actual expenditures were about $590 million, 140% less than expected.
- The automobile industry said the sticker price increases per car, as a result of costs to comply with new emission standards in 1975 and 1976, would be $110 to $496. EPA's forecast was $200 to $220, remarkably close to the actual sticker price rise of about $215 per car. The industry predictions included overestimates of about 130% at the higher end of the scale.
- The electric utilities overestimated by 36% the cost of complying with water pollution control requirements from 1974 to 1977. While the industry predicted $2.6 billion in costs, the actual expenditures amounted to some $1.91 billion. EPA underestimated the cost, forecasting $1.7 billion in expenditures.

The electric utilities were closer to the actual cost when predicting the bill for installing "scrubbers" to remove sulfur dioxide gases from their smokestacks in the period 1974 to 1977. The industry forecast $87 per kilowatt while the actual cost was $96. EPA estimated $71.

ROLE REVERSAL

In the one "role reversal" uncovered by the consultants, the pulp and paper industry underestimated by 22% the cost of water pollution control for 1972 to 1977. The industry forecast $1.1 billion in costs compared to actual expenditures of $1.4 billion. EPA, on the other hand, overestimated costs, predicting $1.6 billion in capital expenditures.

All told, in four of the five industries studied—auto, iron and steel, pulp and paper and electric utilities (water pollution control only)—EPA estimates were closer to the actual costs of compliance than were the predictions of industry.

In three of the cases the industry's predictions ran to more than double those of the expenses they actually incurred. In only one case—air pollution control in the electric power plants—did industry make a more accurate prediction than the government.

Declared EPA Administrator Douglas Costle, in releasing the report: "The study illustrates that the cost of meeting pollution control requirements usually has been less than predicted by industry or EPA."

Debate undoubtedly will continue over costs and benefits of pollution control—despite modern society's increasing cancer rate and the recent report by a Presidential panel that up to 80 to 90% of all cancers are environmentally induced. But while the debate will continue, the EPA-sponsored study should help clarify at least one element of the controversy. From now on, industry outcries over anticipated costs of pollution control rules can be viewed from a more realistic and informed perspective.

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

OLYMPICS AWARD

McLean, left, and Testo.

Loren McLean, business agent of Local 1042, Plattsburgh, N.Y., was recently one of 11 Building Trades representatives to receive an Olympics Medal from the Lake Placid Olympics Organizing Committee.

McLean and the ten other union representatives had signed an agreement with the Lake Placid Olympics Organizing Committee guaranteeing that there would be no strikes, walkouts, lockouts, or work stoppages in the Winter Olympics construction.

The Olympic Project Agreement was conceived and put into effect by General Secretary and New York State Council President John Rogers and New York State Building and Construction Trades Council President Peter Brennan.

McLean, left in the accompanying photograph, received the medal, a pewter replica of the awards given to the athletes of the Lake Placid games and the highest award given to non-participants, from Theodore Testo, right, assistant industrial commissioner of New York State, for having met the construction deadline. Testo had been appointed as coordinator for the Project Agreement and had made decisions for work continuation during jurisdictional disputes.

PRESS AWARD, ST. LOUIS

Update, a newsletter published by the Greater St. Louis, Mo., District Council, won a first place award in a recent competition of the International Labor Press Association. The award was officially presented to Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst and President William Steinkamp by Ed Finkelstein, president of Union Communications Corp., a firm which assists the council in producing the publication.

JOSEPH TO CITY POST

Perry Joseph, business manager of Carpet, Linoleum, Hardwood and Resilient Tile Layers Local 1310 in St. Louis, Mo., has been elected one of seven directors of the City of St. Louis Industrial Development Authority (IDA) by the St. Louis Board of Aldermen. His term will end May 11, 1985.

The IDA is a private corporation designed to create jobs by offering incentives to attract and retain businesses in the city of St. Louis. Organized under state law, it has the authority to approve and issue tax-exempt bonds to finance individual, industrial, and commercial projects not exceeding $10 million per project.

Upon winning the election, Joseph told the *St. Louis Labor Tribune*, "I'm pleased to be able to accept this appointment because it involves the creation of jobs which are desperately needed in our community."

BENEFIT PLANS LEADER

John L. Watts, executive secretary of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters in San Francisco, Calif., has been elected 1981 president of the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans. Based in Brookfield, Wis., and with a membership of over 22,000 people, the 26-year-old Foundation is the largest organization dedicated to the education of trustees, administrators, and advisors who serve employee benefit plans.

WATTS

Watts, currently a labor trustee for the Carpenters Health and Welfare Trust Fund and the Carpenters Pension Trust Fund, has been active in Foundation affairs in many capacities. He has been president-elect and secretary-treasurer, has served on the board of directors, and has been a member of the trustees and the educational program committees.

Finally, he has been assistant treasurer for the Carpenters Funds Administrative Office of Northern California and apprentice coordinator for the local apprenticeship program in San Francisco. He is a former commissioner and chairman of the State of California Apprenticeship Council.

HUMANITIES AWARD

G. Duncan Bauman, publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, *left, reads the inscription on the plaque accompanying the award, to the honoree and the large audience.*

Ollie W. Langhorst, executive secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, Mo., was recently selected by *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* as the recipient of its coveted 1980 Humanities Award.

The selection, the first for a labor leader in the 21-year history of the award, was announced by the *Globe-Democrat* in its Christmas, 1980, edition.

The Humanities Award was established by the Globe in 1959 to recognize "That citizen whose entire life truly reflects the universal aspirations of mankind toward the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

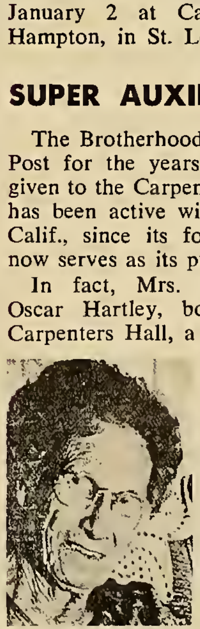
Langhorst joins a very select list of civic, business, religious and medical leaders from throughout the St. Louis area who have received the award in the past.

The award presentation was made January 2 at Carpenters Hall, 1401 Hampton, in St. Louis.

SUPER AUXILIARY

The Brotherhood congratulates Beulah Post for the years of devotion she has given to the Carpenters Union. Mrs. Post has been active with Local 2078, Vista, Calif., since its founding in 1936. She now serves as its publicity person.

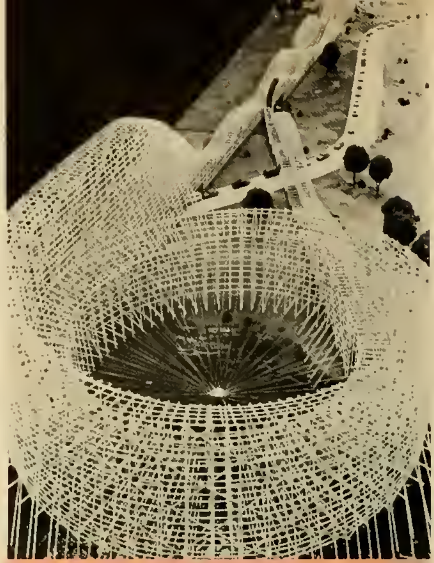
In fact, Mrs. Post's first husband, Oscar Hartley, bought the lot where Carpenters Hall, a Vista landmark, now stands and, with some other carpenters, eventually built the hall. By renting out the building as much as possible, they were able to improve it with the money they raised.



MRS. POST

Mrs. Post is also the last surviving charter member of Ladies Auxiliary 412 and a charter member and current president of Super Carpenters No. 1, a group for retired Carpenters. She helped to found both of these organizations.

NOW: The world's largest double-racing wooden roller coaster, THE AMERICAN EAGLE . . . *union made!*



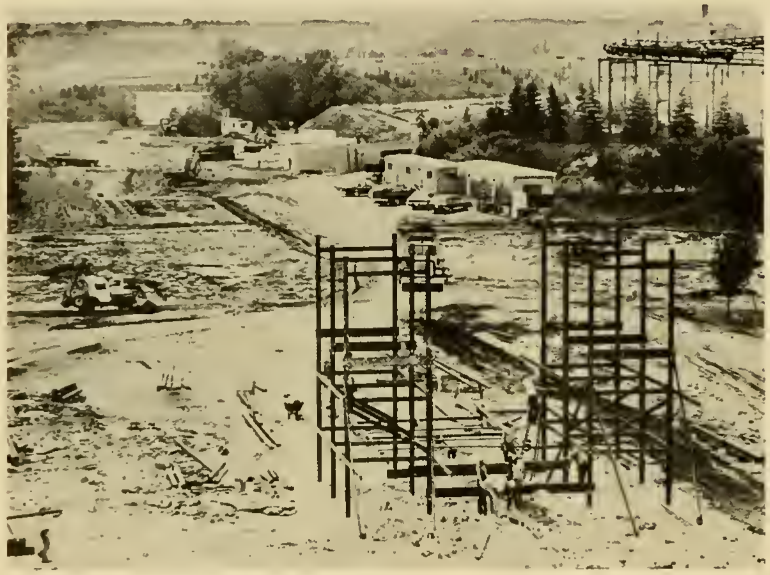
A SCALE MODEL of Great America's newest and biggest roller coaster, The American Eagle.

Since the introduction of theme parks to North America in the late 1950's, roller coaster fever has surged to epidemic proportions. In recent years, *The Carpenter* has described how members of the United Brotherhood built "biggest and best" roller coasters from the Magic Mountain in California to the Great American Scream Machine at Six Flags over Georgia and the spectacular Gemini at Sandusky, O.

Now comes The American Eagle—1600 feet longer than its closest competition (The Beast at Kings Island, O.) and with a vertical drop of 147 feet (six feet deeper than The Beast). The American Eagle is the major attraction at a new theme park, "Great America" created by the Marriott Corporation at Gurnee, Ill., scheduled to open in the spring.

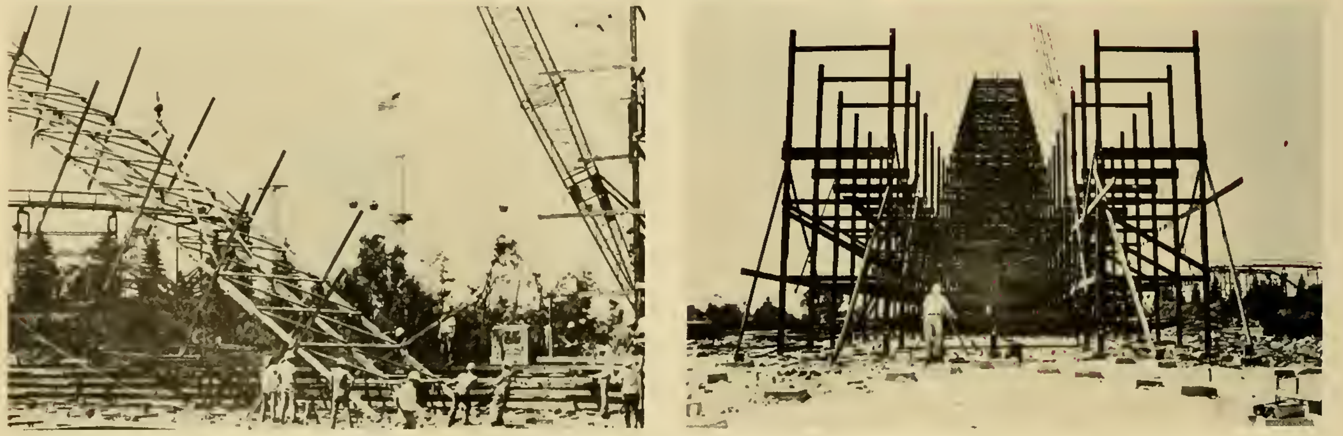
Designed and constructed by Figley-Wright Contractors Inc. for Intamin, Inc., the Eagle has 2,000 concrete footings, uses 1,060,000 board feet of lumber, 60,720 bolts, 30,600 pounds of nails, and will take over 20,000 man hours to build.

The work is being done by members of four Lake County, Ill., local unions out of the Chicago District Council: Locals 250, 461, 448, and 1996.



THE FIRST WOODEN BENT, or frame, was erected on July 20, 1980. Each section of a bent is six feet tall. Over 1,060,000 board feet of lumber, which has been chemically treated with a wood preservative, will be used to build the coaster. Carpenters are shown here as they began putting up the framework for the first giant hill guests will face when they ride The Eagle.

AN UPSIDE-DOWN SPIN through a 76-foot-high loop is what coaster lovers must survive when they ride Great America's Tidal Wave.



THE AMERICAN EAGLE's first giant lift began to rise into the skyline last August. It gave a glimpse of what riders would face as they're pulled up the 330-foot incline to a height of 127 feet and then plummeted downward at 66 miles per hour, at a 55-degree angle—a drop of 147 feet!

MEMBERS in the news

NEW DAY GOSPEL SINGERS

Bob Sanders, a millwright of Local 266, Stockton, Calif., not only cuts metal for a living, he also cuts records. Since the 1960s, he and his wife Bernice have been the "New Day Gospel Singers."

The Sanders already have 18 copyrighted songs. They have started their own publishing company, New Day Publishing, and they record under the Royal King Records Label.

In 1972, they put together an album of 12 songs, using funds provided by a relative. There was no band in the background, and no degree of radio-land success.

Then in 1979, they recorded four more songs on two 45-speed records. All four songs were written by family members, one each by Bob and Bernice and the other two by sisters of Bernice, and all are personal testimonies of the writers' experiences with God.

One of the songs, "Preacher Man," sung to the accompaniment of Nashville's Buck Owens' Buckaroos band, is a "sarcastic stab at flashy, money-grubbing evangelist types." The music for the song was written by Bob and Bernice, the lyrics by Bernice's sister, Barbara Clapham.

The Sanders do not belong to any church. Yet they see their mission as teaching the "world hungry, searching people" God's message to disregard the many "dos and don'ts of man" and to "come as you are."

RESCUE, BOOTS AND ALL

Andy Williams, an apprentice of Local 916, Aurora, Ill., never had life-saving instructions in his life. But that didn't stop him from diving into a pond and rescuing a drowning man last fall.

Williams, 29, was fishing at Casey's Pond one afternoon, near the neutrino waste disposal area of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Aurora. He watched 22-year-old Steve Foster walk into the pond to retrieve a snagged fishing line. All of a sudden, Foster "started going down."

Everyone else at the pond thought he was kidding, but Williams could see he was in trouble. So in he jumped, with heavy construction boots and all.

At first he couldn't find Foster, but then he saw air bubbles. He went down, grabbed his arm, and after several tries brought him back to shore. There Williams administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to the victim while others called an ambulance. Several hours later, Foster was released from the hospital, owing his life to apprentice Williams.

THREE-AIR-CADET FAMILY

Jan Doremus, a 25-year member of Local 1457 in Toledo, O., is the proud father of three children who have all chosen to go off "into the wild blue yonder". They are all students of the Air Force Academy in Denver, Colo.

Doremus' oldest child, a son, has already graduated from the Academy. His next child, a daughter, is in her third year, and his youngest, another daughter, has received Congressional appointment to the Academy.

50-YEAR BIKE RIDER

The daughter of one of our members wrote the following letter about her father, John O. Johnson, of Local 787, Brooklyn, N.Y., and we feel it worthy of publication:

"This is my Dad and quite a super one at that! For over 50 years now, his only mode of transportation has been his bike. At the tender age of 84, he is in excellent health which he attributes to good living, exercise, hard work and a fantastic partner for his wife—my Mom—whom he has shared 50 years of happiness with.

"He has been and still is a loyal member of Local 787 for over 50 years now, and that is an accomplishment that he is very proud of. Working as a carpenter in his lifetime has been fulfilling for him. Being a staunch supporter of and upholding the truths and standards for which the Carpenters Union stands has been most rewarding for him as well. I have sent his 50-year gold pin to him in Norway, where they are on vacation. Residence is in Ft. Lauderdale.

"Thank you, Local 787. You must be doing something right for 50 years of loyalty.—His loving daughter, Alice"

35-INSTRUMENT MUSIC MAN

Aloysius Leo Grupenhof, a longtime member of Local 739, Cincinnati, O., is a carpenter by trade but a musician at heart. And, in the words of the composer himself, his music "will not dance second fiddle to any first violin music ever written."

Grupenhof's musical talents are self-taught. Since he adopted the hobby years ago, he has composed hundreds of songs, dedicated to all walks of life. Besides being the composer, he is also the author, publisher, and arranger for his piano music.

Grupenhof has even written a self-instructing music book, offering step-by-step instructions on how to play over 35 different instruments, including such types as the ukulele, the mandolin, and the bugle. He also defines key musical terms, explains musical theory, and discusses piano caring and tuning in this book.

Grupenhof expains his talents quite simply: "Life has endowed me with an inquisitive mind, instructing my gifted laboring hand to create ideas into reality."

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Statewide Oregon Training Seminar

From October 20 through 25, 1980, the Oregon State Council of Carpenters held a statewide training seminar to acquaint new financial secretaries with the duties and responsibilities of their office and to train business representatives in the techniques and problems of organizing.

The Council's organizing program was just getting underway last fall since the implementation of the State Council Deduction Fund.

General Executive Board Member Hal Morton and his staff participated in the seminar which was well-received by many members throughout the state.

The picture at right, shows, from left to right: General Representative Paul Johnson, Western States Organizing Director Pete Hager, Task Force Representative Marc Furman, General Executive Board Member Hal Morton, and General Representative Barney Merkel.

The seminar participants at right, included: Leo Larsen, Daryl Wilder, George Edwards, Floyd Earls, Robert Uhrbrand, Darel Valentine, Allen Rettmann, Marion Wardle, Earl McClintock, Butch Krahn, Emsley Curtis, Vern Petersen, Eugene Lee, Corky Corcoran, John Mitchell, Cal Miller, Larry Burnside, Steve Gorthy, Don Ambers, Earl Floyd, Dennis Gormley, Leo Griffiths, John McCord, John Kain, Jim Fox, Bill Skalak, Gerald Krahn, Don Cook, Elvin Busby, Rocky Meyer, Harry Carlson, Ray Baker, Garry Goodwin, and Marvin Hall.

More Parkinson Disease Drive Donors Listed

The General Office of the Brotherhood in Washington, D.C., has received donations for the American Parkinson Disease Association from the following local unions and members:

Mrs. J. Parsons, Halifax, N.S., Canada
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hussey, Newfoundland, Canada
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hounsell, Ozone Park, N.Y.
Mrs. M. Hounsell, Sag Harbor, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. N. Bungay, Sag Harbor, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Lindhardt, Sag Harbor, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. R. Hunt, Sag Harbor, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. S. Windsor, Sag Harbor, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. C. Ford, Hampton Bays, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. T. Rose, Islip, N.Y.
Mrs. A. Stead, Islip, N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. F. Rose, Bellerose, N.Y.
Mrs. J. Rose, Bellerose, N.Y.
Mrs. M. Skur, Patchogue, N.Y.

St. Louis Project

Christmas Day, 1980, was made much happier for many needy children in St. Louis, Mo., as they unwrapped toys and games provided by the St. Louis District Council's Ladies Auxiliary. Responsible for providing the happiness is the Auxiliary's Christmas Committee, from left, Nan Beckman, Publicity Chairperson Virginia Langhorst, Dorothy Robben, Nancy Lueddecke, Irma Reiter and Cheer Chairperson Anna Belle Spaly. —UniCom Photo

25 Kansas Members Win COLA Arbitration

In November, 1980, 25 members of Local 1944, Topeka, Kans., employed at Whelan Lumber Company, were awarded from $930 to $1200 each in an arbitration on the interpretation of a cost of living clause in their contract.

The original decision had been made in March of 1980, reported District Council Business Representative Jim Harding, but the company had appealed the decision. It was not until last fall that a Federal Court judge ruled in favor of the workers.

Local 210 Signs Over 500 to CLIC

Vince Matregrano was the 500th member of Local 210, Western Connecticut, to sign up with the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee prior to the recent General Elections. Leading the Local 210 CLIC drive were General Agent John Cunningham and President John Ross.

RS, GENERAL VICE PRES

Vice Pres. Lucassen Honored At Testimonial In 2nd District

At left, Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen gratefully accepted the tribute. Below, General President William Konyha addressed the gathering at the testimonial dinner.

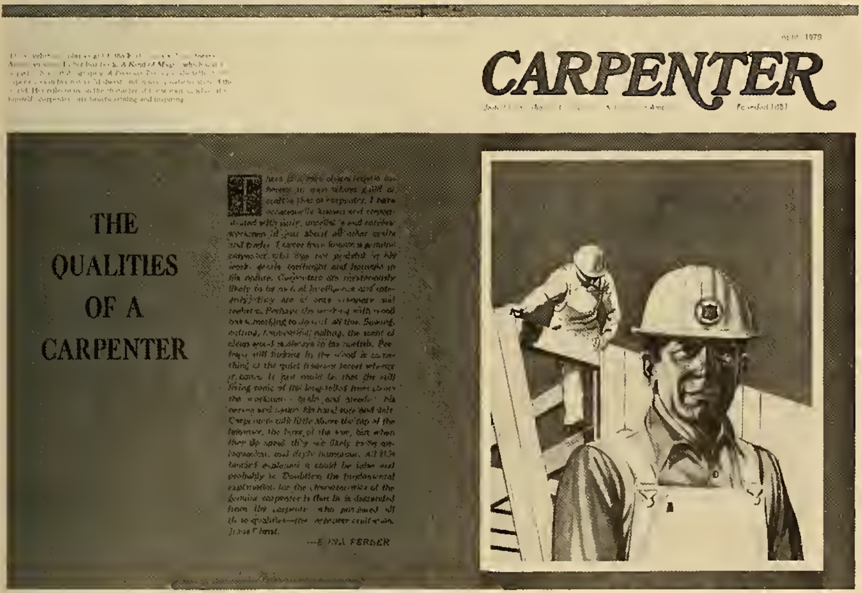
CONGRATULATIONS SIG LUCASSEN
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, VICE PRES

On November 21, 1980, at the Meadowlands Hilton in Secaucus, N.J., a testimonial dinner was held in honor of Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen.

The dinner was sponsored by the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters and other organizational leaders of the Second District. Lucassen, a member of Local 2250 in Red Banks, N.J., served as the Second District General Executive Board Member from March, 1978, until February, 1980, when he was named to his current post as Second General Vice President.

George Laufenberg, vice president of the New Jersey State Council, acted as toastmaster of the ceremony. Speakers included General President William Konyha, First General Vice President Patrick Campbell, General Secretary John Rogers, and General Treasurer Charles Nichols.

Finally, George Laufenberg and Tom Ober, executive board member of the New Jersey State Council, presented a series of plaques and trophies to Lucassen. Among the trophies was a replica of an ice boat, symbolizing one of Lucassen's favorite pastimes.



The April, 1979, cover of The Carpenter displayed "The Qualities of a Carpenter," as described by the late novelist, Edna Ferber. You may order a full-size copy of this front-and-back cover, suitable for framing, by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to: The Editor, The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Carpenters, hang it up!

Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif. (Patent Pending)

Clamp these heavy duty, non-stretch suspenders to your nail bags or tool belt and you'll feel like you are floating on air. They take all the weight off your hips and place the load on your shoulders. Made of soft, comfortable 2" wide red nylon. Adjust to fit all sizes

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APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Refresher Courses At Spokane Local

Local 98 in Spokane, Wash., is currently conducting refresher classes for carpenter journeymen in the Spokane area. Its first series of classes (18 hours), held in January, was on first aid practices.

Continuing from January and through February are courses on working with blueprints (30 hours) and with transits and levels (30 hours). In February and March, two other courses will be offered, one on construction with metal studs (30 hours) and another on suspended ceilings (30 hours).

Foreman and superintendent classes will be available later this year.

Journeymen interested in registering for any of the above refresher classes should call the Local 98 apprenticeship office for information on the times and dates of the classes. The office number is (509) 328-7245 or (509) 328-7270.

Ohio Millwright Contestant

In our round-up of the 14th International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest which appeared in the December, 1980 issue, we inadvertently left out the picture of our Ohio millwright contestant.

Bert Sparks Jr., 21, is a member of Local 1519 in Ironton, O., along with is father, Bert Sparks, Sr. Married to Kimberly, Sparks attended Ashland Community College and obtained his millwright training from Ashland Vocational School. He is currently employed by Catalytic, Inc., and he enjoys hunting, fishing, playing softball, and fixing up his recently-bought home in his spare time.

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WORKIN' MAN

I was never one to eavesdrop when someone was having a chat.
But, late one night as I came through our yard, I found I was doing just that.
My wife was talking to our youngest son as he sat on the kitchen floor
So I stopped quietly to listen just outside the back screen door.

Seems she'd heard some kids all bragging about their daddys' jobs,
How they all were big executives . . . and then they asked our Bob,
"What fine career does your father have?", their queries all began.
Bob mumbled low as he looked away, "He's just a workin' man."

My good wife waited 'till they all had left, then called our young boy in.
She said, "I have something to tell you, son," as she kissed his dimpled chin.
"You said your dad's just a workin' man, and what you said was true.
But, I doubt if you know what that really means, so I'll explain it to you.

In all the sprawling industries that make our country great,
In all the shops and stores and trucks that daily haul our freight . . .
Whenever you see a new house built, remember this, my son,
It took the common workin' man to get that big job done!

It's true — executives have nice desks and stay real clean all day.
They plan big projects to achieve . . . send memos to relay.
But, to turn their dreams into a fact, remember this, my son,
It takes the common workin' man to get those big jobs done!

If all the bosses left their desks and knocked off for a year
The wheels of industry still could turn — running in high gear.
If men like your dad aren't on the job, that industry can't run.
It takes the common workin' man to get the big jobs done!"

Well, I choked back a tear and cleared my throat as I entered through the door.
My young son's eyes lit up for joy as he jumped up off the floor.
He gave me a hug as he said, "Hey, Dad, I'm so proud to be your son . . .
'Cause you're one of the men — the special men — who get the big jobs done!"

— By Ed Peterman . . . Submitted by Local 1172, Billings, Mont.

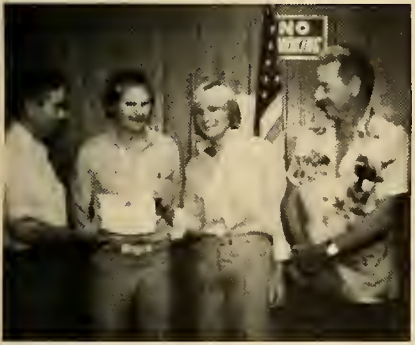
More Women 'Firsts' In Apprenticeship

Two women recently became the first female apprentices ever to graduate from their locals' apprenticeship and training programs.

In August, 1980, Sharon Brunswick graduated from the apprenticeship program of Local 1849, Pasco, Wash. She is the first and only female graduate of the program since the local was chartered in 1937. The 34-year-old mother of three is shown above on the job at the Hanford Nuclear Area, Richland, Wash. Her father is a member of Local 2324, Richland.

On July 1, 1980, Christina Savage completed her apprenticeship training and became the first full-member female of Local 921, Portsmouth, N.H. She is shown in the above photograph receiving her Certificate of Completion of Apprentice Training. From left are: Richard Morrill, contractor representative on the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Thomas P. Nelson, coordinator of the apprentice training program; Christina Savage; and Ernest Stevens, president of Local 921 and labor representative on the Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Sharon Brunswick of Local 1849, Pasco, Wash., learns her trade at a Hanford workbench.



Christina Savage is welcomed into Local 921, Portsmouth, N.H. (See story above for identifications of people in the picture.)

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☐ 3"x24" — 12.75
☐ 3"x27" — 13.25
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NIGHT MANEUVERS

Two men were coming home late at night from a union meeting.

One said, "I am always afraid when I return home late like this. I shut off the engine of my car half a block from home and coast into the garage. I take off my shoes and sneak into the house. I am as quiet as possible, but invariably about the time I settle down into bed my wife sits up and starts to berate me."

The other man said: "You just have the wrong technique. I never have any trouble. I barge into the garage, slam the door, stomp into the house, and make a hell of a racket. I go upstairs to the bedroom, pat my wife and say, 'How about it, kid?' She always pretends she's asleep."

—Alan Seiferlein
Local 334, Saginaw, Mich.

CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1881-1981

DISHING IT OUT

Waiter: We got this dish out of a cookbook.

Customer: Good idea. It should never have been in there.

PERFORMANCE TEST

The apprentices continually neglected to place empty soft-drink bottles into the wooden racks alongside the vending machines. All pleas and threats proved futile until someone posted this sign: "Test Your Intelligence! Try to Put These Round Bottles Into the Square Holes."

ANOTHER DEFINITION

"Take-home pay" is called that because there's not enough of it to take you anyplace else.

—Saw and Hammer News,
Local 200

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

DELAYED REPLAY

Forty years ago you could see two movies for a dime. Now, you spend $500 on a television set, and what do you see? The same movies.

—Saw and Hammer News,
Local 200

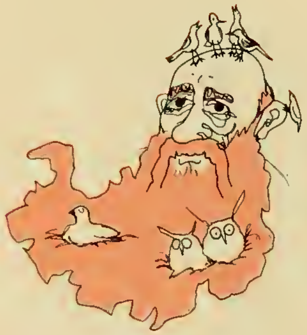
SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

ALL THAT MEETS THE EYE

Neighbor: Why did you ask your boarder to leave?

Landlady: When a man always hangs his hat over the keyhole, there must be something going on that isn't right.

BE AN ACTIVE MEMBER



THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was an old man with a beard,
Who said, "It is just as I feared!
Two owls and a hen,
Four larks and a wren,
Have all built their nests in my beard!"

—Jarrier Marubo
Alhambra, Calif.

RIGHT INGREDIENTS

Woman to her neighbor: I have the most marvelous recipe for meatloaf—all I have to do is mention it to my husband and he says: "Let's eat out."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

GOOD ADVICE

YOU DON'T have to lie awake nights to succeed; just stay awake days.

LEARNING FAST

BILL: What does your son plan to be when he graduates from college?

PHIL: Judging from his letters, it appears he aims to become a professional fund raiser.

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '81

HOLD ON, GOLDILOCKS!

Father Bear: Someone ate all my porridge.

Baby Bear: Someone ate all my porridge, too!

Mother Bear: Complaints! complaints! I haven't even made the porridge yet.

—Mary Ann Di Palermo
Staten Island, N.Y.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

SHOW ME THE WAY

Drunk: Every time I flush this thing, it jumps back and bites me.

Bartender: That's not the toilet you're sitting on, that's a mop bucket.

LET'S GET ORGANIZED

ON THE PUNNY SIDE

- To the Russians, Lenin's tomb is a special place; to Americans, it's just another Communist plot.
- Senators who filibuster throw their wait around.

—from PUNishment
by Harvey C. Gordon

FIRST TIME EVER!
BEST EPA RATING EVER!
AND CHEVY'S GOT IT!
20 MPG.
V8 POWER.
Chevy V8 Special Economy Truck

BEST EPA ESTIMATED GAS MILEAGE RATING OF ANY V8 TRUCK EVER! EVEN BETTER THAN ANY V8 CAR, IMPORTED OR DOMESTIC!

Here are some surprising facts:

FACT: In the past 5 model years, over 80% of all domestic light-duty trucks were equipped with V8 engines!

FACT: In V8 power and economy, Chevy V8 Special Economy Truck beats its closest sales competitor's highest-mileage V8 by 3 miles per gallon and 47 horsepower!

FACT: Chevy V8 Special Economy Truck combines the power of a V8 with the economy of a Six!

FACT: Chevy Special Economy Truck has the best EPA estimated MPG of any V8 truck... even better than any V8 car, import or domestic!

FACT: Chevy Special Economy Truck is not only surprising—it's amazing!

28 EST. HWY. **20** EPA EST. MPG (CITY)

Use estimated MPG for comparisons. Your mileage may differ depending on speed, distance, weather. Mileage will be less in heavy city traffic. Actual highway mileage lower. Not available in California where comparisons do not apply.

Fuel economy comparisons exclude trucks with same powertrains offered by GMC Truck Division.

Chevy pickups are equipped with GM-built engines produced by various divisions. See your dealer for details.

See a limited production Chevy V8 Special Economy Truck today.

CHEVY TRUCKS

**BUILT TOUGH.
BUILT FOR ECONOMY.**

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

ALLSTON, MA.

On October 17, 1980, Floorlayer Local 2168 held a service pin award dinner and dance honoring its 20 to 40-year members and charter members.

Picture No. 1 shows, left to right: charter member Harvey MacKenzie, Local President Joseph Bickford, and charter member James Cokely.

Picture No. 2 shows left to right: 35-year members Herman J. Wade, John A. McCarthy, and Sheldon Graves.

Picture No. 3 shows, front row, left to right: 30-year members Phillip Amaroso, Charles Ciulla, Walter Rego, Leslie Nadeau, Joseph Moschella, Theodore Penezic, Nazarino Rufo.

Second row, left to right: Thomas Aucella, Andrew Centaurino, Dominic Foti, Arthur Marino, Robert Morin, Harold Parsons, Anthony Pustorino, Thomas Savage, John Tutty.

Third row, left to right: William Coyle, Ralph Frotten.

Picture No. 4 shows, front row, left to right: 25-year members Balilla Constantini, Lucien Durand, Frank Curreri, Andrew Sheehan, Joseph Nee, Joseph Pires.

Second row, left to right: John Ahern, Americo Simeone, Francis Ferguson, Samuel Mazzola, Anthony Lazerick, John Molignano, Angelo Todisco, Walter McLaughlin.

Picture No. 5 shows, front row, left to right: 20-year members Israel Cabana, Robert McHugh, Francis Canniff, Donald Bickford, Charles Auditore Jr., George Kisich, Francis O'Toole.

Second row, left to right: Neil Sullivan, John Miller, Louis Miceli, Kenneth Cokely, Eugene Conroy, Americo Moschella, Jack Merrill, George Fiorello, Phillip DeSanto, Frank Comita, Paul McDonald, James Nolan.

Honored members who were not available for the photograph were charter member Herman F. Wade, 40-year member Andrew Cuneo, and 35-year member Merle Collier.

●

EDITOR'S NOTE: Because of the great number of pictures of pin presentations and affiliate functions received each month for publication in the Service to the Brotherhood section, we are sometimes forced to select only a few pictures at a time from any local union. We try to run the names of all pin recipients.

Allston, Ma.—Picture No. 1

Allston, Ma.—Picture No. 2

Allston, Ma.—Picture No. 5

Allston, Ma.—Picture No. 3

Allston, Ma.—Picture No. 4

San Bruno, Calif.—Picture No. 1

San Bruno, Calif.—Picture No. 2

San Bruno, Calif.—Picture No. 3

SAN BRUNO, CALIF.

Local 848 recently held a pin presentation ceremony and awarded the following dedicated members for their long years of service to the labor movement:

Picture No. 1 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Joseph Testo, John Rubles, Joseph Halter, Charley Young, Roy Ontano, Dominic Fistolera, Vince Reyes, and Pat Hannon.

Second row, from left to right: Mac Hurn, Bill Coon, John Voreyer, Richard McKay, Charles Rocco, Vic Copan, Sherman Sable, Norman Luchsinger, Leon Bondonno, Al Herminghaus, Robert Schindler, Al Bertetta, and Larry Schindler.

San Bruno, Calif.—Picture No. 4

San Bruno, Calif.—Picture No. 5

Back row, from left to right: Roy Davis, Tom Spellman Al Caule, Don Hennessey, Frank Garbero, Leon Caujolle, and Lyle Kittleson.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Henry Petersen, Dan Cabral, Art Cooper, Al Alpi, Eli Premenko, Bill Gerrits, and Carl Young.

Back row, from left to right: Eugene Barnes, Peter Kopcrak, Edwin Merrill, Donald Richman, John Lovingood, William Lovingood, and LeRoy Sutherland.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Orval Crowell, Russell Sperry, Lonnie Higgins, Al Schauer, and Frank Quadros.

Back row, from left to right: Frank Chazel, Art Patrick, John Elzey, and Leo Carron.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year members, from left to right: Frank Shypertt, and Nello Ciucci.

Picture No. 5 shows from left to right: Archie McDonnell, 51-years; Tony Ramos, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, California State Council of Carpenters; August Erickson, 56-years; and Joe Weiss, 45-years.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Brotherhood congratulates the following cabinet makers and millmen of Local 1635 for their 50-years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood: Walter A. Said, Alex Hagelund, and Birgin Stanley. Walter Said was a general representative for the Brotherhood for many years.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

The Brotherhood congratulates 92-year-old John Dulczewski of Local 1150 for his 72 years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood.

Dulczewski was born on April 17, 1888 and spent most of his boyhood on a farm in Glen, N.Y. With a keen interest in carpentry, he joined Local 6 in Amsterdam, N.Y. in 1908 and worked for John Malia Contractor and later for John Lasher Company. He also worked for Turner Construction Company and Edward Callahan Construction.

DULCZEWSKI

For the next 21 years he became a contractor, and eventually went to work for J. Lansing Findlay in Amsterdam.

An active member of 72-years, Dulczewski still enjoys making furniture and inventing things.

Attend your Local
Union Meetings
regularly. Be
an active member
of the Brotherhood.

MARTINEZ, CALIF.

On August 23, 1980, Local 2046 held a pin presentation banquet at His Lordships in Berkeley in honor of its 25 to 45-year members. Honored members are shown in the accompanying pictures.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Darrel Bates, Ted Plambeck, Tony Ramirez, Sam Kern, Ray Winner, Chalmers Hansen, Phillip Crappa, California State Council Executive Secretary Anthony Ramos, and kneeling, Senior Business Representative Deano C. Cerri.

Second row, from left to right: William C. Lamb, James F. White, Earl E. Smith, Paul Dyhr, Mario U. Volpone, Lawrence DeVall, S. J. Leal, Joe V. Cardinalli, and Dick Campbell.

Back row, from left to right: Richard Welch, Thomas E. North, Milton Kotter, Charles N. Moffett, Edward E. Paoli, Ove Floystrup, Steven Miklos, Morris Hillstead, and Financial Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Viola, Jr.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Richard F. Cannella, Roy H. Simpson, Edwin Jacoby, Jose L. Mezzavilla, Mike Grillo, and Henry Grenon.

Back row, from left to right: Business Representative Frank Castiglione, James V. DiMaggio, Jr., Eugene Beadelston, John Batts, Keith L. Braga, Edwin C. Levander, Gerald Simmons, and Earl J. Crawford, Jr.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Louis A. Augustine, Ignacio Cerna, Sidney A. Burrows, Edwin Quilice, Peter J. Bonanno, and Horace P. Costanza.

Second row, from left to right: Harry Hope, Benjamin Fryman, A. E. Lundgren, Frederick Gilmer, and Harry A. Evans.

Back row, from left to right: Elby Meadows, Ralph H. Voss, Wade E. Young, Maurice V. Gifford, and Robert D. Harrington.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Clare Hagerty, Aubrey O. Epps, Melvin Makey, Robert Blikeng, and Theron L. Pollard.

Back row, from left to right: Senior Business Representative Deano C. Cerri, O. J. Bush, Sr., R. C. Fleming, William E. Garretty, Henry L. Hedrick, and Financial Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Viola, Jr.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members, front row, from left to right: Senior Business Representative Deano C. Cerri, Frank Gonclaves, Lloyd C. Miller, Charles Mitchell, L. Bennson, Carl Eckford, and Financial Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Viola, Jr.

Back row, from left to right: Otto Manninen, Theodore W. Gibson, Ralph Foster, Eugene Peterson, Ingvald Paul Bonderud, and Robert H. Walker.

Martinez, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Martinez, Calif.—Picture No. 2

Martinez, Calif.—Picture No. 3

Martinez, Calif.—Picture No. 4

Martinez, Calif.—Picture No. 5

FORT LEE, N.J.

On October 18, 1980, Local 1785 presented 92-year-old Lawrence Muller a 75-year service pin at the Hudson District Council dinner dance held at the Tam-Crest Country Club in Alpine, N.J.

Muller has served the Brotherhood longer than any member of the Hudson County District Council of Carpenters. In 1922, he served as an officer of his local.

Pictured in the accompanying photograph are, from left to right: Business Agent Sal DeAnni, Lawrence Muller, Business Agent Al Beck, Jr., and Local 1785 President Joseph C. Cook.

Decatur, Ala.—Picture No. 1

Decatur, Ala.—Picture No. 2

Decatur, Ala.—Picture No. 3

Decatur, Alo.—Picture No. 4

DECATUR, ALA.

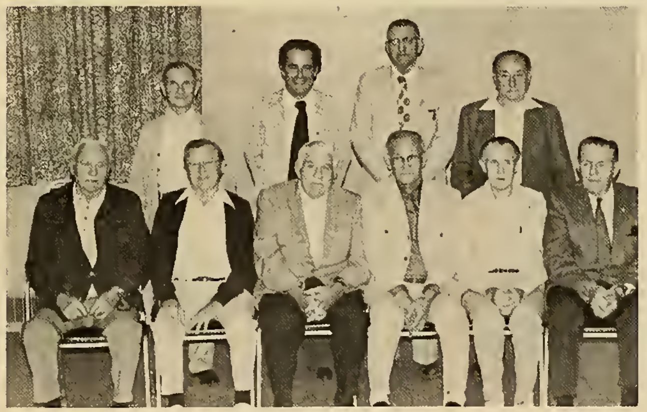
On October 4, 1980, Local 1274 held a recognition dinner for members with 25 or more years of service in the Brotherhood. The following members were honored.

Picture No. 1—25 and 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Monroe McRight, Floyd Woodall, Auther Austin, Phil Morris, Evert Aday, Vernon Patton, and W. A. Baber.
Back row, from left to right: Otha Romines, T. H. Hollinsworth, James Irvin, Jack Sandlin, William Loggins, Flur Berryman, and Gordon Cooper.

Picture No. 2—30 and 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Malcolm Moore, A. G. Livingston, E. P. Tillery, James Duboise, Billy Haddock, and Hollis McCaghren.
Back row, from left to right: James Fowler, R. H. Clay, John Pike, Ulice Ells, and Robert Williams.

Picture No. 3—35 and 40-year members, front row, from left to right: Paul Johnson, Claude Schrimsher, Jim Perkins, Casper Frost, Simon Clark, W. M. Locke, W. G. Coggins, and Raymond Regain.
Back row, from left to right: Miron Sims, James Pike, Robert Moore, Melvin Smith, Andrew West, Jasper Hamaker, Paul Pitts, Sullivan Crow, and Lewis Hardison.

Picture No. 4—40 and 45-year members, from left to right: W. B. Rice, Claude McRight, Frank Bentley, S. A. Stevenson, Virgil Snoddy, and John Darmer.



Above:
St. Louis, Mo.
—Picture
No. 1

Left:
St. Louis, Mo.
—Picture
No. 2

ST. LOUIS, MO.

At a recent membership meeting, Local 5 honored its long-term members with plaques designating their years of service to the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members with local and council leadership. Front row, from left to right: 25-year members Joe Dittmaier, Robert Puricelli, Samuel J. Hagemann, Wilfred Kuhlman, Richard Buss, Leslie Brown, Syl Knittel, Raymond A. Knittel, and Walter Schaft.
Back row, from left to right: Leonard Brauch, 25-years; District Council Business Representative Herman Henke; Local 5 Financial Secretary Ray Binder; Conductor Fred Wellman; Trustee Joe Kornfold; Trustee Jesse Favier; Vice President Robert Busch; President Terry Nelson; Frank Ulrich, 25-years; Local 5 Recording Secretary Norman Otto; and Milton Robinson, 25-years.

Picture No. 2 shows 50 and 60-year members with local and council leadership. Front row, from left to right: Max Vogl, 52-years; Joseph Pung, Jr., 55-years; Joe Pieper, 65-years; William Eggert, 51-years; William Immer, 52-years; and Harry Kobermann, 53-years.
Back row, from left to right: John Janisch, 53-years; Local 5 President Terry Nelson; District Council Business Representative Herman Henke; and Raymond Seger, 53-years.

TULSA, OKLA.

On September 5, 1980, Local 943 held a pin presentation banquet and dance to honor those members with 20 or more years of service. General President William Konyha presented the service pins and was the keynote speaker. As the first General President to visit Oklahoma, William Konyha was presented a ceremonial chief's headdress to symbolize the authority of his office as General President of the United Brotherhood.

Others who attended the ceremony included the late General Executive Board Member Frederick N. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters Henry Baldridge, and the executive officers of Local 943.

A total of 450 members received their service pins with a combined total of 12,000 years of service to the Brotherhood. The following members were present to receive their awards:

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, front row, from left to right: Marion Breshears, Donald Berry, and John L. Arnold.

Second row, from left to right: Warren Davis and Dave McCord.

Third row, from left to right: John Helt, Leroy Eckels, Jack Giesen, and Webb Welty.

Back row, from left to right: Sy Davis, Ted Hall, Bill Brown, Ted Biggs, and Carol Johnson.

Picture No. 2 shows 20-year members, front row: Kenneth Westfall.

Second row, from left to right: Wayne Roberts, John F. Still, and Tony Mrosek.

Back row, from left to right: Wayne Booth, James Rhodes, Eurvin Smith, Ted Gowen, Frank Jones, and Dennis Edwards.

Picture No. 3 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: L. W. Christie, Ralph Inglett, Paul Bales, and Jess C. Smith.

Back row, from left to right: Paul Campbell, John Campbell, Henry Corser, O. L. Britt, James Wallace, and Hulon Edwards.

Picture No. 4 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Clayton Stitt, Charles M. Hughes, Raymond Swetland, and William R. Ashmore.

Back row, from left to right: Truman Sanders, Leroy McDaniel, Marlin White, Bert Davis, Lester Massey, and Dale McPherron.

Picture No. 5 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: John Cordray, B. G. Fair, Carl Schlosser, and George W. Dunagan.

Back row, from left to right: John H. Janzen, Jr., George Johnson, Mel Roberts, Ray Cox, and Raymond Ball.

Picture No. 6 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: I. C. Clint Lewis, A. A. Meledeo, Leonard Roach, and Richard Henson.

Back row, from left to right: Bob Campbell, Jack Campbell, Charles M. Barnett, Homer Waltrip, and Raymond Sherrill.

Picture No. 7 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Bill Cottrell, Roland Miller, Gene Brashier, and George Henson.

Back row, from left to right: Tola Mize, David Douglas, Fred Kampen, Jack Toney, and Clarence M. Blackwell.

One of the last official acts of the late 6th District Board Member, Fred Bull, was to participate in the pin ceremonies of Local 943, along with General President Konyha. The pictures below are of that occasion.

Picture No. 16

Picture No. 17

Picture No. 8 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Lee Wheeler, Charlie White and Vollie Hughes.

Back row, from left to rigt: Alfred Soerries, and Frank Crouch.

Picture No. 9 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Lee Williams, Bob Mills, and T. E. Lawrence.

Back row, from left to right: O. W. Bruce, Lewis Amen, Dean Cowsert, Wayne Crown, and Lee Donaldson.

Picture No. 10 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: J. W. Harp, Bill Wagner, Lewis Elliott, and Andrew Hopkins.

Back row, from left to right: Joe Moulton, Kenneth Cummins, Cleo Collins, Emil Colburn, and Leonard Baker.

Picture No. 11 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Ott Carpenter, Melvin Harkins, Charlie Dawes, and Earl Colfield.

Back row, from left to right: Charles Yoho, Walt Rice, Ned Hansen, and Arley Burns.

Picture No. 12 shows 35-year members, front row, trom left to right: J. C. Roberts, and Garland King.

Back row, from left to right: Leroy Weston, and A. C. Knighten.

Picture No. 13 shows 40-year members, front row, from left to right: Jesse Stevenson, John G. Hubbard, V. J. Sharon, and Jimmy McIntire.

Back row, from left to right: Clarence Schulze, H. L. Blackburn, C. L. Hunt, O. A. Sheline, and Ralph Conrad.

Picture No. 14 shows 40-year members, front row, from left to right: John J. Clack, Harry W. Pease, Loyd B. Wilson, and Grant R. Wilson.

Back row, from left to right: W. B. Millspaugh, Dr. Jack W. Benton, John W. Duke, Lawrence D. Miller, Eldron Woodfin, and Walter Willard.

Picture No. 15 shows 45 and 50-year members, front row, from left to right: Leo Schneider, 45-years; Lewis (Red) Gibson, 54-years; W. W. Camp, 45-years; and Lyle Gwin; 45-years.

Back row, from left to right, shows Business Representative Gerald Beam and General President William Konyha.

Picture No. 16 shows, front row, 60-year member John Shoefstall.

Back row, from left to right: Business Representative Gerald Beam, General President William Konyha, and Oklahoma State Council Secretary-Treasurer Henry Baldridge.

Picture No. 17 shows, from left to right: the late General Executive Board Member Frederick N. Bull, Oklahoma State Council Secretary-Treasurer Henry Baldridge, General President William Konyha, and Business Representative Gerald Beam.

The following members also received service pins but were not present for the photograph:

20-year members: James P. Andrews, Frank Beaver, C. E. Bolden, Louis Brinlee, William A. Broam, Curtis E. Brown, Jr., Lawrence V. Bruce, Marion Burkhardt, Lloyd Caldwell, R. L. Cannon, Arden E. Carey, Jr., Charles M. Casey, Robert E. Cook, Erban Dampf, Howard L. Davis, Willard Deitrick, Elmer N. Dinsmore, Benny C. England, Kenneth Gragg, Thomas W. Graves, Charles G. Hager, Joe H. Hall, Lee B. Harris, William Hefcheck, Jimmy J. Henson, Junior Dale Holt, Charles L. Hughes, C. L. Hunt, Jr., A. J. Jeremiah, Charles N. Johnson, Willie D. Lawson, Charles A. Logan, Francis E. Mahoney, Fred Marble, Robert L. Metcalf, Arnold D. Nix, William J. Nugent, Earnest C. O'Neal, Harry Pankratz, Frank L. Parnell, Bob Payne, Earl J. Pfleeger, Harold G. Ray, Orville A. Rill, Jimmy D. Sallee, William R. Sample, Wesley Shoemaker, John Stephens, Glen E. Thornton, Jack M. Tindle, Elmer O. Trickey, Bobbie Vanderford, Sumner L. Voyles, Eldon E. Vulgamore, James M. Walden, Roger E. Ward, Paul Warne, Billy D. Woodall.

25-year members: Carl Adams, David D. Beem, Marlin Berry, Sam E. Blankenship, Charley H. Brown, James H. Calhoun, W. E. Campbell, George Carroll, Donald R. Casey, Charles R. Chandler, W. R. Cloyde, William A. Coleman, LeRoy Coursey, John E. Croft, Kline Curtis, Kenneth Eads, Bobby L. Fleming, Gene Fritchie, Duane Gilbert, Raymond G. Goins, William Hann, Harmon Hardt, Walter E. Harris, Charles D. Haskins, Herman H. Henderson, Hubert C. Henderson, Jesse M. Hendricks (Ted), Jimmy Hendrix, Gale Hill, Thurman Hurst, Curtis L. Jones, Norwin E. Kelley, Willis Austin Law, John M. Lind, Lester Littlefield, Virgil McNiel, David Marsh, L. R. Mayes (Ray),

Continued on Page 36

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Service to the Brotherhood

TULSA, OKLA.

Continued from Page 34

Leonard A. Morrison, George Palmer, Jim M. Pruett, Earl F. Raper, Joseph L. Reese, William K. Rice, Harold Sommars, Floyd Stanfield, Clayton Y. Stitt, George Tapp, Billy G. Taylor, Tracy Titus, Joe Turney, M. C. Vanderford, Wayman C. Westcott, Charles Westmoreland, Harvey G. Whitecotton, Everett C. Willard, Wallace K. Williams, Jim Wilson, John K. Wilson, Jr., Richard D. Wilson, D. C. Butler, J. H. Jones, T. E. Taylor, Zigmund G. Kaplan.

30-year members: Clarence Adams, Edward S. Allsbrow, J. D. Amos, Owen Butler, John F. Battese, Lucion F. Benge, Raymond C. Bowman, Floyd D. Briggs, Jewell E. Busch, B. W. Carpenter, William E. Chaney, Carl R. Cleveland, Alva Corbell, Earl W. Curry, C. M. Dalrymple, Walter Darrough, Leonard O. Davis, Howard Doerflinger, R. B. Dunn, Clarence Fain, Roin M. Fields, Austin E. Gann, James A. Gillen, Hubert Goodwin, Levi G. Harrison, Andy Haskins, Oliver C. Hawley, Mayse G. Hewling, Millard Hicks, William E. Holderman, Glen J. Howard, Raymond Inglett, Herschel Jaggars, Robert L. Jennings, Luther Johnston, L. D. Jones, Vernon C. Jones, John Kayser, James E. Kiffer, Charles Lancaster, Andrew J. Lane, Fred E. Lane, R. T. Langston, Bonnie Lemons, Lou Maybee, J. D. Moss, George D. Munns, Charles M. Newby, John W. Nichols, Bob E. Noble, Cecil O'Neal, Clifford M. Parker, Obed W. Patty, Jack H. Peacock, Fred A. Peterson, Lawrence R. Plummer, Willis Potter, Charles H. Pratt, Richard Pritchett, Melvin Ray, W. W. Reynolds, Perry E. Rice, Charles C. Riddell, Lawrence L. Rippetoe, Thurman M. Robertson, J. C. Scott, C. E. Shaver, Tommie R. Shaw, Joseph W. Sitar, Lawrence A. Smith, R. A. Smith, Paul Soerries, Benjamin C. Stabler, Frank B. Stainbrook, Jr., Ted I. Stephens, J. B. Stevens, Earl Tackett, Joseph L. Thomas, B. F. Thomason, Lyle Thomlinson, Carl S. Tidwell, Ford Tinsley, Delmo J. Todd, Tomy E. Tucker, J. V. Updike, Leonard R. Walker, Frank P. Walsh, Samuel H. Whiten, Thomas E. Wise, George Wofford, Donald E. Wright, L. P. Lewis, W. L. Turner, R. J. Pierce, Harrison Humphrey, Billy Hensley.

35-year members: Gene E. Anderson, Bennett A. Armstrong, Carl E. Ballard, Leslie Bates, Hooley Benge, S. S. Bibbs, Bruce Bigby, Cecil Breeland, Ira B. Briggs, G. L. Bryant, Elmer G. Cantrell, Arthur A. Carllson, Orville W. Cavins, Howard Center, Sam H. Coley, B. A. Colley, Boyd Cook, Joe Cook, Jimmy R. Cornelius, Jess Crafts, Guy H. Croffut, Iliff L. Cunningham, R. E. Dearrington, Leonard Eckenrode, Leo Faust, W. H. Flood, Ralph Hancock, Tollie T. Hodge, Earl L. Hopson, Vern Hughes, Floyd Jackson, Carl J. Johnston, Turner D. Jones, Dan K. Key, H. B. Klassen, Leonard W. Kragel, William W. Lile, Trubon Loper, Raymond Lunsford, C. R. McDonald, Glen McLimans, Realis V. Merrell, Ed Montieth, W. B. Oliver, R. E. Owens, Barvell Patrick, T. R. Pennington, Ira Perry, Olney H. Perry, Lee Porter, Ira V. Powell, Roy Rothhammer, Homer Sharpton, Wayne Sloan, N. B. Soerries, H. D. Taylor, John S. Thatcher, Jesse L. Tibbs, Hubert Tracey, Joe E. VanLandingham, Robert E. VanLandingham, Millard O. Wakeford, Lester C. Watson, Jeff Weeks, George H. Welker, Walter W. White, Depurda Willits, Charles A. Winston, Jesse B. Wright.

40-year members: Howard DeVasher, J. B. Duke, Raymond Galvin, Tom Griffin, Eugene Gwin, W. J. Harmon, Simpson G. Hill, Robert K. Inglett, Earl Lutz, L. O. Martin, Ralph Miller, A. L. Pennington, L. C. Perkins, Ralph E. Piper, Morris Rife, O. A. Rinnert, Charles Schmoll, H. L. Sommers, Cecil C. Tarr, Lecil Vernon, H. H. Wells, Eldon Woods.

45-year members: C. W. Carlson, George W. Patterson, John Robinson, Charles Landers.

50-year members: Nils Berggren, Vernon Johnson.

55-year members: Carl Huffman, Fred Sanders, George Schneider, H. F. Smith, J. L. Lester.

60-year members: J. W. Benton, O. M. Loftin, Charles G. Robinson.

Hoboken, N.J.

Lafayette, Ind.—Picture No. 1

HOBOKEN, N.J.

On October 13, 1980, Local 467 held a service pin ceremony and celebration in honor of its members with 15 or more years of dedicated service to the Brotherhood. Business Agents Al Beck, Jr., and Sal DeAnni, of the Hudson County District Council, helped to honor the members pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, from left to right: William McFadden, 25-years; Carl Grimm, 50-years; Eugene Ziegler, 45-years; and Local President Carl T. Grimm, 15-years.

Second row, from left to right: Business Agent Sal DeAnni; Walter Pallozzi, 40-years; Ernest Scerbo, 40-years; James Barry, 25-years; and Richard Van Cleeft, 15-years.

Back row, from left to right: Pat Sheehan, 20-years; William Barry, 30-years; Thomas Howes, 30-years; Al Martineau, 25-years; and Business Agent Al Beck, Jr.

Lafayette, Ind.—Picture No. 2

LAFAYETTE, IND.

On September 6, 1980, Local 215 held an awards banquet for its members at Howard Johnson's East. Pins were awarded to nineteen 25-year members, forty 30-year members, thirty-three 35-year members, nineteen 40-year members, five 45-year members, one 55-year member, three 60-year members, one 65-year member, and one 70-year member.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left to right: President Edward Haynes, 38-years; Richard J. Heide, 58-years; Fred J. Anderson, 44-years; Robert Bushman, Sr., 39-years; Charles Leaf, 40-years; and William Chambers, 38-years.

Picture No. 2 shows three generations of Local 215 members. Front row, from left to right: Robert Bushman, Sr., and Mrs. Bushman.

Back row, from left to right: Robert Bushman, Jr., and Keith R. Bushman.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 450 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $548,114.81 in death claims paid in November, 1980.

Local Union, City

2, Cincinnati, Oh.—Jacob Fricker, Mrs. Willis Jones.
5, St. Louis, Mo.—Arthur W. Bueker.
7, Minneapolis, Mn.—Joseph A. Bistodeau, Paul W. Carlson, Elmer L. Haglund, Oscar Stromberg, Louis Turngren, Raymond J. Witmier.
8, Philadelphia, Pa.—John Romain.
12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Richard A. Compo.
14, San Antonio, Tx.—Manuel G. Conzales.
19, Detroit, Mich.—Orlo L. Friend, Herman F. Rubin.
22, San Francisco, Ca.—William F. Onick.
24, Central Ct.—Andrew J. Leary.
26, East Detroit, Mich.—Edward F. Dysarz.
27, Toronto, Ont., Canada—William P. Sindrey, James Tomlinson.
31, Trenton, N.J.—Stephen Sincak.
33, Boston, Ma.—Nathan Arkin, Otto G. Swenson.
35, San Rafael, Ca.—Mark M. Neadeau, Haven H. Stephens.
36, Oakland, Ca.—Oscar N. Anderson, Mrs. Knud Jensen, Frederick Lindsey, Cecil L. Swan, Dero Witherspoon.
40, Boston, Ma.—Ralph E. Frost.
42, San Francisco, Ca.—Dell Z. Erwin, Mrs. Chester W. Johnson.
43, Hartford, Ct.—Charles A. Good.
44, Champaign, Ill.—Jay Boyd.
47, St. Louis, Mo.—John O. Adams, Perma K. (P.K.) Long.
51, Boston, Ma.—Camillo P. Di Giantommaso.
53, White Plains, N.Y.—John Garger, Peter A. Maddalone, Natale S. Palmieri.
61, Kansas City, Mo.—Mrs. George R. Reed.
62, Chicago, Ill.—Mike J. Martin.
64, Louisville, Ky.—W. Scott Harris, Mrs. Robert Thompson.
69, Canton, Oh.—Lloyd J. Boss, Everett G. Cauger.
74, Chattanooga, Tn.—Herman J. Hamilton.
77, Port Chester, N.Y.—Mrs. August Longo.
78, Troy, N.Y.—Leonard Saracino.
82, Haverhill, Ma.—Mrs. Dennis J. LeBlanc.
83, Halifax, N.S., Canada—Mrs. Urban R. Demone, Mrs. Wilbert Wagner.
87, St. Paul, Mn.—Martin S. Baran.
89, Mobile, Al.—Mrs. W. W. McKinley, Willie C. Sanford.
93, Ottawa, Ont., Canada—Hormidas Carriere.
94, Providence, R.I.—Earl A. Barden, Angelo M. De Luca, William N. Leino, Mrs. Lemuel Mac Donald.
95, Detroit, Mich.—Adolph R. Werner.
98, Spokane, Wa.—Mrs. Tim P. Gunderson.
101, Baltimore, Md.—George H. Griffin, Frederick C. Hirschman, Howard J. Massey.
102, Oakland, Ca.—Mrs. Stanley L. Markey, Stanley L. Markey, Mrs. Eugene Pruitt.
103, Birmingham, Al.—Thomas H. Fields.
105, Cleveland, Oh.—Anthony J. Raile, Nicholas A. Wills.
106, Des Moines, Ia.—Frank X. Caligiuri, Leslie B. Harvey, Joseph W. Lasell.
107, Worcester, Mass.—Mrs. Edward J. Verrier.
116, Bay City, Mich.—Gustave F. Mueller, Walter A. Owczarzak.
122, Phila., Pa.—Mrs. Edward J. Kelly.

Local Union, City

131, Seattle, Wa.—Enoch M. Dahl, Robert C. Evenson, Ernest A. Keller, Borger O. Lien, Albert Peterson.
132, Washington, D.C.—Willard A. Gordon, James E. Peck.
135, New York, N.Y.—Sam Fishberg.
141, Chicago, Ill.—Herman T. Fredrickson.
153, Helena, Mt.—John P. Stock.
162, San Mateo, Ca.—Mrs. Bernard J. Kenneally.
163, Peekskill, N.Y.—Arnold T. Lindeanau, Mrs. John McCarthy.
171, Youngstown, Oh.—Stephen W. Pavliga.
180, Vallejo, Ca.—Donald F. Sellars.
182, Cleveland, Oh.—William J. Lang.
183, Peoria, Ill.—Louis R. Slough.
184, Salt Lake City, Ut.—Gladys V. Day, Marie W. Russell.
188, Yonkers, N.Y.—Robert Anderson, Hubert Daniels, Mrs. Michael Grubiak.
198, Dallas, Tx.—Hansel E. Brown.
199, Chicago, Ill.—Julius S. Szabo.
200, Columbus, Oh.—Irvin R. Wears.
210, Stamford, Ct.—Armando Baccante, George M. Mac Cullough, Mrs. Fred Romeo, Mrs. John Small.
215, Lafayette, In.—Byron L. Cade.
225, Atlanta, Ga.—Samuel D. Henderson.
226, Portland, Or.—Clarence B. Gunter.
228, Pottsville, Pa.—Dorie A. Moyer.
232, Ft. Wayne, In.—Mrs. Clarence W. Hyser.
235, Riverside, Ca.—Rentz T. Jones, Sr., Fred W. Mines, Donald E. Odell.
236, Clarksburg, W.V.—Lawrence F. Long.
242, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Mike Striedl, Mrs. Frank Wronski.
246, New York, N.Y.—Joseph Gruber.
248, Toledo, Oh.—Frank Siadak.
257, New York, N.Y.—Benjamin Pilnick.
265, Saugerties, N.Y.—William Schatzel.
272, Chicago Heights, Ill.—William D. Galick.
281, Binghamton, N.Y.—Mrs. Frederick G. Powell, William G. Steinbrecher.
311, Joplin, Mo.—Albert E. Allen.
316, San Jose, Ca.—Charles L. Freer.
329, Oklahoma City, Ok.—Floreine M. Harris.
334, Saginaw, Mi.—Jack F. Gotham.
337, Detroit, Mi.—Gordon Hazelton, Walter Mruk, Gartrell Tarver.
343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada—Maurice Jackulak.
361, Duluth, Mn.—Christ Hanson, Jerry Hedberg, Robert R. Melander.
363, Elgin, Ill.—Alvin H. Andresen.
366, New York, N.Y.—Leonard Galasso, Raymond Kirsch, Nicholas Podgurney.
372, Lima, Oh.—Robert C. Tice.
378, Edwardsville, Ill.—Cecil C. Baits.
385, New York, N.Y.—Louis Georgette.
393, Camden, N.J.—Stanley F. Domeraski.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Fredrick Gene Mahnke, Steve P. Oldham, John E. Stasch.
406, Bethlehem, Pa.—Mrs. Robert G. Raidline.
413, South Bend, In.—Lonzo C. Howell, Everett C. Jester.
415, Cincinnati, Oh.—Norbert Anneken, Albert Kern.
417, St. Louis, Mo.—Luke M. Brisch, James S. Gittemeier, George Voigt.
430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Paul H. Grace.
433, Belleville, Ill.—Arthur Wright.

Local Union, City

434, Chicago, Ill.—Walfred Stromberg.
455, Somerville, N.J.—Herman W. Fritz.
468, New York, N.Y.—James F. Formont, Janis G. Lagzdins.
470, Tacoma, Wa.—Anson W. Burns, Gilbert J. Hurd.
472, Ashland, Ky.—John H. Dasher.
475, Ashland, Mass.—Alfred V. Witzell.
483, San Francisco, Ca.—Oliver Almlie, Constantine J. Maravelias.
486, Bayonne, N.J.—Mrs. Arthur Daly.
488, New York, N.Y.—Robert D. Roper.
490, Passaic, N.Y.—John Kahmann.
507, Nashville, Tn.—Mrs. Joe R. Bryant, Ernest T. Cole.
508, Marion, Ill.—Kenneth Lee Hodge, John P. Spezia.
517, Portland, Me.—Quirino Lucarelli, Sr., Joseph H. Shortill.
532, Elmira, N.Y.—Sniffin K. Bellows.
550, San Leandro, Ca.—Larry T. Moore, Pearl E. Rose.
557, Bozeman, Mt.—Lewis W. Kindig.
558, Elmhurst, Ill.—Albert W. Drews.
559, Paducah, Ky.—William H. Allcock, Lonnie D. Carter.
569, Pascagoula, Miss.—Luther Cooper.
576, Pine Bluff, Ar.—Mrs. John M. Depriest, Doyle E. Kelley.
578, Chicago, Ill.—Paul E. Sears.
579, St. John's, N.F., Canada—Mrs. James P. Roache, Mrs. Wilmore Stockley.
583, Portland, Or.—Edward Frey.
586, Sacramento, Ca.—Lawrence N. Cobble, Richard W. Mansfield, Sr., Leo Ruby.
599, Hammond, In.—Eugene Giorgio, Sr., James Homans.
602, St. Louis, Mo.—George F. Boucher.
610, Port Arthur, Tx.—Mrs. Henry H. Gipson.
620, Madison, N.J.—George C. Chamberlain.
621, Bangor, Maine—Edward A. Bourbon, Fidele R. Cormier.
626, Wilmington, Del.—Edward J. Fagan, Jr.
627, Jacksonville, Fla.—Marvin P. Brown, Sr., Olzie T. Higgs.
633, Granite City, Ill.—John W. Barks.
641, Fort Dodge, Iowa—Glen A. Brodale.
668, Palo Alto, Ca.—Mrs. Adolph Benning.
674, Mt. Clemens, Mi.—Mrs. Walter Minda.
675, Toronto, Ont., Canada—William J. Deveaux.
690, Little Rock, Ark.—Wilburn J. Adcock, Mrs. Clifton Clemons, Wilber W. Russell.
701, Fresno, Ca.—Edward D. Lester.
702, Grafton, W.V.—Charles E. Ringler.
720, Baton Rouge, La.—Willie M. Vincent.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—Elvin L. Games, Harry Lockridge, Miguel Martinez, Glenn E. Morrow, Mrs. Edward A. Stember, Jesse Wilkins.
725, Litchfield, Ill.—Mrs. George H. Johnsey.
753, Beaumont, Tx.—Douglas D. Hanks, Harrison Wylie.
769, Pasadena, Ca.—Orrie E. Johnson, Glenn D. Pullen, Joseph Wimmer.
777, Harrisonville, Mo.—Cecil O. Werntz.
782, Fond du Lac, Wisc.—Donald Wagner.
785, Cambridge, Ont., Canada—Mrs. Charles Klassen.
787, New York, N.Y.—Vincent D'Agostino.

Local Union, City

797, Kansas City, Kas.—Arthur L. Wilson.
819, W. Palm Beach, Fla.—Lucy F. Lowe.
832, Beatrice, Neb.—Robert E. Lehman.
844, Reseda, Ca.—Floyd M. McDaniel.
845, Delaware County, Pa.—Daniel Y. Danenhower, William H. Mancill, Sr.
893, Grand Haven, Mi.—Royal Saurs.
902, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Nathan Ackerman, Carl Lindberg, Pasquale Loiola, Harold Van Steenbergh.
903, Valdosta, Ga.—James R. Becton.
904, Jacksonville, Ill.—Roy H. Krems.
921, Portsmouth, N.H.—Vincent D. McKenzie.
929, South Gate, Ca.—Albert Dunstan, Charles M. Sanford.
944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Cecil R. Anderson, Mrs. William P. Reed.
945, Jefferson City, Mo.—Mrs. Thomas J. Harmon, Mrs. Harry R. Ruether.
951, Brainerd, Mn.—Renne E. Mustonen.
957, Stillwater, Mn.—Karl S. Keller, Robert H. Steffen.
978, Springfield, Mo.—Mrs. Howard M. McCoy.
982, Detroit, Mich.—Randall B. Melvin.
1003, Indianapolis, In.—Artemaas S. Davis.
1009, St. John's, N.F., Canada—Horwood Normore.
1040, Eureka, Ca.—James I. Sample, Marx V. Vance.
1042, Plattsburgh, N.Y.—Lawrence C. Provost.
1050, Phila., Pa.—Guerino D'Agostino.
1054, Everett, Wa.—Reuben M. Helaas.
1073, Phila., Pa.—John I. Barron.
1084, Angleton, Tx.—Billie L. Weathers.
1089, Phoenix, Az.—Mrs. Charles J. Burleson, George D. Lewis, Mrs. Roy Longshore.
1094, Corvallis, Or.—Hugh C. Carter, Jr., Ronald R. Thomas.
1102, Detroit, Mi.—George Aurand, Mrs. William Curro.
1108, Cleveland, Oh.—Harold H. Lewallen, Mrs. Eino Naykki, Stanley Streifender.
1121, Boston, Mass.—Patrick A. Fantasia, Frederick F. Spano.
1128, La Grange, Ill.—John Kosiewich, Ralph A. Schiefelbein.
1138, Toledo, Oh.—John Grabowski, Harold Robinson.
1146, Green Bay, Wisc.—Mrs. Keith Wickman.
1147, Roseville, Ca.—Mrs. Robert E. Rutkosky.
1149, San Francisco, Ca.—Oscar B. Holmberg.
1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph A. Fritz.
1162, College Point, N.Y.—Mrs. Henry Lizotte.
1164, New York, N.Y.—Julius Koch, Harry Miller.
1180, Louisville, Ky.—Lawrence E. Caswell, Sr.
1184, Seattle, Wa.—Leonard E. Agnew.
1235, Modesto, Ca.—Dan C. Richardson.
1245, Carlsbad, N.M.—Bertram C. Goodman.
1246, Marinette, Wi.—Mrs. Louis W. Berg.
1258, Pocatello, Idaho—William D. Lewis.
1281, Anchorage, Ak.—Mrs. Gordon C. Newton.
1289, Seattle, Wa.—Kenneth E. Brown, Sr., Frank M. Kantola, Mrs. Chester Skinner.
1296, San Diego, Ca.—Clarence W. Bender, Farrow D. Bogle, Benjamin Lizak.
1305, Fall River, Mass.—Mrs. Arthur Paul, Sr.
1310, St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas J. Buchholz, Harry W. Vertrees.
1335, Wilmington, Ca.—William Piispanen.

Local Union, City

1342, Irvington, N.J.—Mrs. Theodore Riabec.
1345, Buffalo, N.Y.—George J. Dietter, Mrs. Ruth J. Mitchell.
1367, Chicago, Ill.—Alex Bermant.
1397, North Hempstead, N.Y.—Harold Benson.
1407, San Pedro, Ca.—William Schiewe.
1408, Redwood City, Ca.—Modesto Garcia, Victor Pindroh.
1423, Corpus Christi, Tx.—James L. Boggs.
1429, Little Falls, Mn.—John Zack.
1435, Ladysmith, Wi.—Ruth Ann Pintelon.
1437, Compton, Ca.—Samuel I. Elmer, Mrs. Ernest Hurd, Jr.
1452, Detroit, Mich.—Stefan Schukow.
1453, Huntington Beach, Ca.—Clarence G. Fleming.
1456, New York, N.Y.—Leif Kolstad, Thomas McManus, Walter S. Michelsen, Arthur N. Omdahl, Han Svendsen, Michael R. Welstead.
1477, Middletown, Oh.—Mrs. Brack Amyx.
1488, Merrill, Wi.—Fred A. Lenz.
1490, San Diego, Ca.—Francis L. Tuxhorn.
1506, Los Angeles, Ca.—Hugo P. DeBeene, Philip D. Jones, Raymond C. Lewis, Nathan Nagler.
1536, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Jose M. Gonzalez.
1539, Chicago, Ill.—Maggio J. Rovetto.
1553, Culver City, Ca.—Ruth E. Nolan, Nadine R. Osborne.
1554, Miami, Fla.—James L. Bentley.
1570, Yuba City, Ca.—Raymond W. Richardson.
1571, San Diego, Ca.—Charles A. Deese, Norman H. Raymond.
1577, Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Conrad Bochenski.
1596, St. Louis, Mo.—John H. Hardester, Peter Sefcik.
1609, Hibbing, Mn.—Mrs. Sam C. Burrows.
1615, Grand Rapids, Mi.—Frank J. Straayer.
1620, Rock Springs, Wy.—Joseph A. Hoff.
1631, Washington, D.C.—Carlinous B. Oliff, Jr.
1650, Lexington, Ky.—Daniel E. Hamilton.
1669, Ft. William, Ont., Can.—Toivo J. Lehtinen.
1685, Pineda, Fl.—Mrs. William Arens.
1707, Longview, Wa.—Mrs. Robert D. Wendt.
1708, Auburn, Wa.—Calvin R. Weiler.
1709, Ashland, Wi.—Edward Carlson.
1733, Marshfield, Wi.—Reuben A. Pankratz.
1759, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Elmer A. Barth.
1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Mrs. Jesse Martin.
1771, Eldorado, Il.—Henry A. Head, Mrs. Charles Stone.
1775, Columbus, In.—Elijah Devine.
1779, Calgary, Alberta, Can.—Howard L. Hamilton, Mrs. Peter E. Palko.
1780, Las Vegas, Nv.—Ivan Berry, Mrs. Charles H. Hardy, Mrs. Arthur G. Taylor, Robert Tubb.
1789, Bijou, Ca.—Stanley R. Thomson.
1792, Sedalia, Mo.—James F. Thomas.
1796, Montgomery, Al.—George J. N. Childers, Elmer W. Kiser.
1797, Renton, Wa.—Harry J. Meyers.
1815, Santa Ana, Ca.—Mrs. Leonard S. Allcock, Norman *Earl* Farmer, Mrs. George V. Sillman, Virgil Suhl.
1845, Snoqualmie, Wa.—Alfred E. Matthew, Dennis J. Rooney.
1846, New Orleans, La.—Sebastian P. Gerosa, William M. Patrick, Eugene M. Riggleman.
1849, Pasco, Wa.—George V. Karrer, Jr.

Local Union, City

1856, Phila., Pa.—John J. Baldwin, Patrick J. Doyle.
1861, Milpitas, Ca.—Michael D. Dolgoff, Clarence L. Peizzi.
1865, Minneapolis, Mn.—David Rydell, Mrs. Delphis P. Viellieu.
1871, Cleveland, Oh.—Walter Phelps.
1896, The Dalles, Or.—James Russel, Reaves, Mrs. Russell W. Smith.
1906, Phila., Pa.—Mrs. James R. McDevitt, Sr.
1931, New Orleans, La.—Rene C. Simoneaux.
1961, Roseburg, Or.—James A. Mobbs.
1976, Los Angeles, Ca.—Mrs. Carlomagno Lopez, Benjamin Yavitz.
1993, Crossville, Tn.—Mrs. W. J. Freeman.
2012, Seaford, De.—Mrs. Robert W. Thomas.
2018, Ocean County, N.J.—Paul J. Maggioncalda.
2020, San Diego, Ca.—Mrs. Jerry R. Saenz.
2027, Rapid City, S.D.—Jalmer M. Davidson.
2046, Martinez, Ca.—Emil B. Anderson.
2078, Vista, Ca.—Hubert A. Moore.
2127, Centralia, Wa.—Mrs. Douglas Justice.
2163, New York, N.Y.—William Torpey.
2164, San Francisco, Ca.—Lawrence Vandborg.
2205, Wenatchee, Wa.—Melvin Olson.
2241, Brooklyn, N.Y.—David Menzer, William E. Schadler.
2250, Red Bank, N.J.—Warren L. Freirich.
2265, Detroit, Mi.—Mrs. James Konoratko.
2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Gerald L. Becker.
2288, Los Angeles, Ca.—Herbert S. Carr.
2309, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Robert N. Cameron.
2361, Orange, Ca.—Harold B. Cranford.
2373, Effingham, Il.—Delbert J. Weber.
2392, McKenney, Va.—Priscilla P. Lucas.
2398, El Cajon, Ca.—Mrs. Virgil C. Wise.
2421, Philippi, W.V.—John R. Poe.
2429, Fort Payne, Al.—Donald Ray Faulkner, Jr.
2434, Worthington, Mn.—Andrew Duwenhoegger.
2435, Inglewood, Ca.—Mrs. Phillip R. McClendon.
2456, Washington, D.C.—James W. Porter.
2465, Willmar, Mn.—Mrs. Casper Arnesen.
2520, Anchorage, Ak.—Raymond C. Anttonen, Jack Howard.
2549, Chicago, Il.—Ulysses Johnson.
2554, Lebanon, Or.—Francis M. Brannan, George Hibbs, Grady L. Whitemire.
2592, Eureka, Ca.—Russell L. Gates.
2667, Bellingham, Wa.—Irwin G. Wakefield.
2679, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Walter (Vladas) Koncius.
2715, Medford, Or.—Chester G. Bowles.
2772, Flagstaff, Az.—Mrs. Hermelo Sanchez.
2805, Klickital, Wa.—Columbus H. Ward.
2812, Missoula, Mt.—Raymond R. Peterson.
2827, Thunder Bay, Ont., Can.—Teodore Sas.
2845, Forest Grove, Or.—Cecil L. Koberstein.
2881, Portland, Or.—Paul L. Peloquin, Mrs. Archie W. Sharman.
2927, Martell, Ca.—Joe James Billings.
2931, Eureka, Ca.—Edward L. Crandall.
2949, Roseburg, Or.—Leslie B. Johnson, Orvis J. Peterson, Lawrence E. Linthicum.
3025, Chicago, Il.—Steve J. Wachtor.
3154, Monticello, In.—Regina A. Hurd.
3161, Maywood, Ca.—Wayland Y. Bagwell, Edward Schaum.
3257, Gatlinburg, Tn.—William J. England.

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Litton Industries' New Britain Tool Division, Newington, Conn., has introduced the Pocket Driver, a self-contained screw driver set that holds in its handle the four most commonly used screw driver bits.

The four bits, two slotted and two Phillips, are held in a self-contained plastic tray along with a knurled extension that accepts any of the bits. The tray slips in and out of the hollow industrial grade plastic rachet handle. At the other end of the handle is a reversible rachet head to make the new product a unique rachet screw driver.

The Pocket Driver is 7½ inches long, 1½ inches wide and weighs about eight ounces, making it easily carried in a pocket to the work area, Litton said.

"The Litton Pocket Driver is designed to be a companion household tool to the Pocket Socket, which we introduced last summer," John P. Crichton, NBT's president said. The Pocket Socket is identical to the Pocket Driver except that its handle holds five sockets that can bolt or unbolt 80% of the home's equipment—from clothes washers and dryers to broiler grills, he added. It is available in either U.S. or metric socket measure.

The clips holding the drive bits and sockets are molded with a ring at the end for convenient hanging on a peg board, and they are color coded for easy identification—blue for the Pocket Driver, red for the U.S. sockets and green for the metric.

The Pocket Driver is available in hardware stores, chain stores and home supply centers in a price range of $9.99 to $13.99, depending on the area.

The new product is American made and guaranteed.

New Britain is a leading maker of professional mechanics hand tools, and it also makes consumer hand tools with the brand names of Husky and American Forge, as well as the Litton brand.

For information write: New Britain Tool, P.O. Box K, Newington, Conn. 06111.

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THE REAL COST OF MONEY IS TOO HIGH FOR WAGE EARNERS

Reduced inventories, lack of credit controls, other market factors keep real wages lagging behind inflation spiral

It was the wage earners of the United States who made the difference in Ronald Reagan's election to the nation's highest office, last November—the blue collar workers who liked his get-tough approach to foreign policy, the industrial workers who objected to a mushrooming welfare system which, in some instances, made it almost as profitable to be out of a job as to be punching a time clock five days a week, and the construction workers who had been waiting for four years for salvation in the housing industry and a revival of commercial construction in our beleaguered, hard-pressed cities.

Today, it is these same wage earners who stand to suffer most during the Reagan Administration, unless the Republicans come up with dramatic solutions to the domestic problems of exhorbitant interest rates, high consumer prices, and spiraling inflation gripping the nation in 1981.

I hardly need say that the answers to these problems are not easy. The struggles of Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter to turn the economy around are well known. Even our leading economists are thrown into confusion by the fact that there were *two* major increases in the prime interest rate, last year, when only one was expected and prepared for. When the prime rate hit 21%, just before Jimmy Carter left office, the economy was far weaker than it was a year ago.

Our economic difficulties have been pretty well defined . . . but they are becoming increasingly complex, and it may take more than simplistic, conservative approaches to reach appropriate solutions.

Mr. Reagan has frozen federal jobs as a first step to reducing "big government," and his plan to reduce government spending is commendable in many respects. But, by cutting back on federal employment Mr. Reagan may also cause Washington, D.C., and several other major cities to become centers of high unemployment, until the federal structure is actually remodeled to GOP specifications. A solution in one area, thus, creates a problem in another area.

Another step promised by President Reagan was to cut back on federal taxation. Although he did not accept all portions of the Kemp-Roth Bill of the last Congress, he has indicated that he plans to relieve industry of some of its tax burden, expecting that this will cause plants to go back into full production, and the jobless can then go back onto payrolls. Unfortunately, because of the high prime interest rates, and other factors, US industrial plants, which were operating at 83.4% of capacity a year ago are now operating below 75% capacity. And, because of high interest rates, there is little consumer demand. Industrial firms are finding it too risky to increase their investments in real property and manufacturing equipment to any large degree, until the economy stabilizes. Companies are cutting their inventories to low levels to avoid a repeat of a recession debacle of 1974, when they were caught with their warehouses full as demand for their products slumped.

Just to cite one example: The Western Wood Products Association reported, last month, that inventories of soft wood lumber at Western mills dropped in January to record low levels—1,718 million board feet. The trade association reported that "the new inventory low is the result of significant mill closures and curtailments during the poor market year . . ."

Our Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the West and Pacific Northwest know this situation only too well . . . and they know, as our Carpenter and Mill-Cabinet members know, the reason for this poor market for lumber:

Home sales in 1980 were at their lowest level in five years—2,860,000 units—and housing construction dropped drastically during the same period.

Here again, high interest rates is the major culprit. Home buyers today have to mortgage their lives away for 30 years or more under current high interest rates.

Union wage earners, with the AFL-CIO as their spokesman, made the following proposals to the Democratic and Republican Platform Committees during the 1980 political campaigns, and these proposals deserve serious consideration by President Reagan as he tackles the rocky road ahead:

- *"There should be selective credit regulation to channel available credit toward productive public and business needs, housing and family farmers and to restrict credit-financed non-productive investments such as currency speculation, corporate acquisitions, and luxury developments.*

- *"The single most effective action that could be taken to increase housing construction—and simultaneously reduce the inflationary pressure caused by the combination of a housing shortage and high mortgage interest rates—would be the reduction of interest rates. Therefore, we support the following specific actions to reduce interest rates:*

"—Below-market interest rate financing should be made available for moderate-income housing under the Brooke-Cranston Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act, which served a similar purpose in 1975-76.

"—The current ceiling on mortgage interest rates under the tandem plan financing should be reduced to 6%.

"—The interest rate for the regular Section 235 program to assist low-income families to purchase homes should be lowered from the current 4% to the statutory minimum of 1%, and authority provided for additional 150,000 units.

"—A rental housing construction loan program should be instituted to provide interim funding at an interest rate reflecting the cost of funds to the government.

- *"The fight against inflation should be directed at specific problem areas—such as the costs of energy, food, health care, shelter and interest rates—rather than broad policies aimed at reducing economic growth and restricting purchasing power."*

It all boils down to what labor has been saying from the beginning: A healthy economy is one in which there is adequate purchasing power in the hands of the wage earners of the nation. This purchasing power is not available today, while interest rates remain at record levels.

William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

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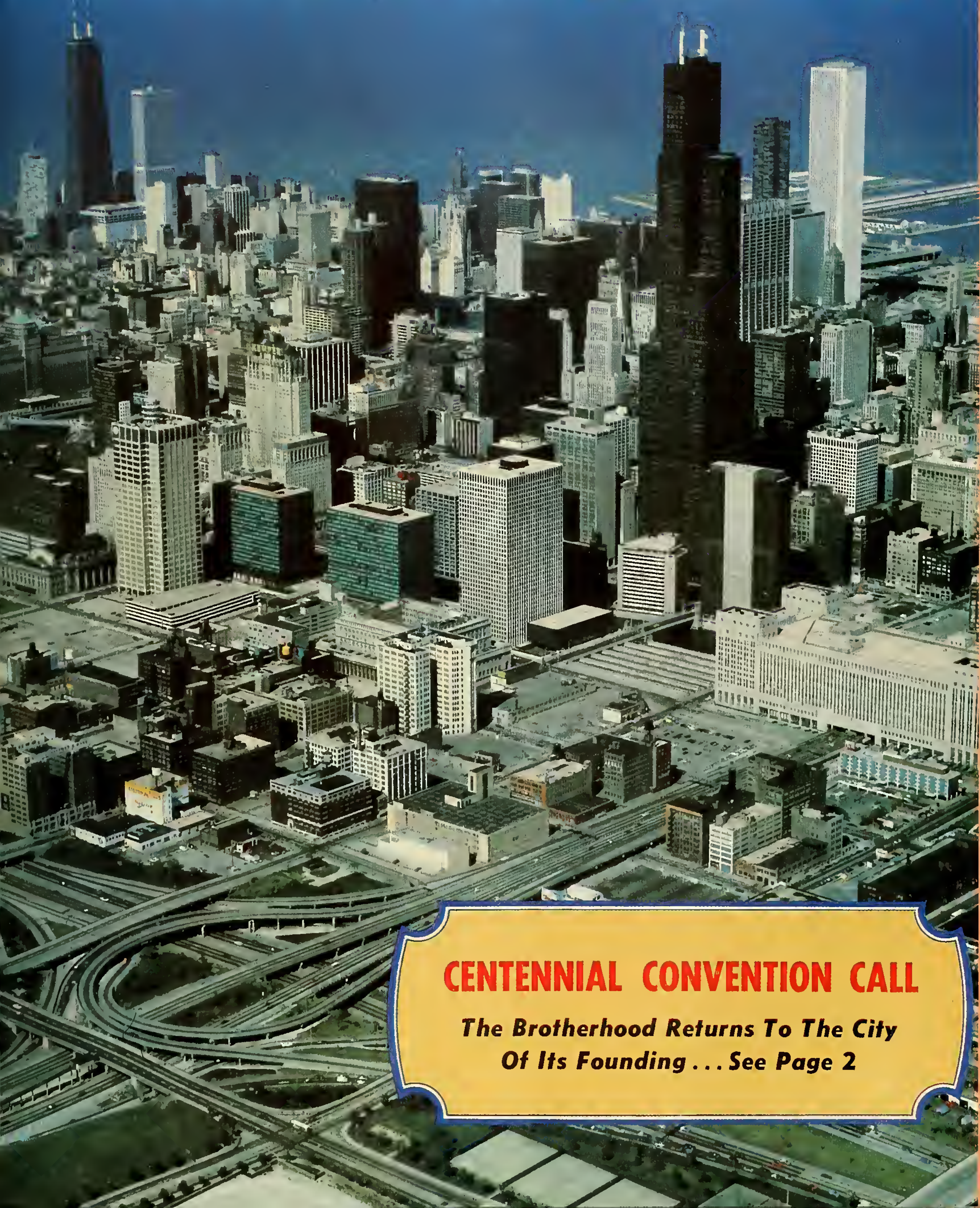
March 1981

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881



CENTENNIAL CONVENTION CALL

The Brotherhood Returns To The City Of Its Founding . . . See Page 2

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT

William Konyha
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY

John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER

Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENTS EMERITI

M. A. Hutcheson
William Sidell

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, Joseph F. Lia
120 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

Second District, Raymond Ginnetti
117 North Jasper Ave.
Margate, N.J. 08402

Third District, Anthony Ochocki
14001 West McNichols Road
Detroit, Michigan 48235

Fourth District, Harold E. Lewis
2970 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Suite 300
Atlanta, Ga. 30305

Fifth District, Leon W. Greene
4920 54th Avenue, North
Crystal, Minnesota 55429

Sixth District, Dean Sooter
400 Main Street #203
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Seventh District, Hal Morton
Room 722, Oregon Nat'l Bldg.
610 S.W. Alder Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Eighth District, M. B. Bryant
Forum Building, 9th and K Streets
Sacramento, California 95814

Ninth District, John Carruthers
5799 Yonge Street #807
Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3V3

Tenth District, Ronald J. Dancer
1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K OG3

William Konyha, *Chairman*
John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

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In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of The Carpenter.

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 3 MARCH, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

On August 8, 1881, 36 delegates from 11 cities convened at the Trades Assembly Hall in Chicago, Ill., "to organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners."

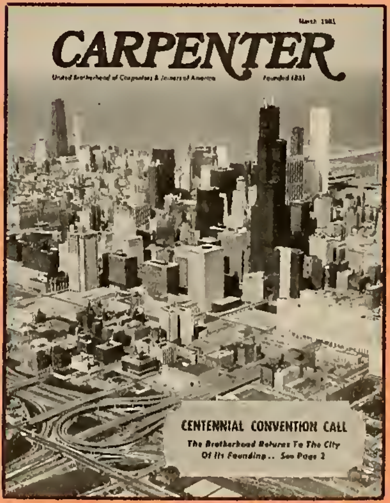
On August 31, 1981—a century later—more than 3,000 delegates from throughout the United States and Canada will assemble in Chicago for the Centennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—our 34th General Convention.

The big and bustling City of Chicago has changed tremendously since our organization first assembled there in 1881. At that time, the city was just recovering from the devastating fire of 1871, when most of the city went up in flames. Delegates to our First General Convention stayed in private homes and traveled by rail and horse-drawn trolleys to the convention hall.

Today, many fly into O'Hare Airport, busiest airport in the world, and see the city as it is viewed on our March cover.

In the foreground is the Sears Tower and the Standard Oil Building, two of the tallest buildings in the world. Near the lakefront is the John Hancock Tower, an office and apartment complex which is a tourist attraction. Chicago continues to grow in the 20th Century. —*Photo by P. Pearson for H. Armstrong Roberts.*

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.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Founded 1881
CENTENNIAL CONVENTION CALL
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CONVENTION CALL

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners
OF AMERICA
INSTITUTED AUGUST 12TH 1881

JOHN S. ROGERS
General Secretary

101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

February 28, 1981

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS, DISTRICT, STATE, AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Greetings:

You are officially notified that, in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board, the Thirty-Fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, beginning Monday, August 31, 1981, at 10:00 a.m. and will continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed.

The basis of representation in the Convention, in accordance with Section 18-C, is: one hundred (100) members or less shall be entitled to one delegate; more than one hundred (100) members and not more than five hundred (500), two delegates; more than five hundred (500) members and less than one thousand (1,000), three delegates; one thousand (1,000) or any greater number of members, four delegates. The number of members of the Local Union shall be determined as of the date of nomination of delegates. Upon payment of a special per capita tax of $50 per year, which shall be payable not later than July 1 of each year, State, Provincial and District Councils shall be entitled to representation by election of one delegate.

A Local Union owing two months' tax to the General Office is not entitled to representation in the Convention.

In accordance with Section 18-F, upon receipt of the Convention Call, all Local Unions and Councils are directed to issue notice of special called meeting(s) for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Thirty-Fourth General Convention by secret ballot. Section 18-F further provides: "All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting at which the delegates are to be elected. No member shall be eligible unless working for a livelihood in a classification within the trade autonomy of the United Brotherhood as defined in Section 7, or in employment which qualifies him or her for membership under Section 42-F, or is depending on the trade for a livelihood, or is employed by the organization as a full-time officer or representative; provided, further, that members who are life members, apprentices, trainees or probationary employees shall not be eligible. A member must have been twelve (12) consecutive months a member in good standing of the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood for two (2) consecutive years immediately prior to nomination, except where the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required. A member must be a citizen of the country in which the Local Union is located at the time of nomination. To be eligible for nomination or election as a delegate to a General Convention, a member must meet the requirements of Section 31-E."

Council delegates properly elected by the delegates to the Council will be seated as delegates to the General Convention with full voice and vote on all matters except election of General Officers. (In such cases required notices will be sent only to Council delegates.) However, a Council delegate to the General Convention can vote for General Officers at the

General Convention if (1) he/she has been properly elected by vote of the membership in accordance with the Constitution and Laws, or (2) he/she was properly elected to a Council office by vote of the membership in accordance with the Constitution and Laws, and the Council By-Laws provide that the member holding the office is automatically a delegate to the General Convention, and the members were on notice at the time they voted that they were voting for a General Convention delegate as well as a Council officer. Therefore, when such delegates appear before the Credentials Committee at the General Convention, he or she must have, in addition to Credentials and Due Book, a letter from the Council describing the manner in which elected as a delegate to the General Convention and a copy of the Council By-Laws, if applicable. If your credentials are in order, you will be seated as a fully accredited delegate to the General Convention, entitled to participate fully in its affairs and deliberations, including the right to vote on all matters before the General Convention, including the right to vote for General Officers, subject to the above provisions.

Section 31-E provides: "A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office, Business Representative, Delegate or Committee who has reached the age of 70 years at the time of nomination, or unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business, or prevented by accident, sickness, or other substantial reason accepted by the Local Union or Council prior to nominations, from being present; nor shall the member be eligible unless working for a livelihood in a classification within the trade autonomy of the United Brotherhood as defined in Section 7, or in employment which qualifies him or her for membership under Section 42-F, or is depending on the trade for a livelihood, or is employed by the organization as a full-time officer or representative; provided, further, that members who are life members, apprentices, trainees or probationary employees shall not be eligible. A member must have been twelve (12) consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for two (2) consecutive years immediately prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required. A member must be a citizen of the country in which the Local Union is located at the time of nomination. A member who retires after being elected may complete the term for which elected. Contracting members are not eligible to hold office, nor shall a member who has been a contracting member until six (6) months have elapsed following notification by the member to his or her Local Union in writing that he or she has ceased contracting."

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Nomination and election of delegates shall be at special called meeting(s).

All members must receive notice by mail of the number of delegates to be elected and the time, place and date of the nominating meeting. This notice shall be by letter or postcard and shall be sent not less than fifteen days prior to the date set for the nomination of delegates. Notice of nominations must be mailed to each member at his or her last known address as reported to the Recording Secretary under Section 44-I. No other form of notice is permitted. (Notice in newspapers or similar publications shall not constitute proper notice, but may be used as a supplementary notice.)

All members must receive notice by mail of the time, place and date of the election. This notice shall be by letter or postcard and shall be sent at least fifteen days prior to the date set for the election of delegates. Notice of the election must be mailed to each member at his or her last known address not less than fifteen days prior to the election. No other form of notice is permitted. (Notice in newspapers or similar publications shall not constitute proper notice, but may be used as a supplementary notice.)

A Local Union (or Council electing its delegate by membership vote) may use a combined notice of nomination and election if it contains all the necessary information, is mailed by letter or postcard to each member at his or her last known address, as .indicated above, and is sent at least fifteen days prior to nominations. If a Local Union or Council sends a combined thirty-day notice, nomination and election of delegates may be held at the same special called meeting.

To be eligible to vote for delegates in a Local Union a member must have held membership in the Local Union for at least twelve (12) consecutive months (unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time required) and be in good standing at the time of voting. Contracting members are not eligible to vote. The benefit status of a member shall not be considered in determining his or her eligibility as a candidate for delegate or his or her eligibility to vote for delegates.

It shall be the responsibility of the Financial Secretary to certify the eligibility of all candidates for delegate at the time of nomination.

Where two or more Local Unions have merged, the twelve consecutive month period of membership required as a condition of eligibility for nomination for delegate or voting in an election for delegates may be established by including continuous membership in any of the Local Unions whose merger resulted in the existing Local Union.

Names of the elected delegates are to be in the General Office by June 1, 1981.

Each delegate will be entitled to one vote. (A delegate representing more than one chartered body will be entitled to only one vote.) Proxy representation is not allowed. Each delegate establishes claim to a seat in the Convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office which must be properly filled out and signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union or Council which he or she represents, with the Seal of the Local Union or Council affixed thereto.

Delegates must have their due books with them to show that they are members in good standing and have been members in good standing for twelve months prior to their election and the expense of each delegate attending the Convention is to be paid by the Local Union or Council he or she represents.

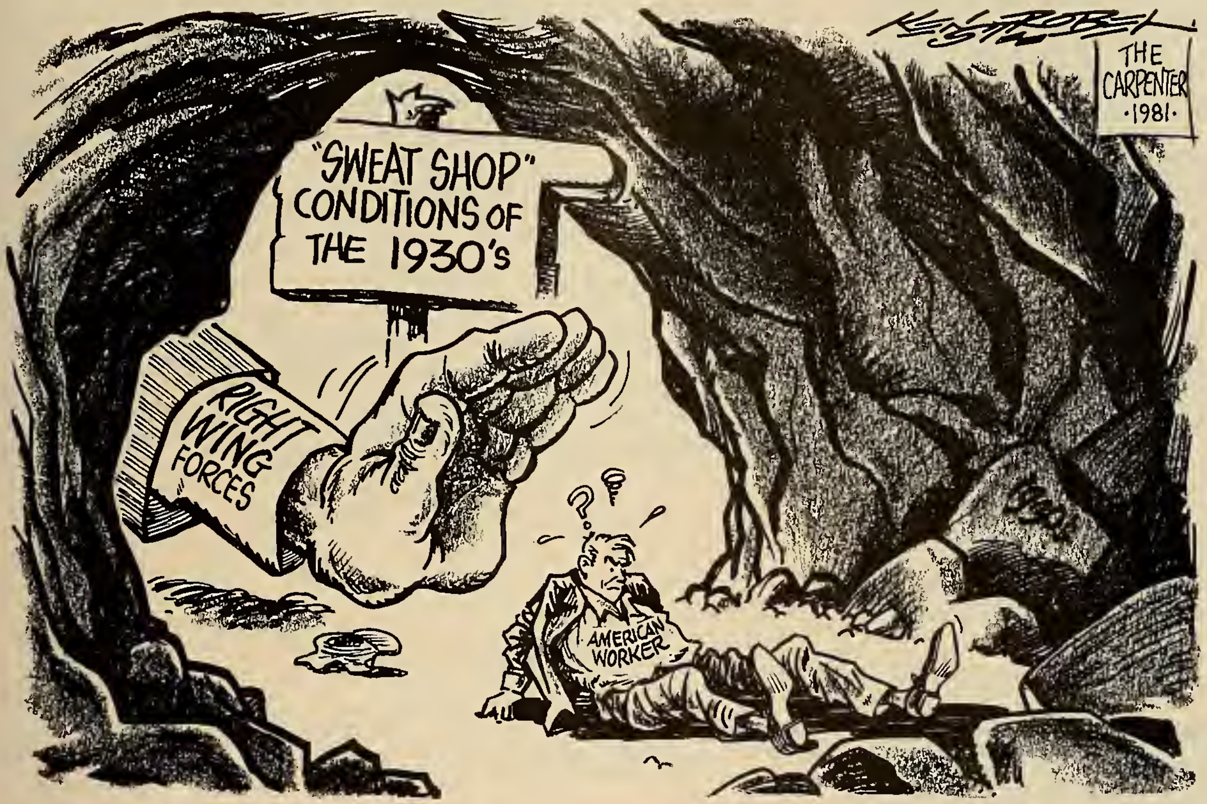
A form letter, with self-addressed envelope, addressed to the General Secretary, is enclosed with this Convention Call. The letter provides space for the General Office with the necessary information regarding the election of delegates. This letter is to be completed by the Recording Secretary immediately following the delegate election and mailed promptly to the General Secretary. When the information required, including the home address of the delegates, is received at the General Office and the elected delegates' membership status and eligibility are found to be in compliance with our Constitution and Laws, credentials and further information will be sent to the delegates' home address and not to the Local Union or Council.

All amendments to the Constitution and Laws proposed by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils must be submitted separately, in triplicate, by July 1, 1981, in accordance with Section 63-E and F.

Fraternally yours,

William Konyha
GENERAL PRESIDENT.

John S Rogers
GENERAL SECRETARY.



Organized Labor Stands Guard in These Uncertain Times

Union members support President Reagan's efforts to fight inflation, but they will not permit anti-wage-earner forces to turn back the clock.

President Ronald Reagan made a special point of telling US voters, last year, that he was a union member and a former president of the Screen Actors Guild and that he understood the problems of the working population.

He is now completing his first ninety days in office, and in his first message to the Congress, last month, he indicated where he wants legislation to begin.

In his first televised speech to the American people, February 5, he set a tone for fair dealing which Americans hope will mark his entire four-year administration. He told his audience: "I urge those great institutions in America — business and labor — to be guided by the national interest, and I'm confident they will. The only special interest we will serve is the interest of the people . . ."

And, yet, as he uttered those words, there were already special interests inside and outside of his Administration, planning ways to alter or repeal those worker and consumer protections which trade unions have struggled for decades to achieve.

Many Brotherhood members, for example, received in their mail, last month, a letter from "Americans Against Union Control of Government," a special-interest group based in Vienna, Va. The letter asked the recipient to sign and return a "special petition . . . to help us shut down the Department of Education" and to "fight labor union bosses."

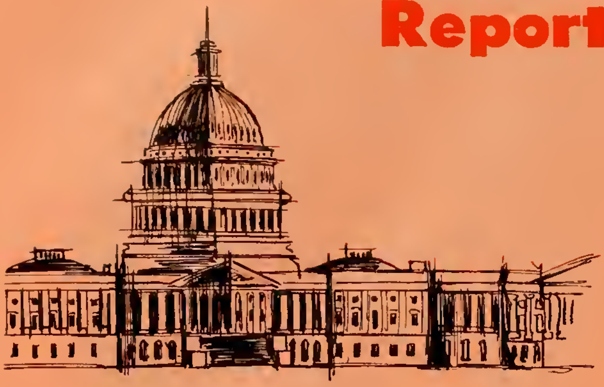
The advisory council listed on the letterhead contains the names of Sen. Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah and chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee; Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, an extreme right-wing Republican and strongly anti-labor; Cong. Mickey Edwards of Oklahoma, another Republican; and others known to be strongly anti-union.

Senator Hatch "has his guns aimed at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the minimum wage, and 'union corruption,' " according to the *AFL-CIO Legislative Alert,* a newsletter circulated to all AFL-CIO affiliates.

"These programs and the reputations of trade unions will be on the line in this Congress," states *Legislative Alert.* "So when the time comes, your letters, phone calls, or visits to your legislative legislators can provide that much needed grassroot effort — and it will make a difference!"

It is too early to develop strategies for dealing with the new Administration, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thomas R. Donahue said recently, since little has been heard yet from those who speak in an official capacity. But he added this comment: "We have supported administrations; we have opposed administrations. We have remained an independent, free trade union movement. We have faced worse line-ups in Congress, and we have endured."

Washington Report



LOG EXPORT BILL FILED

Oregon Congressman Jim Weaver has renewed his battle against log exports and introduced a bill to limit the exports of public and private timber.

Weaver says his bill would make permanent the present annual prohibition against the export of federal timber. The bill would also require the Secretary of Agriculture to report to Congress within 90 days on steps which could be taken to reduce the volume of logs exported from private and other public lands.

Weaver said his bill would require the Agriculture Secretary to consider actions which could be taken immediately to limit exports as well as those which would require further legislation.

A.I.F.L.D. OFFERS $50,000 REWARD

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has urged the media of Latin America and especially Central America, to announce the offer of a reward by AIFLD of $50,000 for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of the murderers of Michael Hammer, Mark Pearlman and Rodolfo Viera. Hammer and Pearlman, staff representatives of AIFLD, and Viera, who headed El Salvador's agrarian reform program, were killed in El Salvador January 3, 1981.

COLLEGE-EDUCATED WORKERS DOUBLE

More workers than ever have college degrees, and the number of college graduates in the workforce has nearly doubled since 1970, according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Labor Dept.'s statistical arm found in a March, 1980, survey that nearly 17 million workers aged 25 to 64 had completed four or more years of college and some 13.4 million had attended at least one year of college, a total of about 30.3 million workers with education beyond high school.

A decade ago, 8.7 million workers had finished four years of college, and 7.2 million had attended some college for a total of about 16 million.

WOMEN PACE 'MOONLIGHTING'

The number of "moonlighters"—workers holding two or more jobs—rose slightly between May 1979 and May 1980 to 4,759,000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. A year earlier, the number was 4,724,000.

The multiple job holding or moonlighting rate, which measures multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed workers, was 4.9%, the same as in May 1979.

The proportion of all working women who moonlighted, however, rose from 3.5 to 3.8% while that of men dropped from 5.9 to 5.8% over the year, BLS said. Seven years ago, the rate was 6.6% for men, 2.7% for women, and 5.1% overall.

MARSHALL TO I.U.D. INSTITUTE

Ray Marshall, who served four years as Secretary of Labor in the Carter Administration, has been appointed senior counselor to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department Institute, IUD President Howard D. Samuel announced.

Marshall will serve in a part-time role to advise the Institute, formed last year as an independent, non-profit research and education center. The institute currently is doing research on industrial and regulatory policies, plant closings and productivity growth.

Marshall will rejoin the faculty of the University of Texas in September.

REAL WAGES DOWN 4.8% IN '80

Inflation raged through the economy at a double-digit rate in 1980 for the second straight year, causing workers' purchasing power to plummet 4.8%, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The 12.5% jump in the government's consumer price index last year was an improvement over 1979's rate of 13.4% but was still the second-worst inflation rate for the nation since 1946. Not since 1918-19 had inflation previously exceeded 10% for two years in a row.

General Treasurer and CLIC Director Charles Nichols, First General Vice President Pat Campbell, Congressional Delegate Fofo I. F. Sunia of American Samoa, and Second General Vice President Sig Lucassen at the Capitol Hill reception.

California Congressman Norman Y. Mineta talks with the new Labor Secretary, Ray Donovan.

House Committee Chairman Melvin Price of Illinois, right, is greeted by First General Vice President Campbell.

Brotherhood Leaders Meet New Congressmen at Reception

It has become a tradition with each new U.S. Congress that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America welcomes the new Congressmen and Senators with a special reception on Capitol Hill.

CLIC (the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee) once again arranged the gathering, and Brotherhood leaders were introduced to the new solons by the Brotherhood's Legislative Director Charles Nichols and Legislative Advocate David Casey.

This year, the Brotherhood was joined in welcoming the Congressional newcomers by legislative representatives of the International Union of Operating Engineers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Laborers International Union of North America.

The reception was held in the Rayburn House Office Building at the close of a daily session in late January.

One important aspect of the gathering was the opportunity it gave to Brotherhood leaders to discuss with the new legislators the Brotherhood's views on matters to come before the 97th Congress.

Many of the new Congressmen came to Washington with support from CLIC in the general elections, last November. They were grateful for the opportunity afforded by the reception to express thanks for CLIC endorsement and aid.

General Secretary John Rogers, Cong. Ray McGrath of New York, and Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York.

Second General Vice President Sig Lucassen greets new Labor Secretary Ray Donovan, a fellow New Jerseyan.

Congressman William Clay of Missouri, left, with Ken Peterson of the AFL-CIO staff.

Veteran Congressman Carl Perkins of Tennessee with General Treasurer Nichols.

Cong. Bob Shamansky, Ohio Democrat, center, talks with General Treasurer Nichols and another guest.

SHIFTING THE TAX BURDEN

States Losing $800 Million A Year From Oil Companies Through Shell Games

It's an old saw that taxes avoided by one group will be paid by another to keep government running. The trend over the decades has been one of business and industry successfully shifting the tax burden to individuals and now a current example has come to light.

According to a coalition of labor and consumer groups, the nation's major oil companies will avoid paying $800 million in state taxes this year by hiding about half of their bulging profits and by using tax loopholes.

ACCOUNTING GIMMICKS

The Citizens-Labor Energy Coalition has released a study showing that for years, the 23 biggest U.S.-based oil conglomerates have used complex accounting gimmicks to conceal their real profits.

In 1980, about $17 billion in oil company profits went untaxed by the 45 states which have income taxes, the average tax rate being 6%, the study estimates.

The study was released at a recent coalition-sponsored conference in Cleveland where more than 500 national and local labor and citizen group leaders gathered to map strategies under the theme of "Energy Policy: Challenge of the 80s."

Featured speakers at the conference included top-ranking officers of the International Association of Machinists; Service Employees; Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers; Clothing and Textile Workers; United Food and Commercial Workers; and United Auto Workers.

Speakers pointed to the growth of the Energy Coalition and similar joint efforts by labor and citizen groups as a promising political development made even more compelling since the November 4 elections.

Nationally, the Coalition brings together more than 200 labor, citizen action, community, minority, senior, farm and women's organizations. Its agenda calls for affordable, job-creating, safe energy, and a break-up of the monopolistic controls and political power of the oil giants.

Conference leaders called the study of "State Undertaxation of the Oil Industry" the first attempt to document why "profits as the companies report them to individual states do not add up to total domestic profits as reported to the federal government"—the state ratio being about one-half the federal.

The primary method used by the multinational oil companies to artificially lower their reported profits is their overly complex subsidiary structure, says the study. Through subsidiaries, for example, companies are able to report high profits in low tax states and low profits in higher tax states.

Also, many states have adopted federal tax loopholes which are "pure giveaways from the states without corresponding benefits to them or their taxpayers." In some states, oil companies have managed to avoid paying state taxes altogether.

The tax avoidance, the study reports, has been growing along with soaring oil company profits. In 1978, $9.3 billion in hidden and loophole profits went unreported to the states, which lost an estimated $435 million in revenue. In 1979, unreported profits of $13.6 billion meant that states lost $641 million in uncollected taxes.

The lost revenues, noted the study, work a hardship on financially-strapped state and local governments, compelling citizens to endure higher taxes and reduced services.

The study suggests several ways for states to plug the tax drain, including closing loopholes, enacting gross receipts taxes, imposing a "piggy-back" tax on the federal windfall profits tax, and changing to a "unitary method" of taxation, as California did, to prevent "transfer pricing" from high tax to low tax states.

Ending tax avoidance at the state level was among the goals set at the conference. Other Energy Coalition plans include opposing over-charges by utilities, weatherization financing to create jobs and cut heating costs, and a campaign against total and immediate deregulation of natural gas.

CONSUMERS PAY TWICE

William W. Winpisinger, president of the Coalition and of the Machinists Union, declared: "Consumers are paying twice for oil company profits—once at the pump and once more at tax time."

John Sweeney, president of the Service Employees stressed the need for strong coalitions uniting labor and community groups. "Without a vigorous labor movement speaking to workers' needs on the job, and without strong community organizations speaking to their needs in the neighborhood, no political organization can be successful in the years ahead," Sweeney said.

Robert Goss, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, reminded the conference that confronting the oil companies is "a David and Goliath battle, and that frightens some people. But let me remind you—David won." (PAI)

UNIVAC 90/30

LEFT: The nerve center of the Brotherhood's busy computer record-keeping program is this room of computer hardware. General Secretary John Rogers checks a print-out with Operations Supervisor Dick Fuller and Data Processing Manager Don Mellin. RIGHT: Data entry operators keying in data from billing statements.

Fact-Finding Seminar Studies Expanded Computerization

As the Brotherhood's General Office in Washington, D.C., continues to improve its computerized record-keeping system under the direction of General Secretary John Rogers, the General Officers have recognized a growing need for computer "back up" among many large local unions and district councils.

Rather than have each major affiliate (with approximately 600 or more members) develop its own independent computer system, it is anticipated that a standardized "hardware/software package" will be developed by the Brotherhood and offered to interested affiliates on a voluntary basis.

Last November, a survey letter was sent to all local unions and district councils to identify certain problem areas where computers would be useful. As a follow-up to the survey, General Secretary Rogers sent out notices that a computer fact-finding seminar would be held at the General Office on January 28, and General Executive Board Members were requested to designate representatives from two local unions and two district councils in their districts who might attend the seminar.

A special fact-finding committee composed of the Brotherhood's data processing manager, Don Mellin, and a consultant group from Computer Data Systems, Inc., participated in seminar discussions. It will now review comments and suggestions drawn from local union and district council representatives at the seminar and will make recommendations to the General Secretary on mini-computer options available to affiliates.

Seminar discussions indicated that district councils with large memberships might benefit from computers in membership record-keeping, in data on contract agreements, while the basic needs of local unions will be in membership and accounting procedures and in collective bargaining.

LEFT: General Secretary Rogers leads a discussion with local union representatives. LOWER LEFT: District Council representatives meeting in the General Office board room. LOWER RIGHT: Pete Johnson, vice president of Computer Data Systems, Inc. (in shirtsleeves) and Secretary Rogers at the auditorium blackboard.

The training manual developed by the OSHA project staff.

Industrial Stewards Aler to Health and Safety Ha In Series of Special Trai

On Saturday, January 17, 1981, amid chilling 5° weather, 100 representatives of the Indiana Industrial Council attended a UBC Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) workshop in Lafayette, Ind. The theme of the workshop was hazard identification and correction, and the seminar participants received information on occupational problems and diseases as well as legal rights and issues.

The Brotherhood's OSHA project director Joseph Durst opened the seminar by discussing the importance for union representatives to become involved with workplace safety and health issues. The workshop delegates were shown a film about recognizing and dealing with serious, undetected work-related health problems.

Later, Industrial Hygienist Scott Schneider and Safety Consultant Andrea Hricko, both members of the UBC OSHA project staff, discussed ways of detecting the hazards found in those shops represented at the seminar. In particular, they discussed the potentially dangerous effects of wood dust, solvents, metal fumes from welding, and various chemicals produced in the shops. The delegates, in turn, were asked to fill out questionnaires on the various safety and health hazards present in their shops.

During the afternoon, Assistant General Counsel Kathy Krieger led a session on workers' rights, protections, and responsibilities under the OSHA law. She also discussed the issues of filing OSHA complaints, gaining access to medical records, and refusing unsafe work.

Joe Durst then discussed the role of local union safety and health committees and suggested effective ways of setting them up. Finally, a representative from the Indiana State University labor extension program described the various OSHA classes now open to trade unionists and suggested them as a possible follow-up to the workshop. Delegates received copies of a 300-page resource guide dealing with health

Lafayette, Indiana

Dallas, Texas

ls
Seminars

and safety problems. The manual was put together by the UBC OSHA project staff with the assistance of staff members of the Industrial Department.

Other OSHA workshops presented by Joe Durst over the past couple of months include one held on December 20, 1980 in Lebanon, Ore., for Locals 2554, 1157, and 2791, and one held on December 22, 1980 at the Williamette Valley District Council in Eugene, Ore., for Locals 2750, 2756, 2787, 3035, and 3091. Similar programs were presented on January 24, 1981 in Dallas, Tex., for local union representatives of the Texas Council of Industrial Workers and on February 6, 1981 in Kalamazoo, Mich., for representatives from the Michigan Council of Industrial Workers.

Two additional safety seminars have been scheduled for the first half of 1981. One will be held on April 24, 1981 in Madison, Wis., for representatives of the Midwestern Council of Industrial Workers, and the other is scheduled for July 18, 1981, in Albuquerque, N.M., for members of the Southwestern Council of Industrial Workers. Finally, some open dates still remain for OSHA workshops.

Members who are interested in attending one of these workshops should contact the Industrial Department at the General Office in Washington, D.C., for further details.

The first Midwest session was held in Lafayette, Ind., early in January.

The second seminar of the new year brought together stewards from the Southwest.

Divers' Health, Safety Studied Under OSHA Grant

Diver Hotline Ready

The US Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration recently granted the Brotherhood $45,000 to extend its workplace hazard awareness project, originally intended for industrial members, to include commercial divers. This latest amount brings the Brotherhood's federal grant total, awarded since last summer, to approximately $115,000, according to First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, who administers the Brotherhood's expanded service program for diver-members.

This newest project is part of an interagency agreement between the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Both of these organizations have overlapping responsibility and authority in the area of incorporating technical information into educational programs for workers and employers.

The project will provide commercial divers with occupational health and safety research and standards, recommendations for improved work practices, education information, and technical assistance services. The Brotherhood will provide the data base for the study by funding baseline physical examinations of a representative group of US commercial divers. The Brotherhood's efforts will fit into a larger NIOSH-Duke University program to develop a National Diving Accident Network. This will identify competent diver treatment facilities and gather data in a central location similar to the practice in the United Kingdom.

The physical examinations will be conducted at six medical centers by physicians certified by the Undersea Medical Society. They will include thorough medical histories as well as laboratory and clinical determinations, and all data will be kept confidential.

Prior to the exams, the Brotherhood will release details to all district councils and local unions representing divers to explain the purpose of the program, communicate the need for the examinations, and encourage diver participation.

The Brotherhood's industrial occupational health and safety project is currently administered by Joseph Durst, who works under the supervision of Joseph Pinto, director of the Industrial Department. For the latest commercial diver study, the NIOSH project director will be Dr. Alan Purdy, and the OSHA project director will be Ms. Clinton Wright, who will work cooperatively with the United Brotherhood's officers and staff.

Continued on Page 38

Did You Know?

NINETEENTH OF A SERIES

General Office's Fourth Floor Is Hub of Work For President, Vice Presidents

From the General President's office at the west end to the General Executive Board Room at the east end is an array of executive offices serving the needs of the membership.

FAR LEFT: General President Konyha discusses correspondence and field reports with Assistant to the General President Don Danielson.

LEFT: In a corner of his fourth-floor office, General President Konyha reviews membership progress with Director of Organization Jim Parker.

Four floors up from the busy intersection of Louisiana and Constitution Avenues, N.W., in Washington, D.C., and overlooking the US Capitol Mall, is the office of the United Brotherhood's General President William Konyha.

Through the window behind his desk one can see the magnificent white and gleaming Capitol dome. The windows to the General President's left look out upon the US Department of Labor, and the Federal Triangle.

Those leaders of our union who planned the move of our General Office from Indianapolis, Ind., to Washington, D.C., more than two decades ago truly did their work well. No other labor organization, no private group, is physically closer to the heart of America's governmental system than the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Five floors high and filled with administrative activity, the building at 101 Constitution Avenue, Northwest, operates primarily from a hub of work on its fourth floor — the executive offices of the General President, the First General Vice President, and the Second General Vice President.

The General President supervises the interests of the entire union and oversees the operations of each department. He signs and issues all charters, and, with the consensus of the General Executive Board, he may fill any vacancy which might arise in the General Offices.

In addition to being top administrator of the Brotherhood, he must devote time to serving Brotherhood interests on the AFL-CIO Executive Council, on the executive board of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades, and he represents our three-quarters of a million members on other public and private bodies, as well. Consequently, he must depend for advice and counsel on four special assistants and two secretaries to maintain the fast and efficient pace of his office.

A long corridor extends from his office at the west end of the building to the big General Executive Board Room at the east end. Along that corridor are the offices of First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell and Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen and their staffs. Near the board room are the offices of Director of Organization James Parker and Presidential Assistants James Davis and Richard Cox. In the opposite offices are Assistants to the President Don Danielson and Charles Brodeur and General Representative Jack Diver, the latter two, former officers of the Wood, Wire and Lathers International Union who are completing the work of merging their organization with the Brotherhood.

When they are not "on the road" attending official functions or representing the General President, the two General Vice Presidents have much administrative work on the fourth floor. Vice President Campbell directs the apprenticeship and training program and the union label activity. He is in charge of approving and disapproving the laws of all local unions, district, state, and provincial councils. He is in charge of the records of all union and non-union shops, mills and factories, and he directs the administrating of international agreements between the Brotherhood and various industry organizations.

Second General Vice President Lucassen, meanwhile, is in charge of jurisdictional matters and he heads the Committee on Contract Maintenance, which works toward administering agreements which enable our construction members to compete for maintenance contracts in industrial plants. He, too, assists the General President in administrative duties.

Organizing Director Parker coordinates the work of the Brotherhood's continent-wide staff of field organizers.

Jim Davis handles the "hot line" for emergency jurisdictional problems in the field, and Dick Cox represents the Brotherhood before various jurisdictional tribunals.

All in all, it's a busy fourth floor and a fitting command center for our century-old organization.

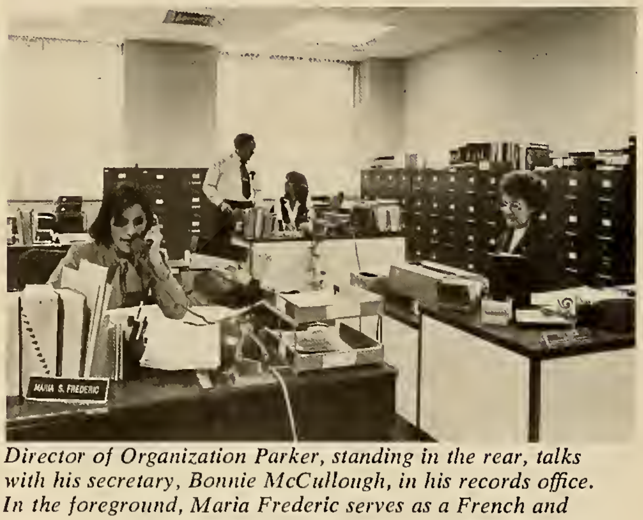
Two secretaries handle the flood of correspondence, telephone calls, and reports which reach the General President's Office each work day. Here, General President Konyha reviews the day's activity with Secretaries Erven Meyer and Sue Dillon.

Teletype operator Mary Cook expedites a reply to a local union request for information, as dictated by First Vice President Pat Campbell. Two teletype machines are available.

First General Vice President Campbell confers with Assistant to the General President Charles Brodeur on a matter concerning the Lathing Subdivision. The Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers International Union merged with the Brotherhood in 1979.

Second General Vice President Sig Lucassen, right, drops into a fourth-floor office to discuss a jurisdictional matter with two Assistants to the General President, Jim Davis, left, and Dick Cox, center. Service to local unions and councils is often speeded by telephone.

Conference rooms are available on the fourth-floor for meetings. Here Assistant to the General President Danielson and Second General Vice President Lucassen review a working agreement with representatives of the National Constructors Assn. — Carl Tower, manager of construction labor relations, Dravo Corp.; Noel Borck, NCA; Bob McCormick, NCA; and Hugh Wallace, Bechtel Corp. labor relations.



Director of Organization Parker, standing in the rear, talks with his secretary, Bonnie McCullough, in his records office. In the foreground, Maria Frederic serves as a French and Spanish translator and works in the general organizing program. Rose Ziegler, right, works with General Representative Jack Diver and Assistant to the General President Charles Brodeur.

Ottawa Report

CLC: JOBLESS STATS HIDE FACTS

The Canadian Labour Congress, in an economic publication, recently warned that the drop in the "officially counted" unemployment rate should not be mistaken for an improvement in the jobless situation.

The Economic Bulletin, prepared by the Congress' Research and Legislation Department, notes that those who stopped looking for work were considered to "have withdrawn from the workforce" and were not counted by Statistics Canada. The document says without them the "official" unemployment level fell.

"In times of high unemployment—as the job outlook worsens, the official unemployment statistics move further away from reality as workers who have been unemployed for many months become discouraged with their lack of success in finding jobs."

APPALLED BY MINE HAZARDS

A management consultant who is investigating mine conditions for a special committee of the Ontario Legislature is finding startling evidence that mine safety in Northern Ontario still leaves a lot to be desired.

Research consultant James Fisher made an unimpeded visit to the Madawaska Mines Ltd. plant at Bancroft, a uranium mine "with a good safety record." This mine had a poor safety record in 1977 which resulted in measures being taken to correct the situation. Accordingly worker's compensation claims fell from 112 for every million man-hours worked to 16 in 1979, two years later.

Still, Fraser found the mine floor with hardly any safety barriers. He was "amazed" when he saw "a guy walking in the dark in the main passageway with a very low roof in that slimy, lumpy mud with a 100-pound drill and ore-carriers going by."

A man operating a machine scooping up blasted rock had to stand on a small, round platform on one side with barely room for his feet although the machine itself was the size of two tables. The bucket of ore swung in front of his face and dumped the muck behind him.

"In effect, he's going right over his head with chunks of rock big enough to crush him while he stands on this platform with his back pressed against the wall," Fisher said.

"It's unbelievable. Yet, in a plant in another industry, a forklift operator would be enclosed in a complete cage with lots of room and rollbars."

His impression was that mines accept hazards which are not tolerated in other industries.

A royal commission is investigating safety conditions in Ontario mines which have been proved accident-prone in recent years as the problems have been exposed. Twenty-two deaths have already occurred this year. The average for the previous three years has been 11 deaths.

REGULATORY REFORM

Continuing regulation by government is necessary in such fields as industrial health and safety, environmental protection, labour standards and relations, consumer protection, corporate financial disclosure, Canadian content in Canadian broadcasting, sexual and racial discrimination and minimum standards for private pensions, the Canadian Labour Congress said in a brief presented to the Parliamentary Task Force on Regulatory Reform.

General standards for monitoring the effectiveness of government enforcement measures should be considered, the Congress suggested.

"The apparent inefficiency of equal pay for work of equal value legislation in eliminating income differentials between male and female workers" was mentioned in the CLC brief.

Publicity concerning regulations assist observance and enforcement, the Congress said. So would the development of office consolidations of "all the relevant regulatory requirements pertaining to identifiable fields of activity", such as pensions. Simplified digests of the regulations should accompany these manuals, the brief suggested.

Schools Broaden Study of Labor's History

California students will be taking a closer look at the place of organized labor in American society, thanks to an updated economics curriculum adopted by the state's board of education.

In Maryland, a new law passed by the general assembly mandates the teaching of labor history in the state's schools.

And in Detroit and New York, teachers are being provided with lesson plans, classroom materials, guest speakers and other aids to help them teach labor studies.

Nationally, more than half a million members of the American Federation of Teachers are getting supplies of a colorful new classroom aid, developed by the union, for teaching labor history.

These are a sample of organized labor's active national, state and local efforts to encourage positive teaching of labor studies in the nation's school systems.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education is stepping up its own activities in this area in 1981 with programs already under way to provide leadership, technical help and resource materials to a variety of "labor-in-the-schools" programs around the country.

The department's director, Dorothy Shields, emphasizes the federation's interest in working with state and local leaders, with the Teacher's union and with support groups to correct the "neglect" of fair, balanced treatment of the role of organized labor in society.

In the California case, the state board of education's curriculum development commission designed its new social science framework to include a positive approach to the role of trade unions and collective bargaining in modern society. The framework is a written guide used for teaching and for textbook selection at all grade levels.

Former AFL-CIO Regional Director William L. Gilbert, a member of the

Continued on Page 38

Any Schools Named For Labor Heroes?

In New York and Chicago there are schools named in honor of Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor.

The AFL-CIO Education Department would like to know of any other public elementary or secondary schools around the country named after Gompers or other labor leaders. Perhaps there's even a school named after Peter McGuire, the Brotherhood's founder. Or John L. Lewis? Or William Green?

There may be schools in Canada named after Canadian labor leaders, too.

Let *The Carpenter* know about them, and we'll pass the information on to the AFL-CIO Education Department. Write: Editor: The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

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AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
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AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

THE JOLLY 60s

After 60, a woman has five men in her life:
She walks with Cy Atica;
She writes with Arthur Ritis;
She does her work with Will Power;
She goes to bed with Ben Gay; and
She wakes up with Charley Horse.
Who said the 60's are jolly?

—Mrs. Fred Dry
(a retired carpenter's wife)
Hollywood, Fla.

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

TV PROPAGANDA

Overheard: "They say brunettes have sweeter dispositions than redheads, but that's a lot of hooey. My wife's been both, and I can't see any difference!

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '81

WON'T HOLD WATER

Boy: Mom, my grades are below water.

Mom: What do you mean?

Boy: They're below C level.

—Mary Ann Di Palermo
Staten Island, N.Y.

CONSUMER NOTE

Salesman: But Madam, you can buy this home freezer for what you will be able to save on your food bills.

Housewife: Well, we are buying our car on the bus fares we save and our house on the rent we save, we just can't afford to save any more right now.

—Saw and Hammer News
Local 200

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

DENTAL DISCOUNT

Patient: How much to have my tooth pulled?

Dentist: $50.

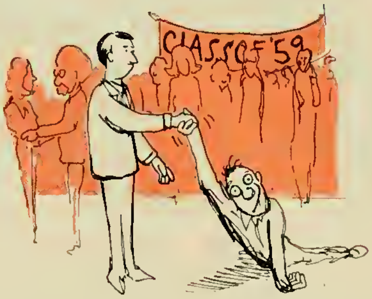
Patient: That's too much. I'll pay you $10.

Dentist: I'm afraid for that price, all I can do is loosen it a little.

AN ALSO-RAN

Harry: How did your horse do in the race?

Larry: Are you kidding? The nag should have packed a change of saddle.



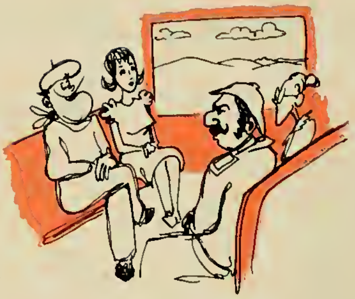
GOOD OLD DAYS

A class reunion is the occasion when everyone gets together to see who's falling apart.

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

We all sang "Happy Birthday" to
Granny Mabel,
Who wanted to show she was able.
When the host turned down the
light,
Granny blasted every candle in
sight,
And blew frosting over her kin and
the table.

—M. B. Medwed
Local 13, Chicago, Ill.



ONE DAY ON A TRAIN

In a train bound for London during World War I, in a passenger car at the end of the train, there sat four passengers: an old woman, a young girl, a Frenchman, and a British officer. All was going well on the journey until the train passed through a dark tunnel. Suddenly, through its darkness, a loud smooch was heard, then a resounding slap!

As they moved out of the tunnel, the British officer had a black eye. "Well," he thought, "the Frenchman kisses the girl, and I get the blame."

"I don't get it," said the young girl. "Why should the British officer kiss the old woman instead of me?"

"The girl shows good reactions," thought the old woman. "Slapping that fresh officer the way she did."

"How clever am I," thought the Frenchman. "I kiss the back of my hand, smack the officer, and no one suspects me."

—Colleen Matousek
Milwaukee, Wis.

BE IN GOOD STANDING

MIXED BREED

On his first day at school the little boy was telling his teacher about his dog, "What kind of a dog is he?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, he's a mixed up sort . . . kind of a cocker scandal."

THOUGHT FOR 1981

One of the things we have to be thankful for is that we don't get as much government as we pay for.

—C. H. Kettering

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

OSCAR TIME

GEORGE BUSH is expected to be nominated this year for best support of an actor, according to **The UTU News.**

Reciprocal Agreements of the PRO-RATA Pension Plan

A major step forward in bringing lifelong pension coverage to Brotherhood members was taken in 1971 when the Pro-Rata Pension Agreement was established.

The agreement is a basic document which permits members to move from one pension plan to another as their work assignments change while working in various areas, drawing pro-rata benefits from each of the various plans upon retirement . . . and not losing benefits in any. It is a form of "portability" long sought in the building and construction trades. It means that a member can, with certain limitations, change jobs and maintain his pension protection at the same time.

The plan is simple. Local Union or District Council Pension Plans A, B, C, and D, for example, will notify the General Office in Washington, D.C., that they want to participate in the Pro-Rata Pension Plan. Reciprocal agreements are signed by the trustees of each plan, and, in so doing, the various plans become a part of the international reciprocal program.

A member of the Brotherhood does not achieve pro-rata pension protection merely by being a member in good standing. His local union or district council has to negotiate a pension plan with employers, if it has not already done so. Then the trustees of that plan have to enter into reciprocal pro-rata agreement with other plans. This is done by signing the International Pro-Rata Agreement.

In addition to the pro-rata reciprocal pension agreement, there was also established in 1971 the nationwide Carpenters Labor-Management Pension Fund. This pension plan, which is primarily for groups not covered by local union and district council plans, is administered in Wilmington, Del., by American Benefit Plan Administrators, Inc. (For information about this nationwide plan, write to the address listed at the bottom of Page 18 or telephone (302) 478-5950.) It is broken down into two categories—an Industrial Pension Plan and a Construction Industry Pension Plan. A member in the Labor-Management Plan is automatically covered by the Pro-Rata Reciprocal Plan.

Local unions and district councils can obtain more information about the reciprocal pension program by writing to the General Office.

The Carpenter magazine publishes the following list, periodically, so that Pro-Rata Pension Plan participants and administrators may have the most recent list of plans which offer reciprocity.

ARIZONA

Arizona State Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
5125 North 16th Street, Suite A104
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

ARKANSAS

Carpenters Pension Fund of Arkansas
504 Victory Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

CALIFORNIA

Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for
Northern California
955 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103

Carpenters Pension Trust for
Southern California
520 South Virgil Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90020

Mill Cabinet Pension Fund for
Northern California
995 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103

San Diego County Carpenters Pension Fund
3659 India Street, Room 100
San Diego, California 92103

Southern California Lumber Industry
Retirement Fund
650 South Spring Street, Room 1028
Los Angeles, California 90014

COLORADO

Centennial State Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
789 Sherman Street, Suite 560
Denver, Colorado 80203

CONNECTICUT

Conecticut State Council of Carpenters
State-Wide Pension Plan
10 Broadway
Hamden, Connecticut 60109

FLORIDA

Broward County Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
7300 North Kendall Drive—P.O. Box 695
Miami (Kendall), Florida 33156

Local Union 1685 Pension Fund
P.O. Box 956
Melbourne, Florida 32901

Mid-Florida Carpenters Pension Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
3203 Lawton Road—P.O. Box 20173
Orlando, Florida 32814

Palm Beach County Carpenters District
Council Pension Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
1655 Palm Beach Lakes Blvd., Suite 413
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401

South Florida Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
7300 North Kendall Drive—P.O. Box 695
Miami (Kendall), Florida 33156

Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville
and Vicinity Pension Fund
c/o Florida Administrators, Inc.
P.O. Box 16845
2050 Art Museum Drive, Suite 106
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

IDAHO

Idaho Branch, Inc.
A.G.C.-Carpenters Pension Trust
1662 Shoreline Drive, Suite No. 200
Boise, Idaho 83706

ILLINOIS

Carpenters Pension Fund of Illinois
P.O. Box 470
28 North First Street
Geneva, Illinois 60134

Chicago District Council of Carpenters
Pension Fund
12 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Chicago District Council of Carpenters
Millmen Pension Fund
12 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

KANSAS

Kansas Construction Trades Open End
Pension Trust Fund
c/o Fringe Benefit Funds
202 West Thirty-Third Street
P.O. Box 5096
Topeka, Kansas 66605

Continued, next page

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS, Cont'd.

LOUISIANA

Local Union 1098 Pension Trust
6755 Airline Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805

District Council of New Orleans and
Vicinity Pension Trust
315 Broad Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Northeast Louisiana District Council of
Carpenters Pension Plan
c/o Southwest Administrators
P.O. Box 4617
Monroe, Louisiana 70805

MARYLAND

Cumberland Maryland and Vicinity Building
and Construction Employees' Trust Fund
125 South Liberty Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21502

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts State Carpenters
Pension Fund
69 Winn Street
Burlington, Massachusetts 01803

Western Massachusetts Carpenters
Pension Fund
29 Oakland
Springfield, Massachusetts 01108

MICHIGAN

Michigan Carpenters' Council Pension Fund
241 East Saginaw Street
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

MISSOURI

Carpenters District Council of Kansas City
3100 Broadway, Suite 609
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

NEBRASKA

Lincoln Building and Construction Industry
Pension Plan
Suite 211—First National Bank Building
100 North 56th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68504
Attention, Ronald L. Miller, Adm.

Omaha Construction Industry Health,
Welfare and Pension Plans
3929 Harney Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

NEVADA

Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for
Northern Nevada
1745 Vasser
Reno, Nevada 89501

Construction Industry & Carpenters Joint
Pension Trust for Southern Nevada
928 East Sierra Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Northern New England Carpenters
Pension Fund
472 Chestnut Street
Manchester, New Hampshire 03101

NEW JERSEY

Carpenters & Millwrights Local No. 31
Pension Fund
41 Ryan Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08610

E. C. Carpenters' Fund
76 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey 07079

New Jersey Carpenters Funds
130 Mountain Avenue
Springfield, New Jersey 07081

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico District Council of Carpenters
Pension Fund
Trust Fund Administrator of CompuSys. Inc.
P.O. Box 11399
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87192

NEW YORK

Nassau County Carpenters Pension Fund
1065 Old Country Road
Westbury, New York 11590

New York City District Council of
Carpenters Pension Fund
204-8 East Twenty-Third Street
New York, New York 10010

Suffolk County Carpenters Pension Fund
Box "F"
Medford, New York 11763

Westchester County New York Carpenters'
Pension Fund
10 Saw Mill River Road
Hawthorne, New York 10532

Carpenters Local Union 964
Pension Fund "B"
130 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

OHIO

Miami Valley Carpenters' District
Pension Fund
Far Oaks Building
2801 Far Hills Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45419

Ohio Valley Carpenters District Council
Benefit Funds
c/o Pension and Group Consultants, Inc.
Administrator
Room 902—6 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

OREGON

Oregon-Washington Carpenters
Employers Trust Fund
321 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97208

PENNSYLVANIA

Carpenters' Pension Fund of
Western Pennsylvania
390 Seven Parkway Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Carpenters Pension Fund
14 Jefferson Park Road
Warwick, Rhode Island 02888

TENNESSEE

Middle Tennessee District Council of
Carpenters Pension Fund
200 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Tri State Carpenters and Joiners District
Council of Chattanooga, Tennessee
and Vicinity Pension Trust Fund
P.O. Box 6035
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

UTAH

Utah Carpenters' and Cement Masons'
Trust Fund
3785 South 7th East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

WASHINGTON

Carpenters Retirement Trust of
Western Washington
P.O. Box 1929
Seattle, Washington 98111

Millmen's Retirement Trust of Washington
c/o Local Union 338
2512 Second Avenue, Room 206
Seattle, Washington 98121

Washington-Idaho-Montana Carpenters-
Employers Retirement Trust Fund
East 123 Indiana—P.O. Box 5434
Spokane, Washington 99205

WEST VIRGINIA

Chemical Valley Pension Fund of
West Virginia
Raymond Hage and Company, Inc.
Employee Benefit Plan Consultants
1050 Fifth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25701

WYOMING

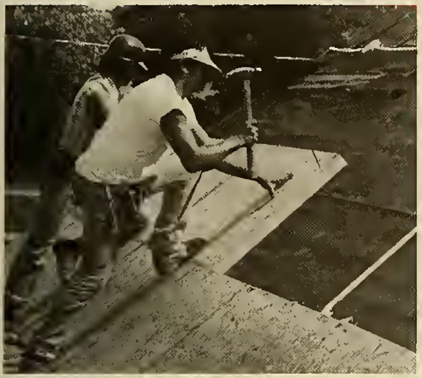
Wyoming Carpenters Pension Plan
141 South Center—Suite 505
Casper, Wyoming 82601

NATIONWIDE

Carpenters Labor-Management
Pension Fund
American Benefit Plan Administrators, Inc.
3906 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 7018
Wilmington, Delaware 19803

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Wisconsin Members Produce ThermaCal



ThermaCal being applied to the roof of a residence in waferboard sections.

Our "What's New?" page in the January *Carpenter* described a new roof-insulation material called ThermaCal, manufactured by Cornell Corp. of Cornell, Wis.

Robert J. Warosh, executive secretary-treasurer of the Midwestern Industrial Council, has since reported to us what our news source about ThermaCal did not: This excellent roof insulation material is manufactured by members of our Local 2476, and there is a contract agreement between the local union and the Cornell Corporation-making ThermaCal doubly important as a union-made product.

Father's Death Brings Donations to APDA

On December 20, 1980, the 88-year-old father of William Volk, Local 13, Chicago, Ill., passed away. He was afflicted with Parkinsons Disease.

His death inspired his son's co-workers at the carpenter shop of the Southwest plant of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago to make a contribution to the American Parkinson Disease Association. Their donation amounted to a total of $59.00. William Volk followed this with his own $25.00 contribution.

Cedar Rapids Local Joins Midwest Council

Local 1039 of Cedar Rapids, Ia., recently voted to affiliate with the Midwestern Industrial Council. Members of the local union are employees of the Quaker Oats Company in Cedar Rapids.

Bay Area Demonstrators Protest Seminar

UNION
UNION
UNION
UNION

Angry union members demonstrate against a union-busting seminar being held for northern California home-builders at a hotel near the Oakland, Calif. airport. More than 1,000 trade unionists from the San Francisco Bay area turned out for the protest. The seminar was conducted by the law firm of Littler, Mendelson, Fastiff & Tichy.

Groundbreaking Ceremony in Pomona

Local 1752 broke ground December 23 for a new headquarters building. The structure is to be three stories above ground and one below. In 38,000 square feet of working space there will be facilities available to the public for meetings, wedding receptions, and other activities. It is located at 170 W. San Jose Ave., in Claremont.

The groundbreakers, from left, include: Dave Underwood, architect; Lee Goldstein, president of the Claremont Chamber of Commerce; Marlin E. Harris, building committee chairman; Clyde W. Cable, financial secretary; Larry Ruiz, business representative; Enid Douglass, Claremont vice mayor; and Joseph Eickholt, president of Local 1752.

Prevailing Wage Attacks Spread

Bills to repeal state "Little Davis-Bacon Acts" have been introduced in Texas, Utah and Colorado.

Additional anti-prevailing wage legislation is expected in several states, including Kansas, Oklaboma, Nevada, and Montana.

In Colorado, the repeal bill, H.B. 1070, sponsored by Representative Stephenson was passed by the House Business Affairs and Labor Committee following hearings on January 20. The vote fell along strict party lines: five Republicans supporting repeal and four Democrats opposed. If this pattern is repeated, the predominantly Republican legislature may place the repeal bill on Democratic Governor Richard Lamm's desk in the near future.

SITUATION IN UTAH

Meanwhile in Utah, strong Republican majorities hope to ram a repeal bill past the Democratic governor, Scott Matheson. In 1979, the Republicans fell one vote short of overriding a veto by Governor Matheson. This year, Representative C. McClain Haddow, a former aide to Senator Orrin Hatch and a fundraiser for Senators Hatch and Garn, sponsored H.B. 1, the prevailing wage repeal bill. Hearings in the House Labor and Manpower Committee in Utah, where the Republicans control by a 9 to 4 margin, were expected to end on January 22. Supporters of the Utah prevailing wage law face a tough uphill battle, considering the overwhelming Republican majorities in both houses of the state legislature.

TROUBLE IN KANSAS

While no repeal bill has been introduced yet in Kansas, a fierce lobbying battle is beginning to shape up. In the weeks to come, non-union builders in Kansas, led by the Associated Builders and Contractors, are expected to ask the state legislature to repeal the prevailing wage law. The law has been on the Kansas books since 1891.

Richard Coleman, executive director of the Associated Builders and Contractors, has been stumping Kansas and making his repeal pitch to local Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, and other potential sympathizers. The Kansas Building Trades, who have been seeking tougher enforcement of the existing law, are digging in for a fight and will probably get help from Governor John Carlin, a Democrat.

In New Hampshire, Nancy Baybutt, state legislator and wife of a contractor, requested that a bill be drafted to increase the threshold on the New Hampshire prevailing wage law to $1.5 million. Presently contracts of under $500,000 are not covered by the state's "Little Davis-Bacon Act." This bill would raise the threshold to $1.5 million. Along with Maryland, New Hampshire's threshold is already by far the highest in the nation.

For information on how to defend prevailing wage laws, contact the Building and Construction Trades Department at 815 16th St., NW, Room 603, Washington, D.C. 20006, or call 202-347-1461.

Industry Support for Union Labor

Looking For Quality Construction?

Check For

UNION CARPENTERS

Rich MacLeod, Maclaw Construction

"When I begin a job I know that my reputation and my profits depend on getting the job done right and finishing on schedule. That's why I always use Union Carpenters.

"They are reliable, highly trained craftsmen who do the job right the first time. It makes planning a lot easier to know that I can get as many men as I need, when I need them, just by calling the Union Hall. Because of their training, and the pride they take in their job, I have found that they have much higher productivity.

"It just wouldn't make sense to do business any other way."

You owe it to yourself to check the facts; after all, it's your money

For further information contact:
Construction Industry Information Center
520 South Virgil Avenue, Suite 104
Los Angeles, CA 90020

The Southern California Conference of Carpenters negotiated with management, last year, a clause in its new area-wide contract which calls for an advertising campaign promoting the virtues of union labor. Approximately $150,000 for the year 1981 will be spent for this promotional activity.

Money for advertisements, like the one shown above, comes from the Construction Industry Advancement Fund, which is funded by the contractors. All of the Trustees of the fund are management representatives but the Southern California Conference has three advisors who consult with the Trustees. John T. DeCarlo, Contract Administrator for the Southern California Conference, reports that response to the advertising campaign has been gratifying.

Santa in Portsmouth

Members of Local 437, Portsmouth, O., and their families enjoyed a Christmas party, last December, at the local union headquarters. Food, refreshments, prizes and Santa Claus were on the program. Party chairman was Ed Vanderpool, Jr., shown above with his wife and mother (in the background). A gaily decorated Christmas tree added to the festive occasion.

Cabinet-Maker Santa in Englewood

Guy McDaniel, a cabinet-maker member of Local 1583, Englewood, Colo., became an impromptu Santa Claus, when his local union invited all of the members' children to the local offices for a Christmas party in December. The offices were gaily decorated while McDaniel made his Christmas list.

Steward Training Program in Everett

Twenty-one members of Local 1054, Everett, Wash., completed a Brotherhood shop steward training program on January 24. Completion certificates are being forwarded to the following members by General Representative Earle Soderman, who conducted the course:

Bud Parmenter, Steve Ginnard, Hildegarde Aurdal, Albert Nush, Art Lewis, Bradford R. Pilkenton, George Groenewold, Royce Shatto, Tom Selk, Patricia Steele, Linora Dockter, Richard N. Mickles, Wallace Mandsager, Dan D. Wampler, Patrick John Dennee, Eldo Dockter, Donald B. McCallister, Margery Price, Ron Pelzel, Jerry Haugstead, and Frank Dennee.

General Representative Soderman is conducting a series of steward-training programs in the Pacific Northwest area under the direction of the Western States Organizing Office, explaining the rights and responsibilities of members under labor-management agreements.

Estwing

First and Finest Solid Steel Hammers

One Piece Solid Steel. Strongest Construction Known.

Unsurpassed in temper, quality, balance and finish. Genuine leather cushion grip or exclusive molded on nylon-vinyl cushion grip.

Estwing Handy Bar

Pulls, prys, lifts and scrapes. Wide tapered blade for mar proof prying and easy nail pulling.

Always wear Estwing Safety Goggles when using hand tools. Protect your eyes from flying particles and dust. Bystanders shall also wear Estwing Safety Goggles.

If your dealer can't supply Estwing tools, write:

Estwing Mfg. Co.

2647 8th St., Dept. C-3 Rockford, IL 61101

Carpenters, hang it up!

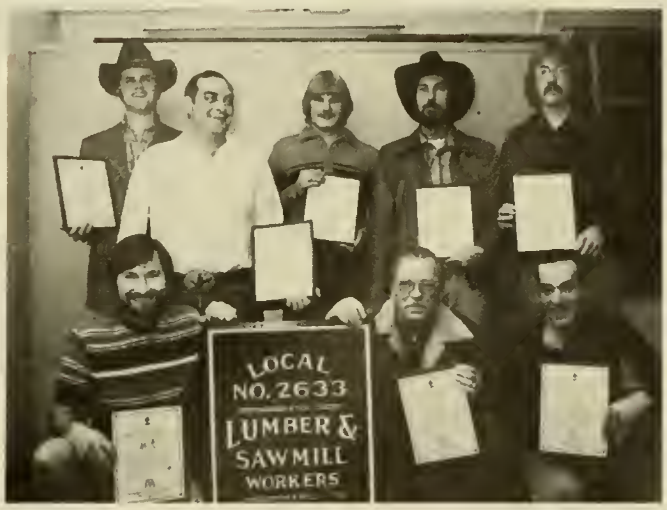
Clamp these heavy duty, non-stretch suspenders to your nail bags or tool belt and you'll feel like you are floating on air. They take all the weight off your hips and place the load on your shoulders. Made of soft, comfortable 2" wide red nylon. Adjust to fit all sizes

Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif.
(Patent Pending)

Try them for 15 days, if not completely satisfied return for full refund. Don't be miserable another day, order now.
Send check or money order to:

CLIFTON ENTERPRISES
4806 Los Arboles Place, Fremont, Ca. 94536
Please rush "HANG IT UP" suspenders at $19.95 each includes postage & handling California residents add 6½% sales tax ($1.20). Canada residents please send U.S. equivalent.
NAME ____________
ADDRESS ____________
CITY ________ STATE ______ ZIP ____
Please give street address for prompt delivery.

Shop Steward Training, Tacoma



Local 2633 members who completed the shop steward training class: Front row, left to right, Donald Daniel, Orville Saylor, Donald Barsness. Back row, left to right, Harold Harris, Charles Pole, Biran Cather, Grayden Olson, and Allan Moore. Not pictured: Ronald Curtis, Shirley Ely, Richard Wilder, Larry Grace, and Mark Wilson.

Thirteen members of Local 2633, Tacoma, Wash., participated in a shop steward training session presented on November 22, 1980. Even working with five different agreements, the class went smoothly. Time was allowed for the more experienced stewards to share their experiences with the newer stewards. Stewards who have applied some of the techniques taught during the session say they are better prepared to settle grievances at lower management levels without much hassle. More detailed lessons have been requested to help the stewards understand the terms of their working agreements even better, and another class will be scheduled in the near future to accomplish this, according to General Representative Earle Soderman.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2633 is one of the oldest local unions in the lumber industry on the West Coast. There are only two working agreements that date back more than seven years; plant closures have taken a heavy toll.

Organizing is what is keeping Local 2633 alive. A man who is responsible for the members' attitude towards organizing is retired Business Representative Richard W. Pittman, who led the local for many years and is still a welcome advisor. His reputation for honesty has paved many roads for Business Representative Patrick Dennis McGinnis to follow. The members' interest in improving themselves and their local union radiates. Several former members have been involved in recent organizing campaigns and have come to the local because of their past experiences.

How to Save on Gasoline

- *Avoid excessive idling. The average American car consumes a cup of gasoline every 6 minutes when idling. When you stop the car, don't idle the engine for more than a minute. If you are waiting for someone, turn off the engine. It takes less gasoline to restart the car than it does to idle it.*
- Avoid unnecessary use of air-conditioning equipment. When in use, it reduces fuel economy by as much as 2½ miles per gallon.
- *Plan short trips carefully. Short trips are costly in terms of gas mileage. A vehicle started cold and driven four miles may average about 8 miles per gallon. The same vehicle warmed up and driven 15 miles may average nearly 13 miles per gallon. However, don't idle the engine to warm it (a wasteful practice). Drive slowly the first few blocks.*

Sequoia Council Honors Nichols

General Treasurer Charles Nichols was honored during December at a special luncheon held in his home district. Leaders of the Sequoia District Council of California assembled at the River Inn in Kingsberg, Calif., to pay tribute to the work of the General Treasurer and to hear reports on activities in Washington, D.C., from Nichols and from their area Congressman, Chip Pashigan. Shown in the picture, taken after the luncheon, are, from left: Council President Walter E. Jameson, Congressman Pashigan, Council Secretary Larry Null, General Treasurer Nichols, and Local 1109 President Jerry Dignan.

Tulsa Millwrights Installed

The new officers of Millwright & Machinery Erectors Local 1015, Tulsa, Okla., began their new duties recently. From left to right, they include: Robert Reser, trustee; Travis Prewitt, trustee; Dan Snow, warden; Bobby Alberty, conductor; Leon Eldridge, treasurer; Jack Simpson, recording secretary; George Moore, business representative; Bob Mayes, vice-president; and Don Marks, president.

Not pictured is Jerry Delacerda, trustee.

34,000 Jobs For Youth But Deadline Is Short

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) is offering 34,000 summer jobs for young adults ages 15 through 18. Applications must be in by March 15.

Most of the jobs will begin in the second week of June and end in the second week of August.

A typical YCC camp program would include projects such as building roads and trails, combating erosion and repairing damage to the environment caused by natural disasters. Participants work 30 hours and get environmental awareness training for 10 hours each week.

There are about 1,500 YCC camps in the 50 states and U.S. territories, run by the U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture and state governments. Camps include both live-in and non-residential, where young people may commute.

The YCC is carrying on the proud tradition of the New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which established conservation and construction projects in the nation's wilderness areas which exist to this day.

Young people interested should write to: Youth Conservation Corps, P.O. Box 2975, Wash., D.C. 20013.

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

B.A., LABOR STUDIES

James Parker, the Brotherhood's director of organizing, was the first to congratulate William C. Goetz after he was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree in Labor Studies. Kenneth Young, assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, and Russell Allen, deputy director of the George Meany Center, participated in the commencement exercises at the Silver Spring, Md., campus.

William C. Goetz, of Lexington, Ky., UBC staff organizer and president of the Bluegrass Central Labor Council, has been awarded a Bachelor of Arts in Labor Studies degree by Antioch University.

Goetz, 33, has been studying for more than two years in the external degree program offered by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies at Silver Spring, Md., in cooperation with Antioch. The external degree program permits participants to study independently at home while continuing their regular jobs. Some college credits are allowed for competencies gained through experience in the labor movement.

Since February 1979, Goetz has spent one week every six months on campus at the George Meany Center meeting with counsellors and attending classes. They introduced him to courses of study he pursued at home during the next six months.

Goetz and two other leaders of AFL-CIO unions received their diplomas from William E. Berry, Jr., director of Antioch University in Maryland. Kenneth Young, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, spoke at the commencement; Russell Allen, the Center's deputy director, presided.

In his work toward the Labor Studies degree, Goetz earned credits in labor law and legislation; labor movement, past and present; collective bargaining; labor and the American political system; industrial sociology, economics, and American government and labor.

He had completed nearly three years of college credits at Milligan College in Tennessee, at the University of Cincinnati, and at Xavier University in Cincinnati before entering the Antioch program.

Others receiving Labor Studies degrees on this occasion were:

Arthur J. Jones, 40, of Cheekatowaga, N.Y., secretary-treasurer, Buffalo Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union; and Marvin E. Oursler, 29, of Suitland, Md., business representative, Local 77, International Union of Operating Engineers.

The George Meany Center's external degree program is open to all leaders of AFL-CIO unions. More than 100 are now enrolled; 24 have been graduated.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEAD

Harry Von Romer, a member of Local 1596, St. Louis, Mo., was recently elected 1981 chairman of the St. Louis County Council, a prestigious body which regulates the St. Louis County government.

Von Romer has been a St. Louis County councilman for eight years, winning reelection twice during this time. This is his second term as chairman of the council which governs the largest county in Missouri.

20 YEARS SCOUTING

At a special meeting on July 3, 1980, Howard Kelly of Local 180, Vallejo, Calif., received the George Meany Award for 20 dedicated years of service to the Boy Scouts of America. Local 180 Business Manager Joe McGrogan, left in the photograph, presented the award to Kelly, right, who is vice president of his local and secretary of the Napa-Solano Counties Central Labor Council.

Make $8.00 An Hour and MORE Spare time or Fulltime

BE YOUR OWN BOSS!

Sharpen Saws

and other tools in Profitable Business of Your Own

SEND FOR EXCITING FACTS
The Opportunities in a
SHARPENING
Business of Your Own
Fulltime or Part Time
Foley
Free Booklet Tells How

Hundreds of men now using the Foley plan successfully. . .
. . . YOU Can Do It Too!

Find out TODAY how the proven Foley plan can quickly put you in a Money-Making business of your own. Work in your spare hours and weekends for extra income, or start a fulltime shop. Set the hours you want to work . . . keep the profits you earn. Age, education or minor handicaps are no barrier to success. No special skills, experience or huge investment needed — not a franchise. Start in basement or garage. No selling involved, no canvassing — keep 90¢ profit on every dollar you make. Plenty of business from handymen, carpenters, contractors and industry. *30-Day No-Risk Trial!*

Send for complete facts and details without obligation. Our FREE Booklet tells how to start, how to grow, and how Foley will even finance you. Act NOW!

Foley

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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418

Send for FREE Book! CLIP OUT AND MAIL TODAY

FOLEY Manufacturing Co., 5144 Foley Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418
Please send FREE Book about the opportunities in my own sharpening business. I understand there is No Obligation.

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ADDRESS ____________
CITY/STATE ____________ ZIP ______

Full Length Roof Framer

The roof framer companion since 1917. Over 500,000 copies sold.

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in ONE MINUTE. Let us prove it, or return your money.

In the U.S.A. send $6.00. California residents add 36¢ tax.

We also have a very fine Stair book 9" x 12". It sells for $4.00. California residents add 24¢ tax.

A. RIECHERS
P. O. Box 405, Palo Alto, Calif. 94302

The New and Official Cap

. . . with the Brotherhood emblem emblazoned in red, blue, black, and gold. Each cap has a white front, a blue mesh back for ventilation, and a blue bill. And it's union made.

One size fits all. An elastic band keeps the cap snug on your head when you're setting a rafter or sliding into home plate.

$4.00 each

Quantity prices:
$3.75 each in quantities of 5 to 35.
$3.50 each in quantities of 36 or more.

●

If your local union would like to display its local number on the caps it orders, this can be done for a one-time extra charge of $10 for necessary stenciling. There must be a minimum of 36 caps ordered at the same time to take advantage of this offer. The manufacturer will keep the stencil on file for future orders.

●

Send cash and remittance—cash, check, or money order to: General Secretary John Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Arbitration Award Brings Lump-Sum Retirement Severance at Rodman

The Midwestern Millmen District Council on behalf of members who were once employed at the now-closed Rodman Industries, Inc., Rimco Division, recently won an important arbitration decision entitling employees of Rimco to lump sum "retirement severance payments."

The arbitrator found that the former plant employees who met certain age and service requirements actually have a vested pension right created by their contract provision for severance pay.

Of equal importance was a determination by the US Labor Department that the particular pay plan negotiated by the Millmen was covered by the Employment Retirement Income Security Act. So, had the union lost before the arbitration, they could nevertheless have proceeded in court to reach severance pay under ERISA.

This is how it all came about, as reported by the Bureau of National Affairs *Daily Labor Report*:

In August 1979, Rodman Industries, Inc., Rimco Division, decided to close the plant due to alleged economic reasons and inefficiencies. Prior to the closing, the employer and the Brotherhood engaged in negotiations, during which the employer explained in detail the perceived necessity of ceasing the operations.

During an August 7, 1979, meeting, the Brotherhood presented the employer with a number of proposals in light of the plant shut down, including one dealing with "severance" pay. The proposal called for employees to receive 50 hours pay for each year of service within 30 days of the date of their termination.

Responding to the proposal, the employer noted that it was acceptable only for employees with 30 years or more seniority. As a basis for this argument, the employer cited a provision in the 1977 contract between the parties stating that employees with 30 years or more of continuous service shall not be denied severance pay if they are terminated for reasons other than a criminal act. All employees who had 30 years or more of continuous service at the time of the plant closure received payment, but other employees were denied payments.

The Brotherhood contended that all employees were entitled to a pro rata lump sum payment because the employer had unilaterally and permanently closed the plant. All employees suffered a loss of the contractually guaranteed retirement or severance payments due to the plant closing, including not only those with a 10-year vested interest, but those who allegedly suffered a "forfeiture" of their "pension rights," the union said.

The arbitrator found it necessary to straighten out the confusion of the parties with regard to the meaning and use of the terms "severance pay" and "retirement pay." The contract provision used the term "severance pay," but both the union and employer agreed that the term was used interchangeably and synonymously with the term "retirement pay."

The Brotherhood contended that the contract provision was negotiated to establish a retirement plan or lump sum "pension plan" upon retirement.

The employer, however, argued that the provision was negotiated to cover "a severance plan as opposed to a pension plan," the arbitrator said.

The provision dealing with severance pay is synonymous with the idea of termination of employment due to meeting retirement eligibility rules, according to the arbitrator, who noted that sections of the provision established that the word "severance" was a synonym used to designate a lump sum payment upon "retirement."

The plan set forth two requirements, based on age and service, for the "severance retirement" benefit, the arbitrator noted, adding that the parties clearly intended to negotiate a deferred vested pension payable when the conditions were satisfied. "It is obvious that the purpose of a 10-year service requirement is to create a contractual right or a form of vesting in the employee who meets those eligibility requirements," he said.

The arbitrator rejected the union's contention that all employees are entitled to lump sum payments from the employer, due to the "forfeiture" of their "pension rights." The fallacy of this argument is twofold, the arbitrator said. First, the 10-year eligibility requirement cannot be written out of the contract.

Second, it is fundamental to any basic pension plan, even if payable in a lump sum, that it is a reward and earned for a certain period of employment, he noted. If the union's theory is upheld, this would in effect be ignoring, modifying, or subtracting from the terms of the agreement all service and age requirements.

In addition, the arbitrator rejected the employer's contention that only employees with 30 years or more of service are entitled to payments. The other paragraphs in the provision dealing with severance pay provide for a lump sum benefit for employees who meet certain eligibility requirements. The paragraph dealing with employees with 30 years or more of service does not replace any of the rights provided in those paragraphs, he ruled.

Those who have at least 10 years of continuous service, but who have not reached age 62 or 65, are entitled to a deferred lump sum payment upon reaching age 62, the arbitrator said, noting that the plant closing simply terminates the accumulation of service credit.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR

Some Easy Ways to Cut Those High Energy Bills

Energy is a key issue during these inflationary times. While its supply continues to dwindle, its cost continues to spiral, taking bigger and bigger bites out of consumers' incomes.

One way of cutting utility bills is to make sure you get the full use of the energy you pay for. By implementing simple home energy conservation measures, you can save money, combat inflation, and reduce the nation's dangerous dependence on oil controlled by other nations.

One of the easiest ways of gauging the potential of energy conservation is by monitoring energy use in your home. The largest chunk of utility costs, about 70%, goes toward heating and cooling rooms. Heating water takes another 15%, and lighting, cooking, and using small appliances account for the rest. (In some homes, however, water heating costs more than home heating.)

Cut Heating Bills

You can save up to 30% of your heating costs during the winter months by adequately insulating your home. Although this may be a fairly costly enterprise, the Federal Government now offers homeowners a tax credit for installing insulation, storm windows, or caulking. The nearest Internal Revenue Service office has the details.

Beware if you have an oil-fired furnace. On very cold days it should run almost continuously. If, instead, it keeps going on and off, it is probably wasting money. One source estimates that 97% of all such furnaces are overfired—that is, they squirt more oil than needed because the oil nozzle is too big. A smaller nozzle will use up to 14% less oil, and your service technician can quickly tell you if you need one.

If you have a forced-air heating system, check the ducts for leaks, bebecause they can waste up to 9% of your heating dollars. Patching with a roll of insulation tape will usually do the trick. (And, while you're at it, check the filter because if it is dirty, you are not getting the heat you paid for.)

Setting the thermostat down by only 5° for eight hours each night can save up to 15% of your fuel costs. Also, keep radiators dusted. If you paint them, use flat paint, not enamel.

Hot-Water Savings

Hot water heaters also throw money away at an alarming rate. For example, as much as 14% of their heat escapes through the walls of the tank. Many hardware stores now carry do-it-yourself insulation kits. It may be worth investing in one—for, as energy costs rise, it can pay for itself in less than a year. Also, by reducing the hot water setting from 140° F to 120° F, you can use about 18% less energy.

Baths are costly these days, too. If you shower instead, you can save up to 2,000 gallons of water a year, as well as the fuel required to heat it. And you can save even more dollars by putting an inexpensive flow constrictor in the shower head.

You can reduce your hot water consumption in many other ways. For instance, don't leave a faucet running, use cold water for laundering as much as possible, and wait until the dishwasher and washing machines are full before switching them on. If a hot water faucet leaks, your money is going down the drain. One drop of water per second amounts to 650 gallons a year. With that, you could run 59 loads of dirty clothes through the machine, and all it takes to stop that drip is an inexpensive washer. Finally, cold water should always be used for garbage disposals.

Refrigerator Savings

Chief among the appliances which can drive up your energy bill is your refrigerator. First, if you are considering a new refrigerator, remember that a frost-free model requires approximately 36% more energy than a standard model. If you have a manual defrost refrigerator, you should defrost it frequently. Frost buildup reduces efficiency and could cost you unnecessary dollars. You should also check the seals around both the refrigerator and the freezer doors. Test the seals by closing the doors on a piece of paper. If you can slip the paper out without opening the doors you will need to replace the seals or adjust the doors.

Keep the refrigerator coils clean, unobstructed, and away from heat sources. For maximum operating efficiency, the refrigerator temperature should be kept between 37 and 40° F and the freezer at 0° F.

Kitchen-Stove Savings

Also, in the kitchen, if your stove is electric, turn off the element a couple of minutes before a dish is done; residue heat will finish the job for nothing. When baking, keep the oven door closed as much as possible. You lose up to 20% of the heat every time you peak. And, if you're cooking with gas, check those pilot lights—if the flames are not blue, they are costing you penny by penny. If you are buying a new gas stove, make sure it has an electric ignition rather than a gas pilot light, for the pilot light consumes one-third to one-half of the total gas used by a range.

Boiling water in uncovered pots is a real energy loser. Develop the habit of "lids-on" while cooking—this helps retain the heat and speeds cooking. Better yet, a pressure cooker cuts food preparation by two-thirds. Using little pots on big burners is also a costly waste of energy. Select the right size pots and pans with flat bottoms for maximum even heating.

Electricity Savings

As for lighting—flourescent fixtures and reflector bulbs are much cheaper to operate for a given amount of light than incandescent bulbs. Incandescent bulbs should be replaced as soon as they start to dim, and tinted bulbs and "long-life" bulbs should be avoided altogether, as they are the most inefficient of all. Where bright light is needed, one bulb may be better than two—a 100-watt bulb, for instance, produces more light than two 60-watt bulbs.

Appliance Use

Finally, appliances such as televisions, radios, and stereos should be turned off when not in use.

By implementing any one of these energy-saving measures, you could save yourself substantial amounts of money every year. And, at the same time, you could help the nation overcome its energy crisis. If all American households, for example cut the use of dishwashers by one load a week, the aggregate saving would total 3.25 million barrels of oil a year. And, if all home hot water heaters were properly installed, this could save 60,000 barrels of oil a day, which is almost 22 million barrels of oil a year. It's not hard to see that a little bit of saving can go a long way.

INSULATION MANUAL

Insulation Manual-Homes/Apartments, a comprehensive guide to thermal protection strategies, provides home builders, home owners, insulation and HVAC contractors, engineers, architects and others with an authoritative and complete source of information on the proper installation, use, economics and benefits of insulation.

In addition, it gives related information and guidance on other energy conserving techniques for both designing and building homes and adding insulation to existing homes. Available for $10 from NAHB Research Foundation, Inc., P. O. Box 1627, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Check the Big Ten Checklist
to Save More Energy in Your Home

The Committee for Home Energy Conservation compiled the following home energy checklist under the auspices of the National Institute of Building Sciences. The checklist was designed to convey the ten simple steps toward major home energy conservation, and it was endorsed by the US Department of Energy. These measures are cost effective, and many can be undertaken with little or no expense.

Home Energy Checklist

You are probably using more electricity, gas, and oil than necessary. By using the Big Ten Checklist, you can identify ways of reducing energy use and costs, and help the nation conserve energy. The first six items include actions which you can undertake with little or no expense. Other measures involving expenditures also may result in long-term savings of money and energy.

☐	**1**	**Weather-stripping/caulking** — look for air cracks around doors, windows, and other openings, such as around pipes and ducts. Seal them by caulking* or weather-stripping.* Heat and air conditioning escape through cracks.
☐	**2**	**Thermostat** — set at 65 degrees in winter and at least 5 degrees lower when sleeping or away. (Higher heating temperatures are recommended for homes with sick, elderly, or infants.) Set at 76 degrees in summer. Consider a clock thermostat.*
☐	**3**	**Water heaters** — this is a major energy user in the home. Try a lower thermostat setting. Consider an insulation wrap.* Install water flow restrictors in showers and faucets. They cut hot water use without affecting family comfort. When replacing water heater, choose an energy-efficient model.
☐	**4**	**Heating/cooling system** — clean or replace filters as needed. Close vents in unused rooms. Insulate* ducts and pipes in unheated spaces. Consider devices* which can increase the efficiency of your existing system. When replacing, choose an energy-efficient model.
☐	**5**	**Sunlight** — keep direct sunlight out in summer; let it in during winter. Drapes, shutters, awnings, shade trees, glass with reflective film,* and solar screens* help.
☐	**6**	**Appliances/lighting** — fully load dryers and clothes and dish washers. Turn off unnecessary lights. If replacing, buy energy-efficient appliances and lighting.
☐	**7**	**Attic insulation** — check to see if your attic has the recommended level of insulation,* including the attic door.
☐	**8**	**Floors and foundation walls** — check for adequate insulation* under floors, around basement, crawl space, and foundation walls.
☐	**9**	**Windows and doors** — consider storm windows,* doors,* or double-paned glass* to keep in heat and air conditioning.
☐	**10**	**Exterior walls** — consider adding insulation,* particularly when remodeling or re-siding your house.

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* You may qualify for federal income tax credits of 15 percent of the first $2,000 spent on the items marked above. You may also qualify for tax credits up to $2,200 for approved solar devices.

More information can be obtained from a Department of Energy booklet entitled "Low Cost/No Cost Energy Savers." This is available by writing: Energy, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830.

IUD Newsletter: Pension Investments

A new newsletter dealing with the administration and investment of pension funds in the interests of workers is being issued by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department in Washington, D.C.

The new publication, *Labor & Investment*, is designed to help workers and their unions gain a greater voice in the use of pension fund assets, estimated at over $600 billion. It will also focus on related collective bargaining developments and strategies and report on legal, economic and legislative issues dealing with the investment and administration of pension funds.

IUD President Howard D. Samuel noted in releasing the first issue of the newsletter that industrial unions have played a major role in building pension fund assets, which have become the largest source of capital for U.S. corporations.

On this basis, Samuel said, "labor organizations should also play a significant role in the administration of these funds, which are the deferred wages of millions of American workers."

The newsletter will be published on a monthly basis, except for combined July-August and November-December issues.

It will be distributed free of charge to IUD affiliates, and is available to unaffiliated labor organizations and nonprofit groups at $24 per year, while the rate for other subscribers is $60 per year.

Multiemployer Plans Growing

According to a recently released study commissioned by the Department of Labor, multiemployer pension plans are increasing at a rapid rate.

The study, which was undertaken by the firm of Towers, Perrin, Forster and Crosby, Inc., estimates that by the year 2000, the number of multiemployer plans will have grown to 4,400 covering over 13 million participants. Only 2,375 plans covering 8.8 million participants existed in 1975. *(See Pages 17 and 18 for a listing of Brotherhood multiemployer plans.)*

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Mid-Year Meeting Set For Niagara Falls

The mid-year meeting of the Carpentry Training Conference is scheduled for April 28 and 29, 1981 in Niagara Falls, N.Y. It will be held at the Niagara Hilton, Third and Mall, Niagara Falls, N.Y., 14303. The phone number is: (716) 285-3361. All conference attendees should make their own reservations. They should plan to arrive on Monday, April 27, 1981, as the conference will begin at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, April 28.

An agenda of the mid-year conference will be forwarded to all attendees prior to the conference.

November Dates For 1981 Contest

The 1981 International Apprenticeship Contest will be held in Denver, Colo., the week of November 9-13, 1981.

November 9 and 10, 1981 — Carpentry Training Conference, Denver Hilton Hotel

November 11 and 12, 1981 — International Apprenticeship Contest, Denver Convention Center

November 13, 1981 — Awards Banquet.

The International Contest Committee has asked all local unions and apprenticeship trust funds to make contributions amounting to $1.00 for each registered apprentice to the committee to defray the cost of the annual competition.

State, Provincial Contest Rules Noted

The deadline date for all 1981 state and provincial contests is September 11, 1981. In addition, all contest committee secretaries are reminded that International applications for the first, second, and third place winners in state provincial contests must be received no later than five days after the completion of the contest. Finally, the rules and regulations, as revised December 5, 1979, will continue to be in effect for the 1981 International Contest.

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee held its most recent meeting, last fall, in Cleveland, O. Attending the sessions, left to right, clockwise around the table, were: Patrick J. Campbell, First General Vice President, director of the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department, and committee co-chairman (at head of table); R. W. Schwertner, committee co-chairman; Hans Wachsmuth, AGC; William Pemberton; Christopher Engquist, secretary; Arthur Ledford, member of the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Committee, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; Marlin Grant; Peter Johnson; Debbie Miller, National Association of Home Builders; Louis Basich; Joseph Pinto; George E. Vest, Jr.; and James Tinkcom, technical director of the Apprenticeship and Training Department. Not present at time picture was taken were Preston Haglin and Ollie Langhorst.

Lima Graduates

On December 3, 1980, two members of Local 372, Lima, O., received journeyman certificates for completing four-year carpentry apprenticeship programs. From left, they are Willie Banks, and William Schroeder. Other Journeymen who were eligible for certificates but were unable to attend the ceremony include Harvey Johnston, Chris Groh, and Tim Placie.

Schwertner Elected

Richard W. Schwertner, Radnor, Pa., was elected to a one-year term as president of the General Building Contractors Association, Inc. (GBCA) of Philadelphia, during the group's annual business meeting, January 12.

SCHWERTNER

Schwertner, president of the C. H. Schwertner & Son, Inc. also has the unique distinction of being the first president of GBCA whose father, Charles H. Schwertner, also served as president in 1948.

He served as co-chairman of the International Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee until recently. He is well known to many of the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training leaders for his activities on this committee. Schwertner is also a member of the National AGC Manpower and Training Committee, serves on the board of directors of the construction computer company, and serves on the board of directors and as secretary/treasurer of the Irwin & Schwertner Company.

Apprentice Grads, Red Bank

The members shown above have received their journeyman's certificates for successfully completing four years of apprenticeship in Local 2250 of Red Bank, N.J. First row, left to right, Alvin C. Birkner, president; Thomas Sala, Raymond Aufiero, and Charles E. Gorhan, financial-secretary and J.A.C. secretary. Second row, left to right, James A. Kirk, Jr., business agent and J.A.C. chairman, and Robert Guffanti. Not present: Herbert S. Abrecht.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

Millwright
L U 1693
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Cicero, Ill.

CICERO, ILL.

On November 25, 1980, Millwright Local 1693 conducted its annual pin presentation ceremony for members with 25 years of service to the brotherhood.

Honored members, pictured in the accompanying photograph, included, front row, from left to right: Ralph Scheffler, Steve Ratkovich, Raymond Johnson, Peter Willett, Kenneth Rundle, James Anderson Jr., John Flanagan, Basil Ward, Augusto Souza, Mack Longmire, George Pomeroy, Donald Arnold, Edward Henk, and Joseph Verdone.

Back row, from left to right: John Bailey, recording secretary; W. Bud Hine, business manager; William Gundich, financial secretary; William Cook, vice president, Chicago District Council; and Earl Oliver, president and business representative of Local 1693.

KOKOMO, IND.

On December, 11, 1980, Local 734 held a special meeting to present service pins to the following long-term members, as seen in the accompanying photograph:

Front row, from left to right: Mansford Fleenor, 25-yrs.; Raymond Hanger, 35-yrs.; Robert Kincaid, 30-yrs.; and John Slusher, 35-yrs.

Back row, from left to right: Carl Thurston, 30-yrs.; Charles Samuels, 30-yrs.; Clayton Myers, 25-yrs.; and Albert Biehle, 25-yrs.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Local 343 recently presented service pins to its senior members. In the accompanying picture are, front row: Peter Svaling and Albert Roy, 40-year members, and, back row, Ed Wozniak and Frank Thomas, 20-year pins, Morris Franco, 25-year pin, and Donald Plowman and Philip Hoch, 30-year pins.

The following also received pins but were not present for the ceremonies:

20-year: Steven Baljkas and Theodore Halma.

25-year: Arthur Horton, Ted Jackson and Norman Scholz.

30-year: George Cornwell, Andre Daeninck, Harry Dean, Stan Johnson and Nick Pasichnyk.

35-year: William Adolphe, E. Hedberg, Joe Hrechany, L. E. McMillan, Enoch Overgaard, F. A. Tamblyn and R. H. Zeemel.

40-year: Gust Betke, T. Danielson, Eric Eastman, Richard Johnson and Ben Korman.

60-year: James Clark.

Kokomo, Ind.

Winnipeg, Man.

MIAMI, FLA.

Local 993 recently held its annual service pin ceremony, and E. Jimmy Jones, state representative, made the presentations. In addition, County Commissioner William Oliver, a member of Local 727, presented 75-year member William Koch a proclamation from the mayor's office declaring November 7 "William Koch Day." The following members received pins.

Picture No. 1 shows, front row, from left to right: Charles R. Brandt, 25-years; Vernon Lilley, 25-years; Joseph Nimeth, 30-years; and George Fischer, 30-years.

Back row, from left to right: Frank Flori, 30-years; and Marvin Tibbets, 30-years.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Leroy P. Moore, Milton E. Cannon, Jr., Otto Zinkel, and Ulrich Jordan.

Back row, from left to right: Lauri H. Suominen, and Ben G. Dodds.

Picture No. 3 shows 40-year members, front row, from left to right: J. E. Bumgarner, Edwin L. Clark, Walter E. Enholm, and Lee E. Etheredge.

Back row, from left to right: A. T. McIntyre, Jr., Pedro M. Perera, and Richard R. Powers.

Picture No. 4 shows, from left to right: Al Scheidegger, 55-years; Joe Jereb, Jr., 45-years; Louis Arnoff, 45-years; and Theodore Maurer, 45-years.

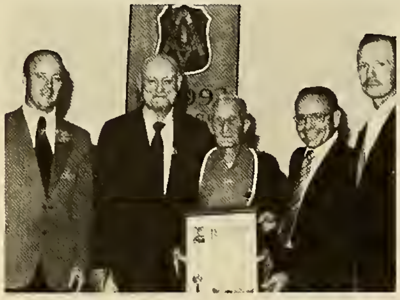
Picture No. 5 shows local and state officers, from left to right: K. A. Berghuis, local president; E. Jimmy Jones, state representative; William Koch, 75-year member; William Oliver, county commissioner and member of Local 727; and Kenneth F. Pekel, financial secretary.

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 1

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 2

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 3

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 4


Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 5

BATON ROUGE, LA.

In November, 1980, Local 1098 held its third annual 25-year membership awards banquet at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Baton Rouge. Members, officers, and their wives enjoyed a dinner and awards ceremony, and Financial Secretary E. J. Ardoin made the presentations.

Members who received pins were, front row, from left to right: R. P. Zito, John T. Weems, William P. Smith, Thomas E. Murray, and Clifton P. Borne.

Back row, from left to right: Johnnie Viola, H. W. Midkiff, Jr., L. D. Milton, Jr., James L. Pierce, Felton J. Juge, and Jack Guillman.

Members who received awards but were not present for the photograph included: John O. Ardoin, Welman Babin, Ed J. Gross, Floyd A. Miller, Tony Monteleone, Shirley Reeder, Richard Roddy, Jr., George Schexnayder, E. W. Vincent, and Walt D. Watson.

Baton Rouge, La.

LIMA, O.

On December 3, 1980, Local 372 held a recognition meeting in honor of its longstanding members. At the ceremony, the following members received honors.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left to right: former Business Representative Robert Wallace, Don Ramga, Ed Talboom, Don Woods and past President William Thomas.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, from left to right: Elvin Pepple, and Carl Markley.

Members who received pins but were not present for the ceremony were: 25-year members Melvin Boop, Darrell Gratz, Robert Henderson, Roy Spears, and Kenneth Ziegenbusch; 35-year members Cy Huelsman, and Dick Risser.

Lima, O.—Picture No. 1

Lima, O.—Picture No. 2

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Carpenter by trade — you could size a log for its strength, the run of its grain for beauty, the cut of the wood for durability. In the same scrutiny you fathomed the souls of men.

NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.

The 1980 Christmas Party of North Kansas City Carpenters Local 1904 was held on schedule, and long-time members received veterans badges from Carpenters District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Virgil Heckathorn. From the left in the picture, with number of years of membership indicated are Charles Munkers (45), Duane Howard (35), Charles Wilson (35) (in back row), Henry L. Brown (35), John Spotts (30), Heckathorn, Gene Myers (25) (behind Heckathorn), Robert Berg (30), John Dibben (25), Melvin Grossman (20), H. L. Keck (35) and Joseph Craven (30). (BEACON Photo)

North Kansas City, Mo.

HARRISBURG, PA.

At a meeting on December 8, 1980, Local 287 held its annual recognition night. Robert H. Getz, local union president and Keystone District Council secretary, presented service pins to the following 25-year members:

Front row, from left to right: Ellis Dumas, James C. Heiser, B. Donald Kauffman, Neal Cleland, Robert I. Newmyer, and Roy S. Roush.

Back row, from left to right: Ralph S. Klinepeter, Jack G. Zehring, Elmer F. Faus, Isabel McNaughton, William Cressler, Samuel W. Rowe, Howard S. Wise, and John A. Boeshore.

Harrisburg, Pa.

DENVER, COLO.

On November 8, 1980, Local 55 held a dinner in honor of its long-term members. Those members who received pins are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left to right: Vice President Bobby Schlegel, Financial Secretary Larry L. Vincent, and 70-year member George Peterson.

Picture No. 2 shows 55-year members, from left to right, Calvin Kennedy and Floyd Wood.

Picture No. 3 shows, front row, from left to right: Vaughn Reneau, 25-yrs.; George Lydic, 25-yrs.; John Carpenter, 25-yrs.; Lee Parker, 25-yrs.; Floyd Wood, 55-yrs.; Calvin Kennedy, 55-yrs.; John Paterson, 25-yrs.; Wayne Bush, 25-yrs.; John Beck, 25-yrs.; Pete Trujillo, 25-yrs.; and William Schaedel, 25-yrs.

Back row, from left to right: Leslie M. Prickett, business representative; Larry L. Vincent, financial secretary; Carl Coffee, 25-yrs.; M. E. Carey, 25-yrs.; Robert G. Sheriff, 25-yrs.; Bill Hinrichs, 25-yrs.; Norman Forville, 25-yrs.; Larry Hahn, 25-yrs.; Ray Mulder, 25-yrs.; Tom Harshman, 25-yrs.; Dick Bednar, 25-yrs.; Ralph Mulder, 25-yrs.; Joe Chambers, 25-yrs.; George Larson, 25-yrs.; Ron Frick, 25-yrs.; William E. Turner, 25-yrs.; Bernie Hixon, 25-yrs.; Alfred Gurule, 25-yrs.; Frank Clerkin, 25-yrs.; and Bobby Schlegel, vice president.

Denver, Colo.—Picture No. 1

Denver, Colo.—Picture No. 2

Denver, Colo.—Picture No. 3

New Orleans, La.—Picture No. 1

New Orleans, La.—Picture No. 2

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

On October 25, 1980, Pile Drivers Local 2436 held its sixth annual retired members banquet and presented pins to the following longtime members:

Picture No. 1 shows W. R. Abney, left, receiving a 40-year pin from Financial Secretary L. B. Desadier.

Picture No. 2 shows, front row, from left to right: E. R. Foreman; retired member of Local 438, Mobile, Ala., Elbert Gibson; Financial Secretary L. B. Desadier; Dominic Angelo; Michael Tripkovich; and Anthony Tresek.

Back row, from left to right: Maurice Navilhon; Amery Englade; W. R. Abney; A. J. Fortmayer; Jessie Ballard; William Moore; James Moorman; Arthur Serpas; Guy Singletary; Frank Foret; George Duvic; Norman Blanchard; A. H. Fraychineaud; and Noah Hano.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Local 1 held a special meeting on November 12, 1980, to honor those members with 25 and 50 years of membership in the Carpenters' Union.

Pictured are, front row, from left to right: Elmer Rasmussen, Matt Loda, Richard Kuzniarek, William E. Strzelec, James Mannella, Sr., and Eugene Schellenberger.

Back row, from left to right: John Mancini, vice president; Jay Garnett, financial secretary; William Vollmer, conductor; Casimir Vrasic, trustee; John Coughlin, trustee; Fred Dykstra, warden; Ken Kinney, business agent, and Augie Vollmer, president.

Honored members who were unable to attend the ceremony include: 25-year members William Baumgartner, Jack Baureis, Walter Bielak, Robert Cunat, Guy Devereaux, Edwin H. Kalanke, Frank Knopfhart, Peter Kontas, Edgar Kukuk, John H. Matz, John C. Plettau, Erich F. Puchner, and Joseph P. Rybak. 50-year members: Anders Elveton and Frank Froehlich.

Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND, O.

At a recent presentation of service pins, Local 182 honored its longtime, 85-year-old member, Charles Herczog, for 65 years of continuous service in the Carpenters' Union. Pictured in the accompanying photograph are, from left to right: Warden Ted Maleski, 65-year member Charles Herczog, and President Harry Simon.

RED BANK, N.J.

At its regular Christmas meeting, December 8, 1980, Local 2250 presented 25-year service pins to the members shown in the accompanying photograph.

First row, left to right, James A. Kirk, Jr., business representative; Frank Fazekas, Joseph Layland, William Krause, and Charles E. Gorhan, financial secretary. Second row, left to right, Alvin C. Birkner, president; William Ehrig, and William Krott.

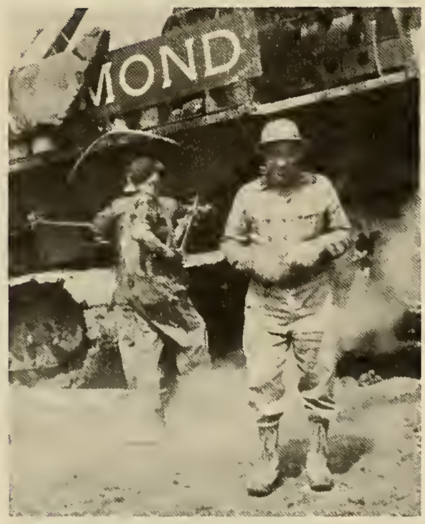
Those not present: Herbert Abrecht, Sr., Earl Anderson, Donald Davison, Robert Fox, Arne Hansson, H. Lee Kirkpatrick, William Layton, John Leach, and Stanley Ozoroski.

GRANITE CITY, ILL.

The Brotherhood takes its hat off to Bob Neblett of Local 633, Granite City, Ill. Originally initiated into Local 377, Alton, Ill., in July, 1936, he is now the oldest living member of Local 633. He has spent many years working as a rig foreman for Raymond International Piledriving, and has worked in as many as 30 states.

Red Bank, N.J.

Cleveland, O.



Granite City, Ill.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

On October 27 and 28, 1980, Local 1089 held its annual pin presentation ceremony. It was the first year that the Local gave pins to members with from 25 to 65 years of service, and, therefore, the ceremony had to be split into two meetings. The following members were honored.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: H. F. "Rocky" Shackelford, Richard Aguayo, Bert R. Baker, and Milford Belcher.

Back row, from left to right: W. T. Springer, Louis A. Mills, and Thomas D. Leinenveber.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Elmer L. Stewart, Andy Curry, Harvey Watkins, James Creech, Robert Wenzel, Richard Weigle, Carwin E. Rogers, Norman Schalk, and Jack Mitchell.

Second row, from left to right: John Halladay, Thomas Zallaha, Peter Krawchuk, Carl Christensen, C. H. Caylor, S. H. Humble, Alfred Califano, Art Ioli, Joe Kellwood, C. S. Scotten, and Joseph Houg.

Third row, from left to right: Donald Shepard, Adolph Maldonado, Francis Jackson, Wesley Cady, C. A. Cutsinger, Arthur Bradley, Ray Lemons, Peter Pilles, Tom Kiefer, Ray Garvin, Alvin Perkins, and Charles Rabe.

Back row, from left to right: Earl Kurtzman, J. T. Wood, L. E. Nelson, H. F. Heydenreich, Ora Hipple, James Claywell, Benjamin Baum, Lyle McNeil, Floyd Burk, and Robert Chance.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 1

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Nick Gallegos, Anthony Hodor, Fred Melander, Howard Sterner, Ray Hernandez, L. G. McLane, Harold McCombs, Dean Curry, Louis G. Patton, and Clarence Gail.

Second row, from left to right: Orville W. Handley, Jr., Esaw Long, L. A. Kurtzeman, Earl Parks, Clarence Poth, Frank A. Reinprecht, Ray Miller, Raymond Powell, Claude B. Stultz, and Travis Grant.

Third row, from left to right: James Westbrook, Allan Wright, Walter Walden, Donald Waggoner, Martin Nehrbass, Leo Browne, Kurt Tradewald, Walter Williams, Julius Versteeg, and John D. Childers.

Back row, from left to right: Judd Foss, Albert Torzala, Joseph B. Martin, James A. Triplett, Edward A. Davis, and Dennis Enright.

Picture No. 4 shows 30 and 35-year members, from left to right: Arthur Bailey, Jr., 30-years; Deno Petrucciani, 30-years; Kendrick Thompson, 35-years; Gordon Thoen, 30-years; and Ralph Ellison, 30-years.

Picture No. 5 shows 35-year members Roy Longshore, seated, and from left to right, Harry Mallory and Frank Maldonado, standing.

Picture No. 6 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Herschel Atwood, Frank Poindexter, Paul Orick, James B. Porter, Gordon Hawkins, Leroy Bickel, Mark Minor, Arthur F. Carlson, Roy G. Wood, Harvey Wilson, and C. L. Richardson.

Second row, from left to right: Alfred Henderson, Joseph Mellecker, Fayburn Johnson, Heartsill Johnson, Charles Silas, Ben Futrell, Jack Taylor, Frank Selich, L. L. Sanders, Nathan Yarbrough, John Enloe, and E. M. Parker.

Third row, from left to right: Paul Terry, Nick Pela, George Patsche, Frank Tetiva, J. R. McGee, Seth Hughes, Earl Detherow, M. R. LaBrash, Jacob Schriner, Virgil Haag, Charles E. Hall, T. M. Busby, M. E. Arend, and Elmer Artman.

Back row, from left to right: Ed O. Martin,

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 2

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 3

Fletcher Stewart, John Baker, Harold Baldwin, George Hester, and Dale Baker.

Picture No. 7 shows 40-year members, front row, from left to right: George Wheat, T. R. Christian, Carl Anderson, Russell Dooley, L. W. Butterfield, Wesley Edwards, and A. Clark Fay.

Back row, from left to right: Morris Christensen, James M. Bailey, Homer A. Cowan, Vernon B. Brown, John D. Black, and John G. Carlson, Jr.

Picture No. 8 shows 40 and 45-year members, from left to right: L. J. Cleeton, 45-years; H. R. Oswald, 40-years; George Vaughn, 45-years; Jerry Hofman, 45-years; and Cecil A. Sheets, 45-years.

Picture No. 9 shows 65-year member Albert Golder with local and district leaders. Front row, from left to right: John F. Greene, executive secretary-treasurer, Arizona State District Council; and Albert Golder, 65-years.

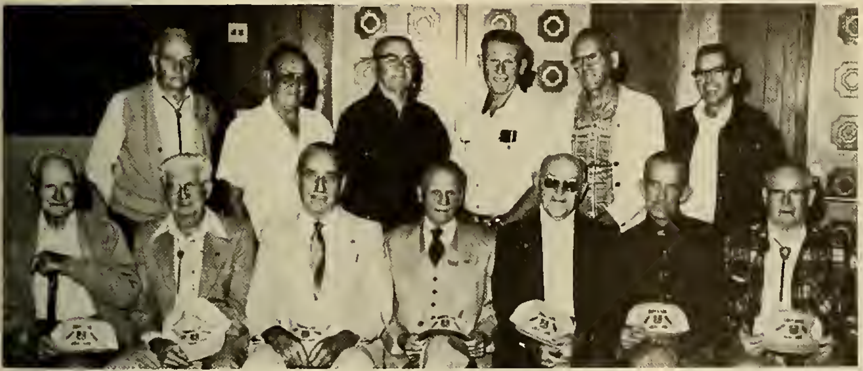
Back row, from left to right: Joe Marto, J. R. Boggs, Charles Byers, assistant business representative; and Don Williams, financial secretary.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 4

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 5

Picture No. 10 shows past officers, from left to right: Ed Martin, former assistant business representative; Ralph Ellison, former business representative; and Jerry Hofman, former financial secretary.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 6



Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 7

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 8

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 9

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 10

Hicksville, N.Y.—Picture No. 1

Hicksville, N.Y.—Picture No. 2

HICKSVILLE, N.Y.

Local 1772 held a ceremony recently in honor of its members who have served the Brotherhood for 25 or 35 years. The following members received awards:

Picture No. 1 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: William Brenner, and Marcus Armstrong.

Back row, from left to right: Walter Gebhardt, president; Alex Worontsoff, Hans Asdahl, Bjarne Carlson, Erik Isojoki, and Ernest Dunekack, business representative.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Anthony DeSimmone, Edward Leverton, Adam Sesock, Michael Traverse, Harole Hikingstadt, and August Reinhardt.

Back row, from left to right: Walter Gebhardt, president; Maignois Viksna, James Bucholz, James Yeazitzis, George Esernie, Thorvald Kvelland, Walter McCord, and Ernest Dunekack, business representative.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Thirty-year members of Kansas City, Kansas, Carpenters Local 168 were honored at the union's Christmas Party. Veterans pins were presented by Carpenters District Council Executive Secretary Virgil Heckathorn. Receiving the awards in **Picture No. 1** were, from the left, front row, L. E. Huffines, Chet E. Rosweicz, Gordon Haggard, James R. Burnett, C. D. Matney and Harold Davis. Second row, E. L. Hoegler, Harold Kahle, Heckathorn, Richard L. Burnett, Paul Dahlin and Al Colnar. In the rear, Ed Musil, Sr.

Photo No. 2 — Receiving 35-year membership pins at the Christmas Party of Local 168 were, from the left, Al Leiker, Sr., Raymond C. Green, Carpenters District Council Executive Secretary Virgil Heckathorn, who presented the badges; Vic Powers, Lawrence Tharp, Joseph L. Gragush and John Paduch.

Photo No. 3 — Twenty five-year pins, were presented at the Carpenters Local 168 Christmas Party, by District Council Executive Secretary Virgil Heckathorn. From the left, front row, Carl C. Calvert, Richard Chushuk, Sid Breshears, Ronald Acton and L. E. Stevenson. Back row, F. W. Basch, Harold Haberlein, Heckathorn, Dwayne Follin, Bill Verbenec and Jim Bray. (BEACON Photos)

MADISON, N.J.

At an annual Christmas party held on December 16, 1980, George Laufenberg, president of Local 620, presented 25-year service pins to the following dedicated members:

Front row, from left to right: Dom Pennella, Joseph Anfuso, Dom Marangi, John Laden, and Clinton Weeks.

Back row, from left to right: Joseph Sarno, William Ramsey, President George Laufenberg, Lemuel Klaus, Walter Terry, and Robert MacMillan, Jr.

Kansas City, Kans.—Picture No. 1

Kansas City, Kans.—Picture No. 2

Kansas City, Kans.—Picture No. 3

Madison, N.J.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 806 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,002,890.17 in death claims paid for December.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, IL—Clifford K. Genge, John Matz.

2, Cincinnati, OH—Frank C. Poore, Albert G. Rudler, Mrs. Herman Woessner.

4, Davenport, IA—James O. Wren.

5, St. Louis, MO—Lawrence F. Niemeier, Eusebius (A.E.) Pappert, William C. Rohlfing.

9, Buffalo, NY—Mauno H. Nicander.

10, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Walter J. Buttny.

11, Cleveland, OH—Joseph Cooke, Mrs. Edwin Kephart, Martin Kilcoyne, John Stawicki.

12, Syracuse, NY—Louis L. Costa, Warren E. Dingman, Charles A. Ridgeway.

13, Chicago, IL—David Mulchrone.

14, San Antonio, TX—Elpedio G. Viera.

15, Hackensack, NJ—Wilfred M. Baker, Jr.

19, Detroit, MI—John McCloskey, Elmer M. Pearson, Archie E. Trudell.

20, New York, NY—John Holmberg, Teodor "William" Laivo.

21, Chicago, IL—Joseph A. Gabrick.

22, San Francisco, CA—Ralph W. Cornell, Henry Klemm, Herman Koepff, Knute Vestre.

26, East Detroit, MI—Raymond A. Froehlich, Richard H. Miskiewicz, Ewald Mundt, Marvin E. Richiert, Louis F. Shackel, Albert C. Weilandt.

31, Trenton, NJ—Joseph Fiori, Nicholas P. Schreier.

32, Springfield, MA—Marcel C. Boisvert, Winston E. Hale.

33, Boston, MA—Benjamin Brodsky.

34, Oakland, CA—Mrs. Halvor R. Halvorsen, Arthur C. Hoag.

35, San Rafael, CA—William B. Lawrence, Roy E. Olson, Mrs. Herman L. Perry.

40, Boston, MA—Mrs. George L. McIver, Donald W. McLean.

44, Champaign, IL—Joseph C. Shoemaker.

47, St. Louis, MO—Walter C. Siebelts.

48, Fitchburg, MA—Robert Erickson.

50, Knoxville, TN—Arnold S. Lyle, Earl N. McBee, Hillery A. Sharp.

51, Boston, MA—Clarence H. Carver, David M. Simison.

54, Chicago, IL—Adolph Vesely, Mrs. Charles A. Zelibor.

55, Denver, CO—Ernest A. Cornelius.

56, Boston, MA—Mrs. Paul B. Dolan.

58, Chicago, IL—Idar Andersen, Bienvenido Gonzalez, Johannes Hjellen, Mauritz Johnson, Nels A. Johnson, Kenneth M. Monson, Olaf B. Munson, Mrs. Ruben Wicklund.

60, Indianapolis, IN—Mrs. Norman J. Pitcher.

61, Kansas City, MO—John *Carson* Blanton, Robert O. Dupus, Walter A. Kronhart.

62, Chicago, IL—Benjamin Apato, Sr.

64, Louisville, KY—Jacob C. Beck, Sr.

67, Boston, MA—Thomas Grieve, Jr., Philip Lapenta.

69, Canton, OH—Mrs. Hector Burelli, Mrs. Harold R. Hunsicker, Sr.

73, St. Louis, MO—John L. Kovach, Mrs. George C. Leonard.

80, Chicago, IL—Frederick Koeppel, Herman M. Koop, David P. Schwabe.

81, Erie, PA—Lewis H. Sigworth.

85, Rochester, NY—Benedict J. Bazaar.

87, St. Paul, MN—Arthur Abbott, Janis A. Bergs, Frederick E. Boyd, Mrs. Raymond E. Caldwell, Helmer E. Gustafson, Ronald V. McGuire, Leighton A. Stone.

89, Mobile, AL—Mrs. John F. Gilcrease.

90, Evansville, IN—George K. Batteiger, John S. Fisher.

91, Racine, WI—Clifford Monefeldt, Peter A. Poulsen, Mrs. Peter Thellefsen.

93, Ottawa, Ont., Canada—Simon *Oscar* Duguay, Mrs. Yvon Melanson.

94, Providence, RI—Mrs. Felix A. Colavecchio, Eugene Kalafarski, Mrs. Alcide Lessard.

95, Detroit, MI—Frank Szyszka.

98, Spokane, WA—Charles F. Goodman, Harold E. Howerton.

99, Bridgeport, CT—Mrs. Frank Condo Alwin Knecht, Mrs. Russell A. Smith.

101, Baltimore, MD—Lawrence A. Burks, Theophile Darchicourt, Sr.

102, Oakland, CA—Mrs. Paul V. Woofter.

103, Birmingham, AL—William A. Hipp, Jr.

104, Dayton, OH—Eldon Williams.

105, Cleveland, OH—Sol Burstein, Carl Hartman.

106, Des Moines, IA—Thorstein B. Aschim, Robert Gilmore.

110, St. Joseph, MO—Jacob McKay, Kenneth V. Wilson.

111, Lawrence, MA—Mrs. Philip Lacroix, Jr.

117, Albany, NY—Joseph Bongiorno.

121, Vineland, NJ—Larry LaRosa.

122, Phila., PA—Joseph Graham, Mrs. Horace C. Hays, Mrs. John Hubert.

129, Hazleton, PA—Maurice DeLorenzo, Mrs. George Lohrke.

131, Seattle, WA—John M. Clausen, Ernest L. Peterson.

132, Washington, DC—John B. Czapp, Guy S. Hesselgesser, Alan Maldonado, William H. Murray, Anthony D. Sundy.

134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Leopold Deneault, Ernesto Mazzella, Frank R. Moses, Alfred Potvin.

135, New York, NY—John Concellieri, William Ettus, Herman Moskowitz, Mrs. Carlo Tedesco.

142, Pittsburgh, PA—Walter Burnett, Mrs. Peter Crissman, Norbert Lauth, Israel Samuel.

144, Macon, GA—Mrs. Aubrey T. Kitchens.

161, Kenosha, WI—Norman E. Gustaveson, Mrs. Louis G. Hillesland.

162, San Mateo, CA—Ernest R. Chenier, Milton A. Finlof, George E. Gustafson.

163, Peekskill, NY—Oscar J. Williams.

169, E. St. Louis, IL—Joseph W. Barnes, Sr., Adolph E. Geaschel.

176, Newport, RI—Faye S. Foss.

180, Vallejo, CA—John Davis, Jr., Mrs. William T. Sublett.

181, Chicago, IL—Anton Habetler, Olaf Olsen, Raymond N. Phebus.

182, Cleveland, OH—Delmar K. Mercer, Walter H. Rittmeyer.

183, Peoria, IL—Charles R. Baldwin.

184, Salt Lake City, UT—Earl H. Green, Lionel L. Longson.

189, Quincy, IL—William R. Owen, Jr.

191, York, PA—Chester M. Strickler.

194, Oakland, CA—Mrs. Theodore R. Longmire.

198, Dallas, TX—Clyde D. Wooldridge.

199, Chicago, IL—Chester A. Lenart.

200, Columbus, OH—Clarence Strait.

201, Wichita, KS—George M. Caudell.

210, Stamford, CT—Mrs. Domenick H. Cassano, Eskil Walding.

211, Pittsburgh, PA—William F. Klein, Mrs. Theodore Stormer, Bernhard W. Strunk, George E. Thomas.

213, Houston, TX—Berndt F. Blomdahl, Mrs. Lloyd D. Collins, Mrs. Escar E. Grisson, Herbert W. Lange.

218, Boston, MA—Louis J. Baeta, Harold LeGrow, Mrs. John Mulley, Mrs. Thomas Richards, Mrs. Raymond I. Sherman.

222, Washington, IN—Mrs. Lloyd S. Russell.

225, Atlanta, GA—Royce G. Brown, Henry M. Council, James N. Mabry, Sr., Luke S. Pinyan, Mrs. Harold B. Piper.

226, Portland, OR—Eric W. Becker, George E. Brown, Arthur H. Strand, Mrs. Harvey R. Wick.

232, Ft. Wayne, IN—Lowell C. Craft.

235, Riverside, CA—George W. Jenkins, Mrs. Anthony V. Sincavage.

244, Grand Junction, CO—Shirley E. Carey, Ernest Hicks, Doris B. Striegel.

246, New York, NY—Giuliano Calavetta.

248, Toledo, OH—Ernest L. Gargac.

249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—Charles G. Gadour.

257, New York, NY—Abraham Abrahamson, Charles Benson, Ernest Medford, Bernard S. Ryan.

261, Scranton, PA—Louis L. Domenick, Michael Maceyko, Mrs. John Stets.

262, SanJose, CA—William J. Bothelo.

267, Dresden, OH—Ray R. Holton.

268, Sharon, PA—Paul E. Gill, John Good, Jr.

272, Chicago Heights, IL—Mrs. Howard H. Ware.

278, Watertown, NY—Henry A. Jackson.

280, Niagara-Genesee & Vic, NY—John S. Corsaro.

281, Binghamton, NY—Rexford D. Baker, George A. Gifford, Sr., John P. Morrow.

284, New York, NY—Van Bird, Ernest Humphries.

286, Great Falls, MT—Noel Higgins.

287, Harrisburg, PA—William H. Beam, Charles E. Harris.

292, Linton, IN—Max Kellams.

298, New York, NY—Gustave Bixner.

302, Huntington, WV—Ceybert J. Bias.

314, Madison, WI—Mrs. John B. Capitani, Paul M. Jones, Joseph H. Paar.

316, San Jose, CA—Francisco (Frank) Juarez, H. *Edward* Steele, Arthur Vehn.

317, Aberdeen, WA—Jone C. Webb.

325, Paterson, NJ—Anthony L. Avolio.

329, Oklahoma City, OK—George T. Dykes, Robert F. Livesay, Edgar L. Payton, Perry W. Prickett.

337, Detroit, MI—Woodrow G. Besonen, Sr., Eli S. Waldahl.

338, Seattle, WA—William L. Bigelow.

341, Chicago, IL—Frank A. Kruse.

345, Memphis, TN—James E. Brents, Scott F. Jones, Tate M. McConnell.

347, Mattoon, IL—Allen R. Hutchings.

355, Buffalo, NY—Daniel E. Horvatits.

356, Marietta, OH—John C. Bleakley.

360, Galesburg, IL—Clarence E. Rockhold, Harold R. Stites.

361, Duluth, MN—John W. Swanson.

Local Union, City

362, Pueblo, CO—Fermin Cortinaz.
366, New York, NY—Egidio Auletta, Gunder Gunderson, Osten O. Hansen, Wolf Rubin, Mrs. Morris Sacks.
377, Alton, IL—Mrs. Henry Jacobs, Sr., Mrs. Elvin J. Trendley.
383, Bayonne, NJ—Paul Press.
384, Asheville, NC—Roy W. Corn.
385, New York, NY—Mrs. Luigi Mennella.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Ernest Sundberg, Sr.
403, Alexandria, LA—James H. French.
404, Lake Co. & Vic., OH—Frank T. Granger.
405, Miami, FL—Adelbert E. Sampson.
406, Bethlehem, PA—Nicholas Niceforo.
410, Ft. Madison, IA—Ralph Alter, William T. Diviney.
411, San Angelo, TX—John O. Cameron.
413, South Bend, IN—Joseph Lee, Sr.
414, Nanticoke, PA—Mrs. John Buczewski.
416, Chicago, IL—Anton Seda.
417, St. Louis, MO—Frederick C. Schelich, Sr.
418, Greeley, CO—Omer L. Martin.
419, Chicago, IL—Gustav A. Rehfeld.
422, New Brighton, PA—Purdy A. Bruce.
424, Hingham, MA—Mrs. Joseph M. Dooner, John M. Olden.
434, Chicago, IL—Anthony J. Neverdowsky, Quido Stella, Leo T. VanHaren.
442, Hopkinsville, KY—Mrs. Gano E. Ladd.
452, Vancouver, BC, Can.—John Burton, Clifford D. Hanson, Steven Katanchik, Mrs. Hugo Lindroos, Joseph G. Turco.
453, Auburn, NY—Milton B. Testa.
454, Philadelphia, PA—Peter Kosteleski.
460, Wausau, WI—Raymond A. Jesse.
468, New York, NY—John M. Gleason.
469, Cheyenne, WY—Danny K. DeVore, Myrl A. Young.
470, Tacoma, WA—Roy T. Barwell, Steve Franko, Mrs. Cedric Jopp.
475, Ashland, Mass.—Eugene H. Kidderis.
482, Jersey City, NJ—Salvatore Ciacciarelli.
483, San Francisco, CA—Benjamin F. Ostrowski, Julio Pera, Mrs. Ernest B. Winkler.
490, Passaic, NY—George Collura.
494, Windsor, Ont., Can.—Mrs. John Cockburn, Nickolaus Dotterman.
495, Streator, IL—Mrs. Gustaf V. Bengtson.
503, Lancaster & Depew, NY—Wallace J. Horst.
504, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Val Ginter, Nello Lenzi.
514, Wilkes Barre, PA—Ellis Womelsdorf.
526, Galveston, TX—Ernst T. Hermann, Sr.
538, Concord, NH—Mrs. Clarence Holmgren, Russell J. McCauley.
540, Holyoke, MA—Peter Gazzillo.
541, Washington, PA—Leroy C. McCoy, Mrs. Ralph B. Thomas.
543, Mamaroneck, NY—Mrs. Frank Costa, Sr.
548, St. Paul, MN—Stanley R. Taft.
562, Everett, WA—William L. Gildroy.
583, Portland, OR—Andrew L. Miller.
586, Sacramento, CA—Mrs. Elmo E. Seaburg.
595, Lynn, MA—Donald R. Hayward.
596, St. Paul, MN—James M. Beckius, Mrs. Elmer A. Boman, Ralph L. Shopek.
599, Hammond, IN—Alfred P. Jenkins.
602, St. Louis, MO—Robert L. DuFaux.
608, New York, NY—Joseph Novak, Otto Zimmerman.
610, Port Arthur, TX—Francis X. Stiefel, Sr.
614, Elkins, WV—Arthur G. Cooper, Kenneth C. Gainer.
617, Alexandria, MN—Ervin P. Petersen.
620, Madison, NJ—Carl A. Broholm, James Lobello, Mrs. Steven Lundell, Sr.

Local Union, City

622, Waco, TX—Jake C. Sullenberger, Mrs. Otto Sullenberger, Richard D. Taylor.
623, Atlantic Co., NJ—Howard R. Bensel, Sr., Raymond W. Leek, Philip T. Miller, John Weir.
627, Jacksonville, FL—Thomas Sheehy.
637, Hamilton, OH—Harold O. Hiler.
639, Akron, OH—Joseph L. Stubbs, George W. Ward.
641, Fort Dodge, IA—Mrs. Lloyd Tullis.
657, Sheboygan, WI—Mrs. Frank Musil, Mrs. Roland C. Pearce.
661, Ottawa, IL—Mrs. Elwood D. Swift, Jr.
665, Amarillo, TX—John S. Birkenfeld, Mrs. Tommy R. Rigdon.
668, Palo Alto, CA—Mrs. Willis L. Best, Mrs. Winfred H. Haynes.
669, Harrisburg, IL—Mrs. Loren C. Whiting.
674, Mt. Clemens, MI—John Hand, Stephen J. Mason.
696, Tampa, FL—Mrs. Donald M. Snow.
701, Fresno, CA—Mrs. Earl R. James.
710, Long Beach, CA—Mrs. Emilio Ramirez, Irvan J. Schwartz.
714, Olathe, KS—John G. Kurtz.
721, Los Angeles, CA—Mrs. Kenneth O. Sageman, William Weber.
722, Salt Lake City, UT—Martin G. Heringer, Elton S. McDaniel.
727, Hialeah, FL—Eary D. Pauley.
739, Cincinnati, OH—Raymond Dietz, Vess T. House.
740, New York, NY—Mrs. Carl Meyers.
745, Honolulu, HI—Albert Abellira, Yutaka Kawabata, Susumu Nakanishi.
747, Oswego, NY—James E. Little.
751, Santa Rosa, CA—LaVere D. Schelldorf.
753, Beaumont, TX—Mrs. Bennie E. Huckabay.
764, Shreveport, LA—Paul C. Mitchell, Jr., Clarence C. Powell, Hugy D. Snider.
772, Clinton, IA—Ervin F. Nixon.
781, Princeton, NJ—Mr. & Mrs. Rezeau B. Hullfish.
787, New York, NY—Hans K. Olsen, Howard Ryen.
792, Rockford, IL—Carl J. Anderson, Gunnard C. Clauson, Gasper T. Lucido, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pugh.
801, Woonsocket, RI—Paul A. Parenteau.
819, W. Palm Beach, FL—Rubin Osburn, Goodman F. Swensen.
821, Springfield, NJ—Giuseppe Del Guercio.
836, Janesville, WI—Clayton Wagner.
839, Des Plaines, IL—Edward B. Kaiser, Sr., Peter P. Maniscalle.
841, Carbondale, IL—Stanley J. Dudek.
844, Reseda, CA—John Q. Lanham.
845, Delaware County, PA—Mrs. Andrew Dower.
849, Manitowoc, WI—Mrs. Arno Gosse.
857, Tucson, AZ—Harold E. Lyons.
870, Spokane, WA—Julius A. Schuback, Jr.
889, Hopkins, MN—Amos A. Reynolds, Russell Sturman.
893, Grand Haven, MI—Royal Sauers.
902, Brooklyn, NY—Gaetano Catalano, Mrs. Joseph Gauch, Simon Gullestad, Alex Livingston, Cosimo Simone.
904, Jacksonville, IL—Harry L. Drake, William D. Drake.
906, Glendale, AZ—Harrison Woosley.
916, Aurora, IL—Leonard Wagner.
925, Salinas, CA—Mrs. Guadalupe A. Cardona, Mrs. Cecil Griffith, Dominador Sagun, Sr.
940, Sandusky, OH—Arthur W. Hindley.
944, San Bernardino, CA—Victor Emanuelson, William P. Stewart, Earl W. Van-Metre, Jacob J. Wiens.

Local Union, City

945, Jefferson City, MO—Lewis E. Moreau.
947, Ridgway, PA—Mrs. Sande Elia.
964, Rockland Co. & Vic., NY—Dewey E. Hall.
965, DeKalb, IL—Mrs. Clarence Wales.
976, Marion, OH—James E. Calhoun.
978, Springfield, MO—Paul D. Pickering.
981, Petaluma, CA—Homer C. Calmer, Norman Groepel.
982, Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Floyd A. Lynch, Lawrence B. Van de Car.
993, Miami, FL—Mrs. Alva S. Fox, Louis Ephram Ouellet, Merl H. Wilson.
998, Royal Oak, MI—James N. DeLong, John Wasylyna.
1005, Merrillville, IN—Mrs. Andrew F. Jakich, Sr., Chester W. Silver, Emil Wyborn.
1006, New Brunswick, NJ—Russell Gray, Jacob Stemmer.
1014, Warren, PA—Benjamin Schierer.
1016, Muncie, IN—Mrs. James R. Keller.
1033, Muskegon, MI—John A. Smith.
1050, Phila., PA—Christian "Giacomo" Armellini, Michael Vannelli.
1052, Hollywood, CA—William E. Dean, Columbus Dickey, Jesse W. Hunter, Mrs. Robert Marlatt, Mitchell Weiss.
1053, Milwaukee, WI—Josef Rinnenbach.
1062, Santa Barbara, CA—Henry Stewart.
1072, Muskogee, OK—Efton M. Taylor.
1074, Eau Claire, WI—Henry F. Vahlenkamp.
1078, Fredericksburg, VA—Ray F. Coffey.
1079, Steubenville, OH—George E. Cook.
1084, Angleton, TX—Eugene C. Field.
1089, Phoenix, AZ—John D. Beasley, Mrs. Lonia J. Cleeton, Mrs. Leo Houston, Antonio M. Maldonado, Mrs. Edward M. Pederson, William L. Swanson.
1094, Corvallis, OR—Ruben Anderson.
1097, Longview, TX—Alton Davis, Henry M. Morris.
1098, Baton Rouge, LA—Mrs. Tony Levatino, Robert M. Savant.
1102, Detroit, MI—Charles R. Casey, Harry H. Cruce, Charles S. Davis.
1108, Cleveland, OH—Mrs. Stanley LaSocha, William J. Lear, Charles Pekarek.
1113, San Bernardino, CA—Robert D. Strong.
1120, Portland, OR—Charles E. Finnegan, Joseph C. Drauch.
1125, Los Angeles, CA—Frank Bergquist, Mrs. Charles H. Orcutt.
1128, La Grange, IL—Mrs. Ivan V. Hultman, Sr., Isaac E. Thurman.
1138, Toledo, OH—Emert Blasingame, Wendell Cousino, Clarence Dye, Alfred E. Gilliotte, Mrs. Harold Myers, Donald Phillips, John Raster, Albert J. Reifert.
1140, San Pedro, CA—Mrs. Joseph A. Bourget, Samuel F. Durham, Arden R. Oldfield.
1142, Lawrenceburg, IN—Stanley B. Bonta.
1143, La Crosse, WI—Melvin Wisland.
1149, Oakland, CA—Clarence Furr.
1153, Yuma, AZ—Mrs. Aubrey L. Marshall.
1164, New York, NY—Eugene Berthold, Walfred Johnson.
1184, Seattle, WA—Ragnor M. Dahl, Olof A. Olson.
1204, Brooklyn, NY—David Altmark, Mrs. Abraham Frommer.
1207, Charleston, WV—James Fazio, Harley F. Siers.
1222, Medford, NY—Henning Edlund, Ralph J. Kassner, Joseph F. Thousandberger.
1233, Hattiesburg, MS—Daniel M. Dunn.
1235, Modesto, CA—J. Arthur Quinn.
1240, Oroville, CA—Bolus Paul Murasko.

Local Union, City

1242, Akron, OH—James W. Williams.
1243, Fairbanks, Alaska—Joseph Evans.
1251, New Westminster, BC, Can.—Leo Godin.
1256, Sarnia, Ont., Can.—Peter W. Boere.
1263, Atlanta, GA—J. C. Packer.
1266, Austin, TX—Joseph Mogonye.
1276, Arlington, TX—John H. Wade.
1280, Mountain View, CA—Mrs. Katsuji Kawamura, Vernon E. Schaffer.
1281, Anchorage, AK—George F. Maher, Thomas W. Moore.
1289, Seattle, WA—Chester Skinner, Frank Sprague.
1292, Huntington, NY—Clarence W. Frankle.
1296, San Diego, CA—Oliver D. Daniels, Orval S. Killingsworth, Wilmot J. McCuddin, Mrs. Harvey McKaskle, Mrs. Carl A. Re, Sr.
1301, Monroe, MI—Enos Brooks, David A. Stevenson.
1308, Lake Worth, FL—Toivo U. Nenonen.
1310, St. Louis, MO—William R. Albers.
1319, Albuquerque, NM—James R. Eggleston, Joseph Trechel.
1325, Edmonton, AB, Can.—Walter R. Barge.
1329, Independence, MO—Mrs. Maynard N. Beal.
1333, State College, PA—Eldon R. Ilgen.
1337, Tuscaloosa, AL—Cecil F. Nunn.
1341, Owensboro, KY—Harry H. Leigh.
1342, Irvington, NJ—Mrs. Frank Apgar, Cesare Polimeni.
1345, Buffalo, NY—Peter Then.
1351, Leadville, CO—William B. Thomas.
1365, Cleveland, OH—Mrs. Marion Czarnecki.
1371, Gadsden, AL—William M. Pentecost.
1379, North Miami, FL—William H. Brown.
1381, Woodland, CA—Elmer H. Siverts.
1386, St. John, NB, Can.—Frank Doiron.
1388, Oregon City, OR—Joseph Henkes.
1397, North Hempstead, NY—Joseph Kowalski, Patrick J. Malloy.
1402, Richmond, VA—Edward L. Gravat, Jr., Herbert P. Green, Jesse F. Norvell.
1407, San Pedro, CA—Odell R. Caruthers, Henry Temmen.
1408, Redwood City, CA—John J. Kelly, Orval C. Thogerson, Dane M. Tourville.
1421, Arlington, TX—Clifford R. Boone, Menlo L. Shedd.
1427, Que., Que., Can.—Yvon Gagne.
1434, Moberly, MO—Mrs. Hubert Bowden.
1452, Detroit, MI—William *Harold* Brown.
1453, Huntington Beach, CA—Buryl Hemerick, Mrs. Juan E. Pantoja, Collis Williams.
1456, New York, NY—Mrs. Richard Sala.
1461, Traverse City, MI—Edward Bolek, Oliver E. Fashbaugh, Hollis Fox, Michael C. Padgett.
1462, Bristol, PA—Albert R. Winterbottom.
1471, Jackson, MS—William T. Bassett, Mrs. Edward T. McCain.
1478, Redondo Beach, CA—Orson R. Flickner.
1480, Boulder, CO—Myron L. Werner.
1485, LaPorte, IN—Raleigh O. Burrus, Lindy L. Coan, Edmund A. Zemrowski.
1487, Burlington, VT—Hugh A. Blake.
1489, Burlington, NJ—Anthony H. Coviello.
1495, Chico, CA—Cyril R. Tierney.
1498, Provo, UT—George C. Higgins.
1506, Los Angeles, CA—Daniel E. Peterson, Alexander Roseman.
1507, El Monte, CA—Mrs. Joseph H. Davenport.
1509, Miami, FL—Mrs. Louis J. Benoit, John D. Wyner.

Local Union, City

1521, Algoma, WI—Gerhardt C. Guth, Emil Suchoski.
1526, Denton, TX—Elbert D. Jones.
1529, Kansas City, KS—Volney F. Gilbert, Mr. & Mrs. Wayne C. Rush, Joseph H. Tebbe.
1535, Highland, IL—Elmer Augustin.
1536, New York, NY—Fethi Kancelik.
1539, Chicago, IL—Charles Zlabis.
1540, Kamloops, BC, Can.—Oliver Wesley Haugland.
1553, Los Angeles, CA—Dorothy Lee Bradford, Gilberto Davila, Sr., Irene D. Gasco, Eleanore S. McBride.
1564, Casper, WY—Mrs. Arthur Knesal, Merle C. Whitehorn.
1571, San Diego, CA—Raymond A. Goudreau, George J. Kosloski, Mr. & Mrs. William L. Thomas.
1573, West Allis, WI—Mrs. Matthew M. Poje.
1590, Washington, DC—Mrs. Robert B. Garner, Thomas E. Swindle.
1596, St. Louis, MO—Mrs. Ernest J. Yerke.
1599, Redding, CA—Mrs. William L. Wolfe.
1607, Los Angeles, CA—Floyd A. Etcheson, Charles L. Young.
1615, Grand Rapids, MI—Louis J. Koperski.
1622, Hayward, CA—Mrs. John E. Chibante, Joseph Benjamin Echols, Mrs. Harry C. Engelstad, Leo K. Schiager, Henry C. Vancil, Joseph D. West.
1632, San Luis Obispo, CA—Lenzie D. Brooks, Edward J. Dyck, William Kennedy, Dan Thorne.
1635, Kansas City, MO—Charles B. Adams.
1644, Minneapolis, MN—Arvo E. Wiitala.
1693, Chicago, IL—Mrs. James C. Bradley, Robert J. Mason.
1707, Longview, WA—John H. Coldwell, Dale V. Covel, Ervin W. Piper.
1715, Vancouver, WA—John E. Johnson, Walter E. Nelson.
1733, Marshfield, WI—Lawrence W. Wundrow.
1738, Hartford City, IN—Elizabeth F. Davis.
1741, Milwaukee, WI—Albert M. Ehl, Toivo Maki, Mrs. Walter Umaske.
1746, Portland, OR—Pearl W. Tester.
1752, Pomona, CA—John M. Acosta, Sr., Richard E. Tilton.
1755, Parkersburg, WV—James M. Cokeley, Harold V. Wilhelm.
1759, Pittsburgh, PA—Richard S. Sikora.
1771, Eldorado, IL—William E. Kerr.
1784, Chicago, IL—Arne J. Grastvedt.
1786, Chicago, IL—Mrs. William Naus.
1808, Wood River, IL—John H. McPike.
1811, Monroe, LA—Alfred A. Ricks, Russell D. Shelley.
1815, Santa Ana, CA—James S. Elliott.
1822, Ft. Worth, TX—Albert H. Green.
1835, Waterloo, IA—Arthur J. Thompson, Jr.
1846, New Orleans, LA—William S. Barger, Howard Douglas, Sr., John R. Rauch.
1849, Pasco, WA—Harold Thompson.
1861, Milpitas, CA—Logan J. Mathews.
1865, Minneapolis, MN—Carl O. Johnson.
1884, Lubbock, TX—Hugh D. Allen.
1889, Downers Grove, IL—George C. Hageman, Henry R. Hayes, Mrs. Joseph M. Krause.
1897, Lafayette, LA—Jeff Theriot.
1913, San Fernando, CA—Scott S. Bartlett, Mrs. Paul F. Landis, Vincent T. Rhea, Eugene E. Snow.
1914, Phoenix, AZ—James Gibson, John T. Sheehy, William E. Sheppard.
1916, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Leslie Santa.

Local Union, City

1921, Hempstead, NY—Mrs. William Narr, Maxim Palu.
1922, Chicago, IL—Adolph M. Olson.
1925, Columbia, MO—Wiley E. Basinger.
1930, Santa Barbara, CA—Mrs. David B. Dalton.
1936, Lewistown, PA—Ward D. Narehood.
1959, Riverside, CA—Thomas C. Curd, Mark L. Staub.
1963, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Petar Nodilo.
1987, St. Charles, MO—Mrs. Cecil Ward.
1993, Crossville, TN—Benjamin F. Norrod.
1996, Libertyville, IL—Donald R. Oman.
2004, Itasca, IL—Donald E. DuBois.
2007, Orange, TX—John W. Mills, Estill O. Phelps.
2020, San Diego, CA—Vicente O. Mascorro.
2039, Moncton, NB, Can.—Arthur Caissie.
2043, Chico, CA—Ralph L. Kain, Jr.
2045, Helena, AR—Floyd V. Flickner.
2046, Martinez, CA—Mrs. Edward M. Jordan, Eugene J. Peterson.
2073, Milwauke, WI—Herbert E. Brown, Roman L. Kochanski, Ellis P. Lucia.
2077, Columbus, OH—Harold F. Cárdosi, Robert C. Cline.
2083, Red Wing, MN—Erwin J. Siewert.
2093, Phoenix, AZ—Mrs. William B. Clark.
2103, Calgary, Alta., Can.—Luka Pastulovic.
2155, New York, NY—Guido Cipollone, John Preinsperger.
2201, Durant, OK—Herman A. Ronnfeldt.
2203, Anaheim, CA—Sherrill D. Williams.
2209, Louisville, KY—Robert P. Dyer.
2217, Lakeland, FL—Mrs. Thomas E. Macklin.
2232, Houston, TX—Glenn T. Bynum.
2242, Lufkin, TX—Jacob S. Smith.
2250, Red Bank, NJ—Nicholas J. Harvey, Charles R. LeCompte, Robert L. Megill, John W. Stanley.
2264, Pittsburgh, PA—Edward F. Weller.
2265, Detroit, MI—Glenn A. Bearss.
2274, Pittsburgh, PA—Mrs. Joseph F. Caputo.
2275, McMinnville, OR—Cecil Plake
2287, New York, NY—William Clarke, Wilbur W. Henningan, William Locantro.
2288, Los Angeles, CA—Mrs. Gus Lee Lyles, Francisco J. Planas, Mrs. Max Schlocker.
2292, Ocala, FL—Andrew J. Taylor.
2308, Fullerton, CA—James L. Allen.
2309, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Mrs. Frank McKay.
2310, Madisonville, KY—Wilbur J. Whitmer.
2313, Meridian, MS—Isaac C. Vincent.
2315, Jersey City, NJ—Wilfred R. Powell.
2323, Monon, IN—John A. Oliver.
2344, Merrill, WI—Mrs. Albert E. Kleinschmidt.
2351, Rhinelander, WI—Richard L. Henry, Sr.
2375, Wilmington, CA—Robert J. Cravens, John Darbin, Elmer L. Pippin.
2396, Seattle, WA—Mrs. Ivar Johnson, Louis Toft.
2410, Red Deer, AB, Can.—Mrs. Paul Dunk.
2416, Portland, OR—Mrs. Clyde B. Dorris.
2435, Inglewood, CA—Jacob Dormann, Mrs. Lewis L. Sershon.
2498, Longview, WA—Fred L. Madsen.
2499, Whitehorse, YT, Can.—Roy C. Chirkoski.
2519, Seattle, WA—Albert Godard.
2554, Lebanon, OR—Melvin E. Long.
2559, Oakland, CA—Charles S. Thone.
2564, Grand Falls, NF, Can.—William Crann.
2601, Lafayette, IN—Lena H. Rice, Charles H. Slayton.
2629, Hughesville, PA—Tracy R. Shaner.
2652, Standard, CA—Mrs. Fernando Stevens.

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 37

Local Union, City

2682, New York, NY—Henry Harke.
2693, Thunder Bay, Ont., Can.—Bernard N. Arthurs.
2714, Dallas, OR—Alba J. Brown, Mrs. William A. Richter.
2761, McCleary, WA—Wales B. Dorrah, Alfred D. Peek, James R. Reynolds, Garvin G. Sprayberry.
2767, Morton, WA—Ralph L. Armstrong, Joseph W. Gorrell.
2794, Mattoon, WI—Willard C. Mattmiller.
2805, Klickitat, WA—Ralph W. Stewart.
2816, Emmett, ID—Mrs. Harold K. Barnett.
2834, Denver, CO—David P. Dodd.
2848, Dallas, TX—Floyd W. Tidwell.
2880, Louisville, KY—John Paul Jones.
2881, Portland, OR—Orville R. Higgins, Fred J. Johnson.
2882, Healdsburg, CA—Joseph Barber.
2902, Burns, OR—Woodrow Walline.
2907, Weed, CA—Edmond N. Byrd, Mrs. Gary W. Turner.
3009, Grants Pass, OR—Maurice V. Reasoner.
3054, London, Ont., Can.—Gerald Northcott.
3088, Stockton, CA—Benjamin P. Cooper.
3119, Tacoma, WA—Walt G. Thoma.
3128, New York, NY—Ralph Trotta.
3138, Nappanee, IN—John L. Rensberger.
3161, Maywood, CA—James E. McClendon, Joe M. Salazar.
3182, Portland, OR—Horace W. Todd.
3210, Madison, IN—James E. Baker.
3223, Elizabethtown, KY—William A. Manning, Youree N. Maxey.
3233, Richmond Hill, Ont., Can.—William Rajala.
9042, Los Angeles, CA—Mrs. Arthur U. Warner.
9073, St. Louis, MO—Lyman R. Foister.

Schools Broaden Study

Continued from Page 15

state education board, was instrumental in having the improved curriculum adopted.

The federation's Dept. of Education is also working with Frontlash, the organization that encourages youth participation in labor issues. And a joint program is under way in Detroit schools to stimulate the interest of high school students in labor studies and to provide teachers with information, materials and speakers on labor topics. General Secretary John Rogers has worked on these matters as a member of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education.

The Teachers' union has been active on the national and local level to encourage increased study of labor issues.

DIVER HOTLINE READY

Continued from Page 11

Approximately 125 deaths occur each year among 2,000,000 sports, scientific, and commercial divers in the US due to diagnosed cases of gas embolisms (bubbles in the blood stream) or decompression sickness (commonly known as the bends). In addition, many other deaths, actually brought about by these same causes, are misdiagnosed as drownings.

Unfortunately, many medical centers do not have the facilities and many physicians are not trained to handle emergency diving situations. As a result, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and the US Department of Energy are sponsoring a Diving Accident Network Hotline which will provide emergency medical treatment for underwater diving accident victims. The project is an outgrowth of the United Brotherhood-supported Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 which mandated interagency cooperation on diver safety.

Those who call the hotline number 919-684-8111 will gain information on how to contact physicians who specialize in underwater medicine and on how to arrange for transportation to one of seven US regional medical facilities that are operating the Diving Accident Network (DAN) program.

These seven centers have special decompression chamber facilities staffed by physicians and technicians trained in the diagnosis and treatment of diving accidents. Data collected at these facilities will be forwarded to Duke University for analysis.

The locations of and the people to contact at the seven medical centers are as follows:

Durham, N.C.
  Dr. John N. Miller, Medical Director (head of DAN)
  National Diving Accident Network
  Duke University Medical Center
  (919) 684-4148
Seattle, Wash.
  Dr. Robert D. Crawford
  Virginia Mason Medical Center
  (206) 624-1144; ext. 356
Honolulu, Hi.
  Dr. Edward L. Beckman
  University of Hawaii Medical School
  (808) 948-6405
Santa Barbara, Ca.
  Dr. Paul C. Linaweaver, Jr.
  Santa Barbara Medical Foundation Clinic
  (805) 964-6211
Milwaukee, Wis.
  Dr. Eric P. Kindwall
  St. Lukes Hospital
  (414) 647-6388
New Orleans, La.
  Dr. Keith W. Van Meter
  Jo Ellen Smith Memorial Hospital
  (504) 288-1940
Philadelphia, Pa.
  Dr. Christian Lambertsen
  University of Pennsylvania Institute for Environmental Medicine
  (215) 662-2544

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☐ 3"x23¾" — 12.70
☐ 3"x24" — 12.75
☐ 3"x27" — 13.25
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☐ 150-C — 15/pkg.

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Acct. # ____________

Name ____________

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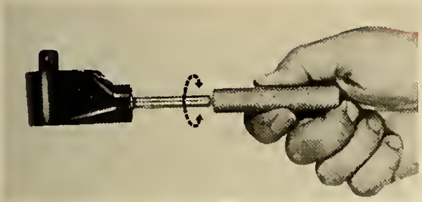
TWIST-HANDLE RATCHET



Ratchet wrenches are indispensable for any serious mechanic or handyman. However, there are times where there isn't even enough room to swing the handle of an ordinary ratchet wrench. To solve this problem, the new Twist Handle Ratchet Wrench was invented. It lets the user reach areas previously inaccessible because there wasn't enough space to maneuver the handle of a traditional ratchet wrench.

The Twist Handle Ratchet Wrench can be used the same way as a conventional ratchet wrench. But it can help you out in a tight spot the way a conventional ratchet wrench can't because of its uniquely patented twist action handle. This feature lets you operate the wrench without moving the handle back and forth—simply *twist* the handle while it remains in place!

It fits into any metric or SAE socket set. It is made of high quality, durable metal. The handle is scored to help insure a firm grip.

Convenient, useful and time-saving, this Twist Handle Ratchet Wrench will be a welcome addition to any handyman's tool set.

For further information contact:
Graber Group, P.O. Box 4269,
Albuquerque, N.M. 87196

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JOBSITE SANITATION

A new line of mobile sanitation trailers offers a solution to the ever-present problem of providing jobsite sanitation facilities. The trailers, available from Mr. John Portable Sanitation Units, Inc. feature patented low-flush toilets. The low water usage (two quarts per flush) and resultant reduction of sewage waste are the factors which result in savings of as much as 33% when compared to costs for equivalent service using individual portable units.

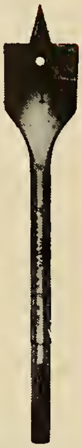
In addition to cutting costs, the trailers provide increased worker comfort at the jobsite. They are heated, and have sinks with hot and cold running water and mirrors. Interiors are panelled, well lighted, ventilated with windows and exhaust fans, and designed for easy cleaning.

The hookups necessary for the trailers are easily provided at most construction sites. They require water, electricity and a provision for sewage waste. Water needed is one half inch feed at 20-50 PSI—a garden hose will suffice. Electricity is 100 amp service, 220 volt, single phase.

Sewage waste may be handled in any one of three ways. One, construct a septic system at the site. If this option is chosen, because of the low-flush toilets, the septic system can be about one fifth the size that would be necessary for conventional toilets. Two, use a holding tank and have the waste hauled away weekly. Trailers come with an internal tank, or they can be easily connected to an external tank. Or three, connect directly to a conventional sanitary sewer line if one is available.

The trailers may be rented, leased or purchased from Mr. John Portable Sanitation Units, Inc., 450 Raritan Center, Edison, New Jersey 08817.

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.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IN CONCLUSION

MUST WE POST STAY-AWAY NOTICES TO THE OPPRESSED?

Immigration laws are flaunted; employers ignore Green Cards; counteraction is needed now!

In the early days of organized labor in North America it was common practice in labor journals such as ours to publish lists of cities and towns where there were oversupplies of unemployed workers.

The Carpenter Magazine published such "stay away notices" so that Brotherhood members seeking work would know that certain communities were already overrun with unemployed journeymen.

It was a cruel trick of employers in those days to publish in the newspapers of other cities advertisements stating that such-and-such a city needed skilled carpenters right away and that top wages would be paid. When the carpenters arrived in town they discovered to their dismay that they were victims of a hoax, and that all the employer or employer association wanted to do was create an oversupply of jobless craftsmen in order to bring wages down.

There is a similar cruel and tragic hoax being played on the US and Canadian people today by such nations as Cuba, Vietnam, certain nations of the Middle East, and even some of our neighbors of Latin America. They actually look the other way or encourage their citizens to emigrate to the United States and Canada. As they see it, they'll have fewer mouths to feed, while North America has welfare agencies which will provide food and comfort and care for their population surpluses.

Last year, the good-hearted Carter Administration grasped at the opportunity to take in a flood of Cubans fleeing Castro, and, thus, proclaim America's humanitarian principles. It discovered, too late, that the communist dictator had slipped in many undesirable criminals and some major hospital cases that the Communist regime considered expendable.

Meanwhile, the Communist rulers of Vietnam pushed "the boat people" out to sea, knowing full well that Uncle Sam and other nations would come to their rescue. In a few short months, settlements of Vietnamese, mostly of Chinese extraction, have sprung up in many parts of our land.

Along with such unexpected newcomers, have come defectors from the USSR and from other totalitarian states around the world, all seeking freedom and opportunity.

With such large numbers of oppressed people pounding at our doors or slipping through our fragile continental barriers, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been unable to do its job effectively. Aliens in the United States are supposed to re-register and tell of their whereabouts every January. Last January the Immigration and Naturalization Service ran out of official alien reporting forms! Because of this, INS announced that it must "take a lenient view" of unregistered aliens running around the country "undocumented" this year.

The President's Management Improvement Council, which was mandated to study the workings of INS, reported recently that this problem-ridden federal agency could slash its overtime costs nearly in half with more planning and efficiency. It has long been recognized by Congress that the US Border Patrol is understaffed and ill-equipped to deal with the flood of illegal aliens, much less the growing drug traffic which also crosses our borders each day.

When we stand back and look at our situation, we find that North America, today, is going through another of its great waves of immigration.

Unfortunately, much of it, today, is illegal and, as they say in the jargon of bureaucrats, counter-productive.

It was not like the immigration wave of the 1880's when our United Brotherhood was formed. There was, at that time, a flood of immigrants from Europe— Irish escaping hunger and the Potato Famine, Russians fleeing the Cossacks and the Czar, Germans and Scandinavians seeking a promised land in the Middle West. Although there was some opposition to the great flood of immigrants at that time, immigration was kept under control. Immigrants arrived by boat at certain designated ports. They were checked for literacy, for skills, for illnesses, and there was consideration for family ties and welfare. As the immigrants were assimilated into North American society, the Brotherhood chartered local unions of German carpenters, Italian carpenters, Yiddish-speaking carpenters, and other ethnic units, until time and attrition drew these new Americans into the mainstream of the work force and they became productive, tax-paying citizens.

Today's immigration is all tragically different. It is completely out of hand. US and Canadian borders and ports seem like sieves, compared to our ramparts of 1881. Many aliens come to our shores today on the pretext of becoming students, hoping all the while to either marry gullible Americans or extend their temporary visas indefinitely. During the 444 days of the Iranian hostages' captivity, Americans discovered to their surprise that there were thousands of Iranian "students" in this country illegally.

Trade unions, through the years, have been friends and helpmates to the oppressed of the world. The United Brotherhood has an organizing slogan: "Workers helping workers to better their lives." And we abide by that slogan . . . but we, and our fellow trade unionists of North America, are now about ready to cry uncle and to admit that there are limitations to that slogan on the Statue of Liberty about giving us the tired and the oppressed.

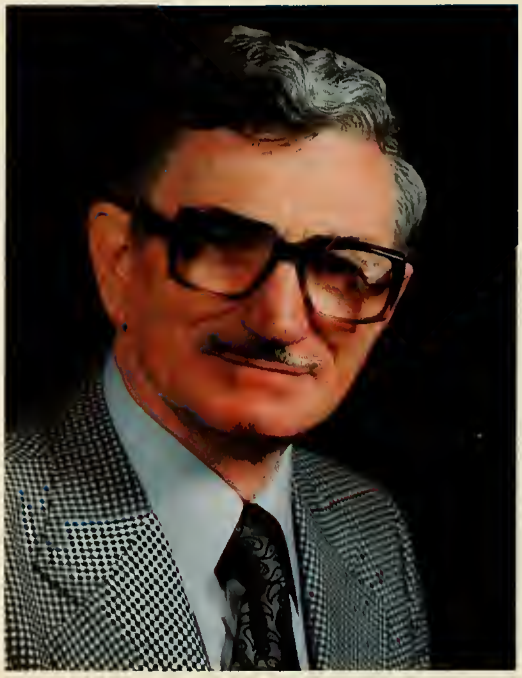
We urge the Reagan Administration in the United States and the Trudeau Administration in Canada to take decisive counteraction . . . to bring order out of the current chaos:

These are our recommendations:

- **Make it a legal and punishable offense for an employer to hire illegal aliens.** Aliens who enter the US under work permits must have their Green Cards, and there are limitations on their period of temporary residence. Far too many unscrupulous employers around the country are enticing aliens into North America and employing illegal aliens under slave-labor conditions, subjugating them to constant terror of deportation. There are even members of the foreign diplomatic corps hiding illegal aliens from their home countries in their homes to perform domestic labor.
- **Remove all unfair and unconstitutional quota systems of ethnic employment,** which deny qualified workers jobs and encourage greater floods of illegal aliens. Organized labor would not deny a job to a qualified worker because of race or creed; neither would it support harassment of a qualified majority by an unqualified minority. We must continue to aid the oppressed, but not at the expense of North American work standards.
- **Beef up and update the Immigration and Naturalization Service** and take national and international politics out of its administration. Qualified immigrants in many lands have been waiting for years to enter the United States and Canada, while less qualified persons have flooded our land for reasons of public guilt or sentimentality. They have disrupted our normal system of prorating immigration among many nations.
- **Support programs for the economic development of the countries from which illegal immigrants come,** and thereby reduce economic and political pressures which cause them to leave. In some cases, there are three avenues of approach: 1. Crack down hard on the drug traffic originating in the particular country, to eliminate this sinister and inflationary source of revenue, 2. substitute free-enterprise industry through international financing and democratic controls, and 3. help to build a free trade union movement in each affected country, so that workers there obtain a decent standard of living without undercutting our economy. It is a sad commentary on our times that many South and Central American farmers grow poppies and marijuana for wealthy landowners and international criminals, while their neighbors flock to already poverty-stricken South and Central American cities, because they have no other way of earning a living.
- **Finally, reform our labor laws.** There must be strict enforcement of relevant labor laws. There must be a speedup of the decision-making process for the National Labor Relations Board and for federal and state courts, so that anti-union lawyers do not deny justice to workers seeking redress of grievances. State right-to-work laws have long denied workers fair dealings with their employers on wages and working conditions. Such laws prevent a normal assimilation of legal immigrants into the mainstream of North America. They offer a cloak of secrecy to employers denying a living wage to illegal immigrants.

It is not understood by some Americans and Canadians that today's illegal alien is not necessarily a tomato picker in the fields of Florida. He or she might be a salesman making $30,000 a year in the Southwest or a computer technician making $15,000 a year in a California industrial park.

We must come to grips with the growing problem of the illegal alien. We already have a substantially large class of illegal citizens in our midst, and we must do something about it now.



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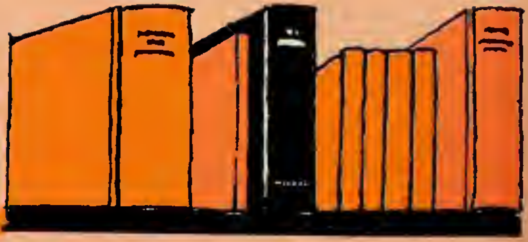
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America Founded 1881

See story on page 2

PERFORMANCE EVALUATED TRAINING SYSTEM
P.E.T.S.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION



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101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY
John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER
Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

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Forum Building, 9th and K Streets
Sacramento, California 95814

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Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3V3

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1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K OG3

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CARPENTER

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VOLUME 101 No. 4 APRIL, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

In 1977 the United Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department developed a new and modern system for teaching craft skills through the use of 35mm color slides in carousels, "skill block" training units, and supplementary material.

It is called PETS — Performance Evaluated Training System — and, since its introduction four years ago, it has been picked up and used by almost 80% of the Brotherhood's affiliated local and council training programs.

This month marks PET's fourth anniversary, and we salute the Apprenticeship and Training Department and the individuals in the 10 pilot programs across the country who made PETS the vital training procedure it is today.

At the lower right on our cover, Dennis Scott, a staff representative of the Apprenticeship and Training Department trains his camera and lighting equipment on a skill project to be photographed, step by step. Some of the slides in the various PETS carousels are illustrated in a PETS skill-blocks grid — carpenters, floor coverer, a lady piledriver, millcabinet workers, millwrights, a lather, and others . . . all participants in the PETS training system.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

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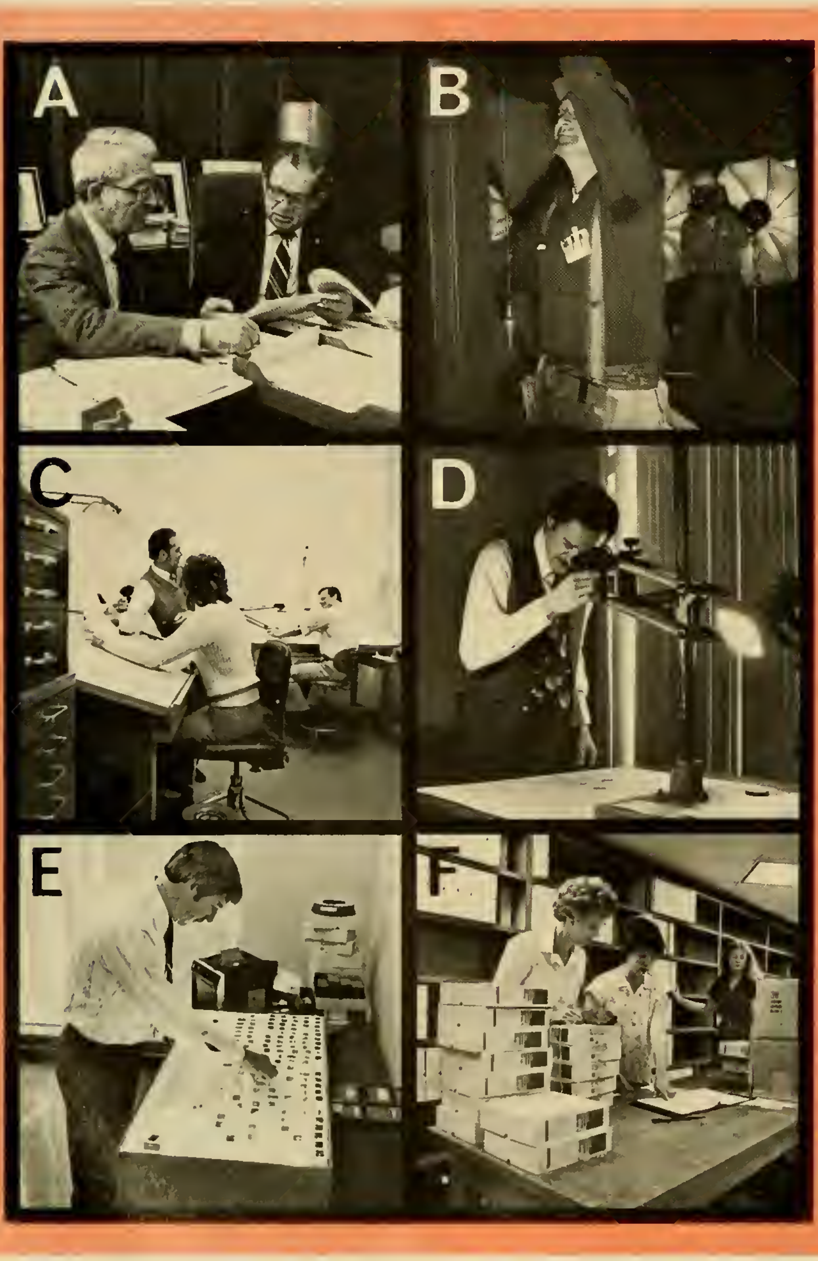
Brotherhood Maintain In Apprenticeship wit

Almost 80% of affiliated programs now use pioneering training meth

Pictures below show how the Apprenticeship and Training Department creates PETS teaching units: A. Technical Director Tinkcom confers with First General Vice President Pat Campbell on lesson plans. B. A staff member photographs a journeyman (here, a lather) performing a craft skill. C. Draftsmen and department personnel prepare accompanying diagrams. D. The diagrams are photographed as supplemental slides. E. Pictures and diagrams are assembled in sequence on a light table and placed in carousels. F. Carousels are shipped to local training schools.



Four years ago, this month, the United Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department introduced PETS — the Performance Evaluated Training System — a visual educational method designed to help an apprentice learn at his own particular pace through the use of step-by-step color slides, "skill blocks," and other procedures.

Now, 48 months later, almost 80% of the affiliated training programs operated by joint apprenticeship committees throughout North America have converted to the new and pioneering system. The Brotherhood's PET System is the envy of the Building Trades. It is being studied by representatives of foreign countries, and the US Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training has praised its development.

Our union has long held a position of leadership in the field of apprenticeship training, and it is appropriate that, as we approach our 100th anniversary, we draw attention to the innovative training method we launched four years ago which is now firmly established.

The program was first presented at the Mid-Year Carpentry Training Conference at Anaheim, Calif. in 1977. The first of the PETS 35mm-slide carousels was displayed, and General President William Konyha (who at that time was first general vice president and apprenticeship director) and Technical Director James Tinkcom explained the new system and its purposes. Members of the Brotherhood training staff displayed and explained new instructional material and the evaluation criteria for determining skill competence. There were "task analysis photo essays" for examination.

The photographic material was developed in 1976 and edited into the instructional carousels. Three staff members had photographed in minute detail the work processes of carpenters on the project, making certain that every measurement and step process of material assembly was recorded. Others of the Apprenticeship and Training Department, upon review of

ead ETS

eloped in 1977

the field photography, developed additional graphic material to make certain that the technical aspects were well explained.

Today, there are 96 such carousels made available to local joint committees, covering carpentry, piledriving, mill-cabinet work, lathing, and millwright skills. Much more work is still in progress.

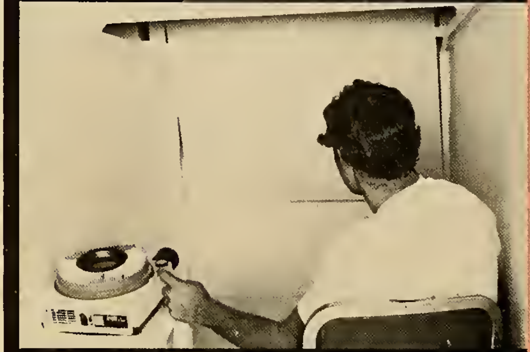
In September, 1977, after a series of seminars and instructor-training sessions, 10 pilot PETS programs were launched in key cities.

Noting the fourth anniversary of PETS, First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell (who now directs the program) said recently, "The constitution adopted by the Brotherhood in 1881 provided for apprenticeship, and the conduct of apprenticeship training has been an ongoing concern of our organization throughout its first century. It will continue to be a concern of this organization in the future.

"We congratulate the pilot programs on the direct and practical manner with which they went about implementing the PETS structure. The success of the new training method as demonstrated by the pilot programs so impressed other programs that, three years ago, approximately one-half of the apprenticeship programs adopted the new system and at present approximately 80% of affiliate programs have implemented PETS with additional programs making commitment for the coming year. We are very impressed by the industry and dedication of our affiliate programs as they overcame obstacles of funding, space, etc. so that they could offer the best training available to our membership."

The PETS program, its color slides and packets of material have all been copyrighted. As the program expands, it is also becoming increasingly valuable to journeymen for post-graduate training in the use of new materials and technology of the various trades.

1. *Steve Buice of Local 1648, Laguna Beach, Calif., turns in a successfully completed form for his prior PETS project and receives the color slides for the next project from Sam Crawford.*



2. *The slides — assembled in a carousel viewing unit — show Steve, step by step, how to preform the next PETS project. The slides are studied in individual projection booths.*

3. *Steve then receives the project drawing from Florian Alter of Local 2435, Inglewood, Calif. The drawing is reflective of the photographic material just studied.*

4. *At the tool crib, Sam Crawford, a retired carpenter of Local 2308, Fullerton, hands over the tools and power equipment required for the task work for the project.*

5. *The material for the project is then removed from the lumber supply area. From the drawing Steve determines the lumber needed.*

6. *Working from the drawing, Steve builds the project. From time to time an instructor checks his progress.*

7. *Instructor Alter goes over the finished project with Steve, checking it against an evaluation sheet. If all is well, Steve will now be ready for his next PETS task.*

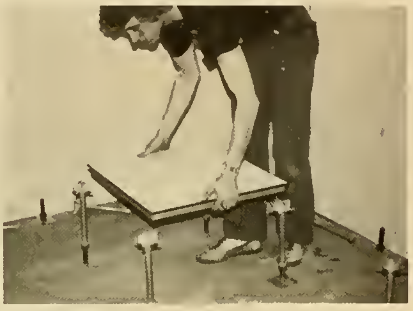
PETS Moves Ahead in Many Locations

BATON ROUGE, LA. — *The PETS program of Local 1098 operates from well-established training facilities. (See story on seminar visitors, Page 17.) Two apprentices, above, complete a project.*

DES MOINES, IA. — *This JATC recently purchased and is renovating a four-story building as a training facility. All 23 fourth-year apprentices are expected to complete PETS this year.*

CINCINNATI, O. — *Steve Sprague shows two first-year apprentices use of the level. The Ohio Valley JATC promotes post-graduate training through PETS for its journeymen.*

HOUSTON, TEX. — *A total of 821 students have been enrolled under PETS since its launching. There are currently 521 active PETS participants, and 25 have completed work.*



CLEVELAND, O. — *In addition to carpentry and other craft skills, this JATC is instructing in the installation of elevated floors. An apprentice demonstrates the skill above.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA. — *An instructor emphasizes a technique in rafter framing for an apprentice in this city's pilot program. Journeymen are using PETS material in this city, too.*

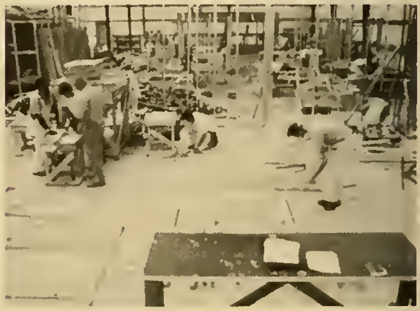
TULSA, OKLA. — *Apprentices in PETS training in this Southwest city attend school Fridays and Saturdays without pay. Two of the original pilot apprentices took first and second in the state contest.*

VENTURA COUNTY, CALIF. — *This JATC dedicated its new training center last November. There were 55 apprentices in the first PETS class. Ventura county was an early supporter of PETS.*

LAS VEGAS, NEV. — *Two trainees lay out a building in the wide-open spaces surrounding this Western city. Las Vegas has hosted two International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contests.*

MONTANA STATE — *Three locals — No. 153, Helena; No. 88, Anaconda; and No. 28, Missoula — launched a joint effort with 22 apprentices in 1977. They share one instructor.*

SPOKANE, WASH. — *Employers in the Northwest tell the JATC that they like the PETS training better than the old system. Some of the local training leaders are shown above.*



ST. LOUIS, MO. — *Though not one of the original pilot programs, this PETS program has grown quickly to become one of the largest in the country. The PETS work area is shown above.*

Washington Report

PRO-WORKER CHAIRMEN ON HILL

Congressmen with strong records of support for labor's goals will continue to head key subcommittees of the House Education & Labor Committee despite 1980 election shakeups.

Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) is the new chairman of the Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee, replacing Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), who lost his bid for re-election.

Thompson, a champion of worker causes, had a 94% "right" voting record by COPE standards. Burton's career voting record is an identical 94%.

To take the chairmanship, Burton had to give up his chairmanship of the Interior Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks.

He said he agreed to do so because "the new political climate in Washington makes it imperative for me to focus my primary efforts on the rights of the American worker."

Burton pledged to work for the goals of "a decent wage, fair collective bargaining, adequate pension benefits, and a safe and healthful workplace."

The Labor Standards Subcommittee also lost a chairman in the election, Edward P. Beard (D-R.I.), who had an 88% "right" COPE voting score. His successor, George Miller (D-Calif.) is in the same ballpark with an 85% "right" voting record.

Other subcommittee chairmanship changes are in two of the education panels. Rep. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) switched to head the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee and Rep. Austin J. Murphy (D-Pa.) replaces him as chairman of the Select Education Subcommittee.

The other chairmanships are unchanged. Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), who heads the full committee, remains also as chairman of the Elementary, Secondary & Vocational Education Subcommittee.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) continues as chairman of the Employment Opportunities Subcommittee. The Health & Safety Subcommittee remains under Rep. Joseph M. Gaydos (D-Pa.), and Rep. Ike Andrews (D-N.C.) continues to head the Human Resources Subcommittee.

'MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY'

Calling it "just plain unfair," Michigan Senator Donald Riegle is urging quick Congressional action in removing the "Marriage Tax Penalty." The bill, S. 2, was introduced in the Senate in January by Senator Charles Mathias (R-Maryland).

Senator Riegle said: "The typical American family is no longer the traditional one of twenty years ago when there was usually only one wage earner. Today, over half of all married couples—40 million taxpayers—have two wage earners. Our tax system refuses to recognize this, and the majority of American couples are forced to pay extra taxes based upon an antiquated system. It taxes wage earners more if they are married than if they are not, because when two incomes are combined and filed jointly, both incomes are thrown into a higher tax bracket."

"Last year," said Riegle, "for the first time, more than 50% of all married American women were working outside the home—at jobs never before held by women, and at salaries more and more in line with the work they do. It is estimated that in the next 20 years, the number of women working outside the home will continue to increase, reaching 70% by 1990. Clearly, the two wage earner family is now a fixture in America."

NECESSITIES LEAD COSTS

Prices for the basic necessities of life—energy, food, shelter, and medical care—outstripped the cost of other goods and items that Americans typically buy in 1980, and the outlook this year is for more of the same.

These are the conclusions of two studies of price movements in various sectors of the economy, one by the AFL-CIO's Department of Economic Research, the second by the foundation-funded National Center for Economic Alternatives.

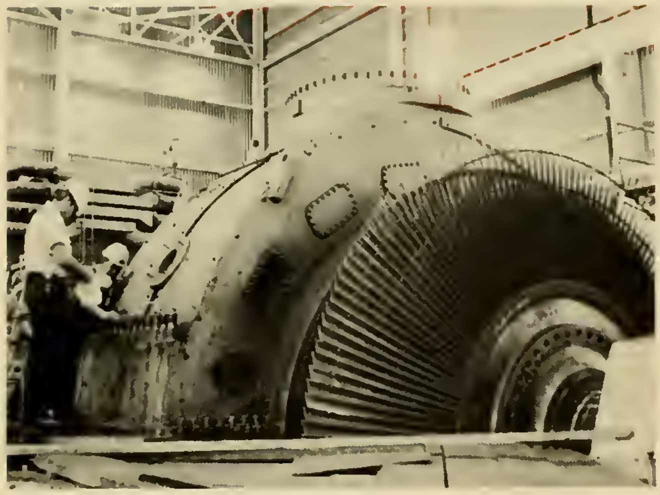
The AFL-CIO analysis showed that prices of the combined group of necessities rose 14% over the 12 months of 1980, while prices of all other non-necessity items went up 9.9%. Inflation for the year, as measured by the government's consumer price index, posted a 12.5% rate.

KENNEDY TOPS RIGHTIST HIT LIST

So confident now are "new right" PACs of their political clout, they are boasting they can take a complete unknown and knock over Sen. Ted Kennedy in Massachusetts next year. Kennedy appears to be at the top of their "hit list" of some 20 U.S. Senators up in 1982.

The National Conservative PAC is using the prospect of beating Kennedy as a fund-raising device. A recent direct-mail appeal from NCPAC started out, "Will you help us decide whether we should target Ted Kennedy in 1982?"

NUCLEAR POWER: Stepch



Members of Millwrights Local 1402, Richmond, Va., employed by Westinghouse Corp., work on a turbine in the big power plant at Virginia Electric and Power Company's North Anna 2 — its second nuclear unit in Northern Virginia. The plant went into commercial operation last December after many delays.

The United States nuclear power industry is having a hard time overcoming its troubled image. The Three-Mile-Island hysteria of two years ago, the unanswered questions about the disposal of atomic wastes, and the constant coupling of nuclear power with nuclear weaponry leave the general public — and many Brotherhood members — afraid or, at the least, uncertain as to their feelings about the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Nowhere is there a strong, activist, pro-nuclear-power group to serve as a counterpart to the "Anti Nukes" who storm and harass nuclear power plant construction sites all over the country.

Some Brotherhood construction members who need the work still hesitate to push for nuclear power plant construction because of what they read in the newspapers about the dangers of radioactive contamination.

When *The Carpenter* published an article in its January, 1980, issue about the radicals in the nation's environmental groups and their rabid anti-nuclear positions, we received several letters from readers opposing the fact that we had published such an article. . . . And, yet, several readers also wrote to congratulate us for publishing it.

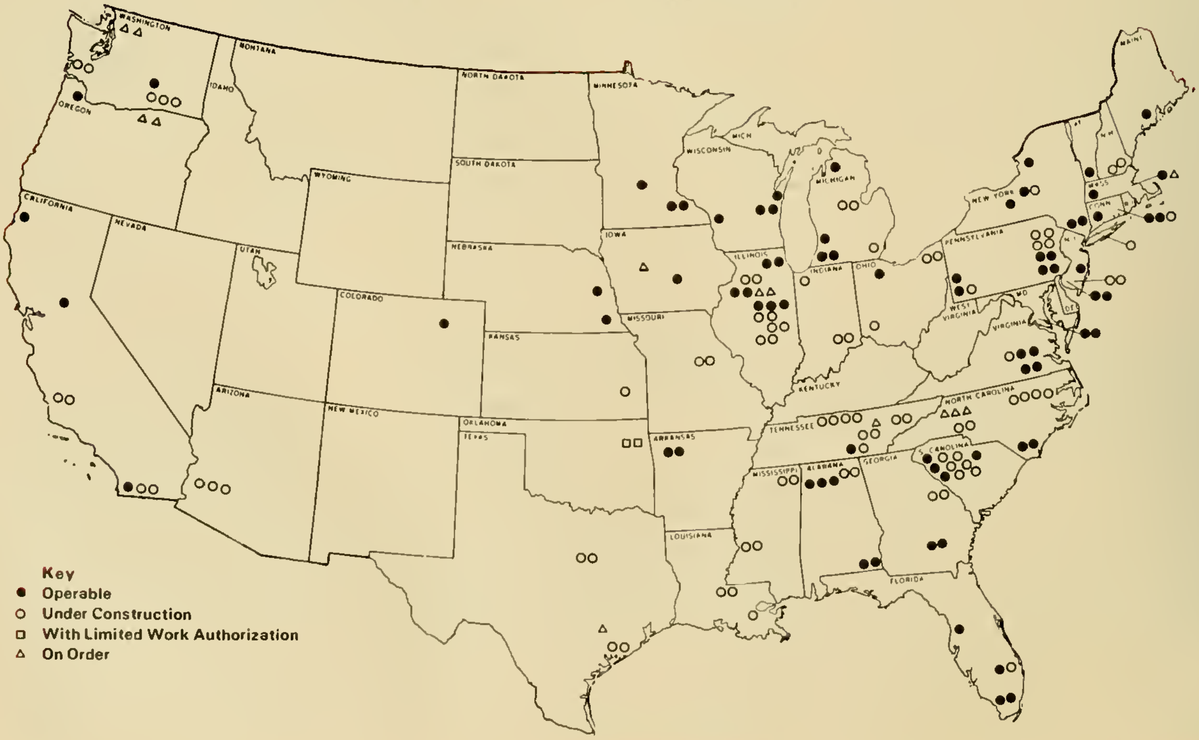
Last fall, the *National Geographic* Magazine conducted

Nuclear Power Plants in the United States

JANUARY, 1981

75	Reactors with operating licenses	55,791 MWe
82	Reactors with construction permits	90,503 MWe
2	Reactors with limited work authorizations	2,300 MWe
15	Reactors on order (including 2 units not sited on map)	17,542 MWe
174	Total	166,136 MWe

December 31, 1980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MAINE

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- ● Operable
- ○ Under Construction
- ◻ With Limited Work Authorization
- △ On Order

the 80s?

Building Tradesmen have mixed feelings about nuclear power plant construction

a poll of its readership about nuclear power. A cross-section of 1,200 readers in all sections of the United States were queried. The response rate was "surprising" and the surveys were returned "with impressive speed," the magazine reported in its February issue.

The majority of those polled think that nuclear energy is an effective and desirable way to produce energy. By a 72-22 margin, *National Geographic* readers said that nuclear energy is "practical" and is "an effective way to make or save energy." Readers also disagreed 64-28, with the statement, "We should build fewer nuclear power plants."

Still, seven international labor unions (not including the United Brotherhood), last month, joined environmental activists and community groups for an anti-nuclear march and rally in Harrisburg, Pa., against nuclear power on the second anniversary of the accident at Three Mile Island, March 28.

In contrast, the international unions of the AFL-CIO Building Trades (including the Brotherhood) and AFL-CIO leadership continue to support the development of nuclear power. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said recently that failure to develop nuclear power as an alternative to oil poses a risk to our national economic future that is far greater than the environmental concerns that such a power source poses.

Saying that research should continue into fusion technology, Kirkland called for continuation of the development of nuclear power "which uses existing, proven fission technology," while strengthening safety and health regulations governing the industry.

"Despite the superior safety record of nuclear power, public concerns are legitimate and must be answered through safety procedures that eliminate all potential hazards," Kirkland said.

Noting the trade union movement's "disagreements and suspicions of the energy industry," Kirkland continued: "While these differences are real, they need not be insoluble. . . . All of us may hold different views on how to reindustrialize, but clearly, abundant and fairly-priced energy must play a key role. If we are to reshape our nation's policies, we must start by sitting down — industry, labor, government, and other representatives of our society — and strive to reach a consensus on how to reach our common goals."

Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who strongly support nuclear power development, concede that the future of nuclear power in the United States may depend on the safety record of their system and of all the other nuclear power systems licensed to operate in the 50 states.

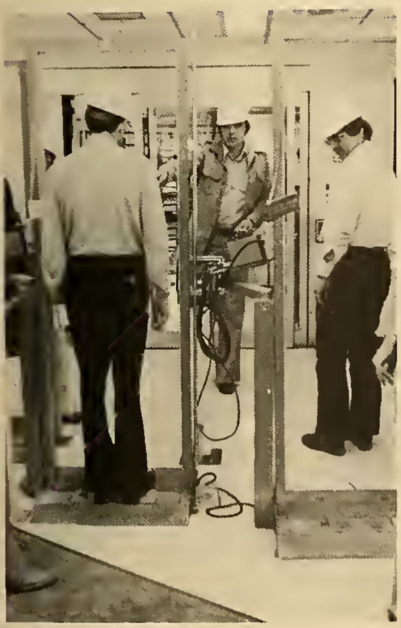
There are at present 74 US nuclear power reactors licensed to operate, with a combined capacity of about 55,000 Megawatts electrical (Mwe). Eighty-seven more units, representing 95,000 Mwe, have construction permits, and two representing 2,000 Mwe, are authorized to conduct preliminary site preparation. Still waiting for construction go-ahead are 19 nuclear units (22,000 Mwe) under firm order.

Despite this apparent growth of the nuclear power industry, it has been two years since the Nuclear Regulatory Commission last issued a nuclear construction permit.

The Atomic Industrial Forum, an industry trade group, states that, "although half a dozen pending applications are once again being reviewed by the NRC staff, the Commission appears to have settled into a frame of thinking that discounts any additional permit applications any time soon and possibly not for the next decade."

The public's apprehension over radiation exposure continues unabated, the AIF reports, "untouched even by the conclusion last year by the National Academy of Sciences radiation-effects panel that its 1979 draft estimates of the impact of low-level radiation were too high."

The great hope for peacetime uses of nuclear energy, expressed by every US President since Harry Truman, may go, to some extent, unfulfilled in the 1980s . . . unless the technical, economic, and political problems of nuclear energy are solved. Let us hope that they will be. Perhaps the current energy crunch may bring it about.



Security is tight and seemingly foolproof at every nuclear power plant licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Workers and visitors are electronically and physically searched. Every person inside the plant must wear radiation-check tags. Most must wear hard hats.

When labor editors, including the Carpenter's associate editor, went through VEPCO's North Anna facilities near Mineral, Va., last summer, only North Anna 1 was operating. Its reactor dome is seen in the background. North Anna 2, meanwhile, was left idle so authorities could check false fears expressed by environmental groups that the plant was on an earthquake fault.

Ottawa Report

C.L.C. AND BUILDING TRADES

The differences between the Building Trades unions and the Canadian Labour Congress still remain to be revolved, as we go to press. The internationals stopped per capita payments to the CLC as a result of a dispute over a complex situation in Quebec province.

Ontario's Provincial Building and Construction Trades Council, which met in late October, supported labour unity in Canada, on the one hand, and gave national leaders of 14 Building Trades unions the authority to press the CLC into disciplining the QFL for infringing on Building Trades jurisdictions, on the other. Quebec legislation covering building trades differs from legislation in other provinces.

The Canadian Labor Congress and the Building Trades Council are continuing to talk in an effort to resolve their differences. As we go to press, CLC President James McDermott is expected to meet with the CLC Executive Council in mid-March to discuss the situation before reporting back to the Building Trades later in the month.

NEW MINIMUM WAGES

The Ontario government announced a 50-cent increase in the province's minimum wage on December 31. With another increase in July, the minimum rate in Saskatchewan will still be the highest in Canada.

The Ontario minimum wage increased by 30 cents on March 31; and another 20-cent hike is scheduled for October 1, for a new rate of $3.50.

The Saskatchewan rate, $3.85 from January 1, 1981, the highest in Canada, will go to $4.00 on July 1.

And the minimum wage in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, $3.35 from December 1, will go to $3.60 on May 1.

FORD ENGINE PLANT HEARING

April 15, 1981 is the date set for the hearing in the dispute between Local 200 United Auto Workers (U.A.W.) and the Essex-Kent Building and Construction Trades Council.

The assigning of work at the Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.'s engine plant under construction in Windsor to U.A.W. members is the main issue in the dispute.

The building trades in the Windsor area claim that the UAW, facing high unemployment, took work that had previously been done by the building trades.

The UAW, on the other hand, says it has bargained for many years with corporations (such as Ford) on outside contracting in an attempt to restrict the firms' right to contract out work, particularly when UAW workers, who have the necessary skills, are laid off or facing layoffs.

On September 9 the Ontario Labour Relations Board (OLRB) issued an interim order and returned the work to them. There was an agreement by both groups that the outcome of the OLRB hearing will have serious implications.

"What happens here will probably set a precedent for the future on all new construction," says Henry Martinak, president Essex-Kent Building and Construction Trades Council, Windsor.

On October 29, the Board issued a varied interim order which gave some additional work to the construction trades, but not all of the work in dispute.

The Provincial Building Trades Council, along with other local building trade councils, are lending support to the Essex-Kent on this very important jurisdictional dispute.

The Essex-Kent B.T.C. position, simply stated, is: Even though there is high unemployment in the auto industry, let the united auto workers build the cars and let us build the plants.

BACK PAINS EXPENSIVE

The Construction Safety Association of Ontario (CSAO) reports that back injuries represent 24% of all time lost in the construction industry in Ontario, and that the average cost for each claim is around $7000.

Most back pain occurs between the ages of 20 and 60, and the problem is often made more confusing by doctors speaking in "doctor language" rather than using layman's terms.

Doctors often do not take the time to give their patients control measures such as exercise. Instead, they advocate taking time off work.

The CSAO has put together a program showing the medical side and defining certain management control functions to alleviate the exposure of workers to back pain.

It will also help management to understand the problem, and reverse the idea that most back pain is fake.

U.K., Germany, Sweden, Denmark compared:

Study Urges Pension Fund Billions for Jobs, Housing and Health Care

By Harry Conn
PAI Special Correspondent

With labor-management pension funds in the United States now totaling about $600 billion, the union role in deciding how the funds are invested is getting higher priority at the bargaining table.

A study by Ruttenberg, Friedman, Kilgallon, Gutchess & Associates, prepared for the AFL-CIO Executive Council Committee on the Investment of Union Pension Funds, recommended four policy objectives for union participation in pension fund management. They are:

1. To increase employment through reindustrialization, including manufacturing, construction, transportation, maritime and other sectors necessary to revitalize the economy;
2. To advance social purposes such as worker housing and health centers;
3. To improve the ability of workers to exercise their rights as shareholders in a coordinated fashion;
4. To exclude from union pension plan investment portfolios companies whose policies are hostile to workers' rights.

FOREIGN PLANS STUDIED

The Ruttenberg firm and the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security recently co-sponsored a seminar at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Spring, Md., to learn about foreign trends and experiences in union involvement in pension fund management and investment.

Bryn Davies of the Department of Social Insurance and Industrial Insurance of the British Trades Union Congress stressed that the TUC goals are substantially similar to those sought by the AFL-CIO.

He pointed out that pension funds are the property of the workers and "the TUC objective was and is legislation to give members the right to appoint 50% of a fund's controlling body, through their trade union."

Davies noted that "the TUC was among the first to acknowledge the challenge presented by the growth of pension funds." He added that the financial institutions, including pension funds, life assurance companies, investment and unit trusts, now own over half the securities listed on the British stock exchange.

Davies said that "the TUC believes there is an urgent need for major new investment in British industry to meet the competitive challenges of the 1980s and beyond, which cannot be met by conventional means since the poor prospects of demand and profitability, together with high interest rates, prevent finance coming forward."

SWEDISH EXPERIENCE

Roland Spant, chief of research of the Swedish Federation of White Collar Unions, described substantial advances made in pension programs in his country. In Sweden, he said, the most important system is the mandatory supplementary pension system set up in 1960. In this system, three large funds were built up and today total about $40 billion, a considerable part of the capital market in Sweden.

Unions, employers, local communities and the state are on the boards of these funds, which have been heavily engaged in financing the housing sector. In 1974, a fourth fund was set up under the pension system to increase capital and industrial development. While this fund is smaller than the other three funds, it is expected to play a key role in the Swedish economy in the future. Sixty percent of the votes on its board are held by unions.

Holger Jensen, director of the Danish Employees Special Pension Fund, explained that "the pension fund system is not as widespread in Denmark as in the U.S. because the pensions to civil servants are not accumulated in funds, but are paid currently out of the state budget. Also, the public pensions to everyone at the age of 67 are also paid currently. That means that private pension funds are normally looked at as a supplement to the public pension."

Although there are some 200 pension funds in Denmark, two basic funds cover the entire working population. They were established in 1964 under a collective bargaining agreement. Of the 21 members of the Board of Trustees on the two funds, 15 are from the trade union movement and six are appointed by the Minister of Finance.

WEST GERMAN PLAN

Dr. Gerhard Leminsky, editor of *Union Monthly*, official publication of the German Federation of Labor (DGB), told the seminar that the West German pension program was initiated in the "post-World War II period, when there was a critical need for rebuilding the nation."

The foundation in West Germany is built on company pension funds through the co-determination system, whereby labor is given a strong voice in the management of the company as well as the pension program.

Under present law, a retired worker receives 15% of his or her last paycheck and, combined with social security, the total sum cannot exceed 75% of a worker's paycheck.

Both Stanley Ruttenberg, president of the firm co-sponsoring the seminar, and Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Social Security Department, pointed out that the experience of the four nations would be helpful in pension-setting goals in the U.S. The AFL-CIO has established a Committee on Investment of Union Pension Funds under the chairmanship of President John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers.

Did You Know?

TWENTIETH OF A SERIES

A Century of Documents and Data Stored in General Office Files

Offices on the third floor of the Brotherhood headquarters are a storehouse of permanent records — membership data, local and district council data, account sheets, and more.

A lot happens in 100 years, in any institution, and the Brotherhood is no exception. A century of history means a century of accumulated convention proceedings, local and international correspondence, membership and wage statistics, *Carpenter* magazines, etc. This translates into thousands and thousands of pages of important records and documents which must be accurately collected and filed to assure that the organization functions smoothly.

The careful process of assembling and storing Brotherhood data takes place on the third floor of the General Headquarters building in Washington, D.C. Comprised of a Department of Research and Occupational Safety and Health, a Central Files, and a Microfilming Unit, this arm of the building serves the needs of the entire organization.

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH

The third floor's newest wing is the location of the Brotherhood's Department of Research and Occupational Safety and Health. Directed by Nicholas R. Loope, this department serves the needs of every UBC member and every headquarters staff person.

One of the Research Department's most important functions is the administration of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts and the Service Contract Act. Well-trained staff members are responsible for obtaining and processing all US Department of Labor wage surveys, analyzing 15,000 annual wage predeterminations, and representing UBC interests and objections before the Wage Appeals Board.

The Research Department also supports the efforts of the Brotherhood's Organizing Department by providing corporate and financial information to all organizers, including locations and economic activities of plants, names of key personnel, and records of National Labor Relations Board elections. The department supplies this data throughout an entire organizing campaign.

Staff members develop education and training materials for Brotherhood leadership seminars held at both the General Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Spring, Md. Their specially prepared texts and manuals are also used at various universities across the country.

When a question of territorial jurisdiction arises, the Research Department examines the issue and determines the rightful territory by analyzing old agreements, bylaws, communications, and maps. Detailed findings are provided to the General Officers and Board Members as well as to general representatives and organizers.

In addition to serving the Brotherhood, the Research Department represents the AFL-CIO on the American National Metric Council and on the Building and Construction Trades Department's Council of American Building Officials. In cooperation with the US Labor Department's Bureau of International Affairs, it also provides information and hospitality to visiting foreign dignitaries.

Over the years, the Research Department has cultivated a library of vital resources and statistics available to the entire Brotherhood staff. It is now developing an overall occupational safety and health program for the Brotherhood.

The Research Department is comprised of professionally-trained staff members. From left, and clockwise, are: administrative assistant and educator Leonard Scales, economist Kathy Gill, assistant director and attorney Howard Hobbs, director Nicholas Loope, wage analyst Dorothy London, and chief economist Phil Castle.

Below: Priscilla Villines discusses with Nicholas Loope records for the Brotherhood's occupational safety and health program, now being assembled.

Central Files is a reservoir of labor history volumes and Brotherhood correspondence. At the front counter, facing the camera, is Elizabeth Kent, head of the Central Files office. Behind her, from left, and clockwise, are: Faye Stack, Juanita McGhee, and Jeanne Stevenson.

Above: Elizabeth Kent in the Central Files library. Below: Juanita McGhee and Faye Stack file correspondence in the rotating Lektrafile machines.

CENTRAL FILES

Down the hall from the Research Department is the Central Files. A reservoir of filled bookshelves and filing cabinets, this department acts as both a library and a storehouse of information for the General Offices.

Central Files maintains copies of all correspondence sent out by the General Officers and the Organizing and Jurisdictional Departments. All correspondence is color-coded according to department or office for quick identification.

Data about every local union, district, state, and provincial council, Brotherhood representative and organizer is on file in this office. Besides being filed according to the individual or the administrative unit, material is cross-referenced according to subject matter, as well.

As soon as correspondence arrives in Central Files, it is marked, cross-referenced, and filed on a cart. Eventually, it is filed chronologically in a mechanically-rotating file system, called a Lektrafile Machine. There are six of these machines, and each one holds the equivalent of four filing cabinets or 16 drawers of official correspondence and data.

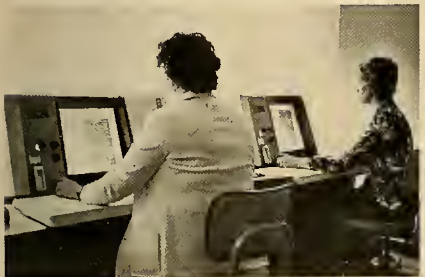
Material is retained in the Lektrafile for at least three years. It is then transferred to the Microfilming Unit where it is recorded on film reels and stored.

In addition to correspondence, Central Files is the haven for international agreements, which are color-coded and filed alphabetically on open shelves, industrial agreements, which eventually go to the Microfilming Unit, and appeals, which are filed by year and number of appeal.

Well-organized files are packed with charter applications and ladies auxiliary correspondence as well as union label registration certificates, monthly membership reports, and reference material.

Central Files is also the Brotherhood's labor history library. Bound copies of Brotherhood Convention proceedings and AFL-CIO proceedings sit on book shelves along with comprehensive labor histories and timeworn, leather-bound volumes of *The Carpenter* magazine. Card-indexed, these references are available by check-out to the General Headquarters staff.

Recording on microfilm.



Viewing the microfilm.

MICROFILM, MOVIE FILM

Appropriately situated between the Department of Research and the Central Files is the Microfilming Unit.

Microfilming is an ingenious process which allows for both the retention of important documents and the conservation of precious space. Staff members in this unit reduce and register on film outdated Brotherhood records. They wind these photographic films on to reels and preserve them in a microfilm vault, shown at right.

As of mid-February of this year, the Microfilming Unit had 22,195,872 exposures of different images on 5,039 reels of film. The well-categorized films cover a range of 39 subjects, including membership applications, suspensions, and death claims and all correspondence, and histories of local unions, district, state, and provincial councils and individual Brotherhood members. Brotherhood convention proceedings and *Carpenter* magazine issues from the past 100 years, as well as AFL-CIO proceedings, are on microfilm.

Local 506 Shop Stewards Allan Dewsnap, John Knobbe, Miche Blais, and Business Representative Ron Ferguson at the meeting of welders.

Members of Marine and Shipbuilders Local 506 who participated in the back pay-donation project included:

First Row, seated from left—D. Black, C. Deoliveira, F. Palma, A. Dewsnap, Y. Ara, A. Boitson, T. Mar, S. Wong, E. Kisna, M. Marland.

Second Row, kneeling—J. Dos Santos, B. Thind, M. Blais, A. Kresina, N. Beitouti, P. Lingbanan.

Third Row, standing—H. Crouchill, W. Binns, B. Moe, S. Johnsen, D. Bifolchi, B. Johnson, C. Heath, L. Paolucci, A. Pasquarelli, R. Audia, L. Rezek, D. Robar.

Fourth Row, standing—R. Smith, D. Brown, M. Bajic, A. Hentschel, S. Pierzchajlo, J. Knobbe, G. Tyler, W. Carlson, B. Sidey, K. Hoy.

Vancouver Welders' Windfall to Orphans

In early 1980, Ron Ferguson, business representative of Marine and Shipbuilders Local 506, Vancouver, B.C., determined that one of the local companies under contract, Vancouver Shipyard, had been misinterpreting the 10¢-per-hour welder premium for outside work for approximately four years, and he filed a grievance.

Ferguson estimated that the total money involved was between $2,000 and $2,500. Eventually the company agreed to settle for $5,000.

In preliminary discussions, it was pointed out to the company that the cost involved in processing 800 individual records would be tremendous.

Meetings were held among the welder members of the local to discuss disposition of the windfall and the difficulties involved in ascertaining each welder's portion. The average crew in the yard at one time was 75 welders, and 800 had been through the yard during the period in question.

After long discussion, the welders unanimously agreed to donate the money to the Orphans Fund, a local charity administered by Radio Station CKNW. A presentation was made "on the air," and Local 506 received many expressions of public gratitude.

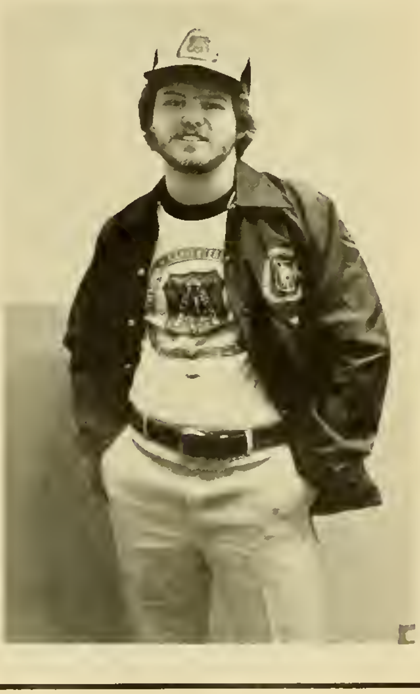
It wasn't the first time Local 506 has come to the aid of others. The 250 members of the local at Vancouver Shipyard recently took up a collection of $1,508.35 for a brother in distressed circumstances.

Brotherhood Supports Senior Citizens Fund

The National Council of Senior Citizens, an organization which grew out of the labor movement and which has been the leading spokesman for America's elderly for many years, determined, last year, that it must establish its own headquarters building in Washington, D.C. Leased office facilities in the nation's capital have become increasingly costly in the downtown area. A campaign has been launched by the NCSC to purchase its own home.

On behalf of its own members who belong to NCSC and in recognition of the great work accomplished by the organization, the Brotherhood General Executive Board, at a recent meeting, voted unanimously to contribute $1,000 to NCSC's building fund and to urge all US members to support this worthy endeavor.

NEW! An Official Brotherhood Windbreaker Jacket!



A sturdy, waterproof, nylon windbreaker jacket is now available at the General Office. It's in navy blue, and the Brotherhood's official seal is displayed on the front, as shown in the photograph at left. The jacket has a snap front and comes in four sizes: small, medium, large, and extra large.

$14.50 each

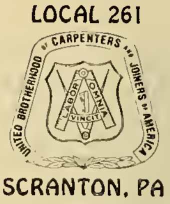
including the cost of handling and mailing

QUANTITY ORDERS—Orders of 5 to 35 jackets $14.00 each. For 36 or more jackets, the price drops to $13.50 each, (which would include a free reproduction of the local number, seal, and city, as shown at upper right).

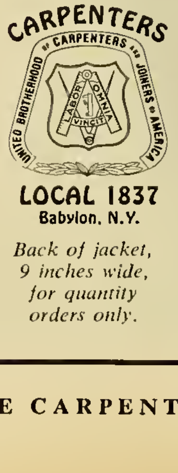
A 9-inch wide reproduction of the local number, seal, and city can also be applied to the back of each jacket (in quantity orders of 36 or more) at the additional cost of 86¢ per jacket. (See illustration at lower right.)

Allow four weeks for delivery of all specially prepared jackets.

Send order and remittance—cash, check, or money order—to: General Secretary John Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



Front of jacket, 4 inches wide, for quantity orders only.



Back of jacket, 9 inches wide, for quantity orders only.

New Handbook Issued On Building Trades Pay

The Labor Dept. has issued its second handbook of union pay scales and fringe benefits in the construction industry, which summarizes about 5,000 collective bargaining agreements in 800 U.S. cities.

The second edition of the Handbook of Wages and Benefits for Construction Unions is based on data compiled by the department's Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. It contains contract information for 33 construction crafts including wages in effect on Jan. 1, 1981, health and welfare benefits, pension, vacation and other fringe benefit data.

Copies are available from the Office of Construction Industry Services, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Room N5655, Washington, D.C. 20216.

Revised Guide Issued For Union Meetings

A revised and updated edition of the 64-page booklet, "How to Run a Union Meeting," is available from the AFL-CIO as a guide to help local union leaders conduct orderly sessions and boost membership interest, participation and attendance.

The handbook outlines duties of officers and parliamentary rules, and provides suggestions on planning meetings and improving agendas.

Copies of the pamphlet, Publication No. 81, are available at 20 cents each from the AFL-CIO Pamphtet Division, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Commerce Secretary Honored at Farewell

Secretary and Mrs. Baldridge, left, with Mr. and Mrs. Rinaldi.

A farewell party was held in January for Malcolm Baldridge, the newly-appointed Secretary of Commerce in President Reagan's administration, and his wife at the Holiday Seasons in Waterbury, Conn. In the entourage for the gala evening were Francis A. Rinaldi, Jr., business representative of Central Connecticut Local 24, and his wife, who extended their best wishes for a successful term. Mr. Baldridge was formerly the president of Scovill Manufacturing of Waterbury.

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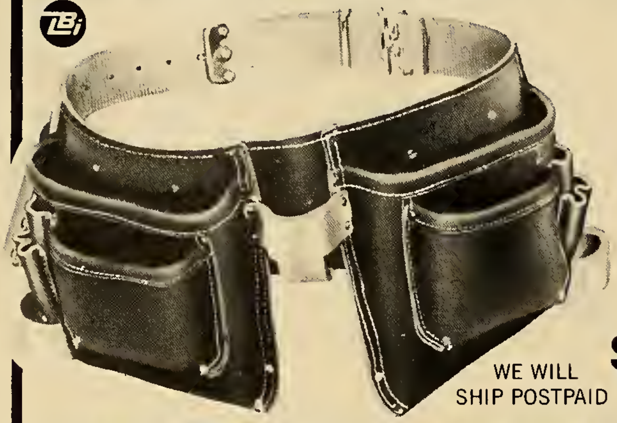

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International Millwright Conference, Scheduled for Next Month in Chicago

The United Brotherhood is conducting an International Conference on Millwright Jurisdiction in Chicago, beginning May 19.

General President William Konyha has sent out notices of the special meeting to all construction locals and district, state, and provincial councils. Fulltime representatives concerned with millwright work and the enforcement of trade jurisdiction are invited to attend.

Sessions are to be held in the Conrad Hilton Hotel. Registration begins at 2 p.m., Tuesday, May 19, and the working sessions begin at 10 a.m. the following morning, continuing until business is concluded the following day.

"This conference will occupy itself with the complex problems and technological changes inherent in modern construction," General President Konyha stated in his circular letter. "Emphasis will be placed on the impact the current economic climate has had on North American industry. It shall examine the growth of employment opportunities in certain industries and the decline in others imposed by plant shutdowns and the inroads being made by open-shop and non-union contractors."

OFL Board Table Brotherhood-Made

The Ontario Federation of Labour recently had a new board room table custom made for them by members of shop Local 2679, Toronto, Ont. The table, to be able to seat all the executives of OFL and guests, had to be large enough to accommodate at least twenty-five persons. Therefore, the table, which is made out of oak, had to be 32 feet long and 8 feet wide at its broadest point. The top was constructed in eight sections and with leg sections, had to be installed piece-by-piece directly in the OFL board room.

The table was manufactured by General Wood Products of Scarborough, and it's significant to note that the co-owners of the company are Herman Usling, a former business representative and still a member of Local 2679, and Fred Mayerhofer, a member of Local 3233, Richmond Hill.

Iran Hostages Free; St. Paul Retiree Shaves

GRENGS

Al Grengs of St. Paul, Minn., a retired member of Local 87, was so frustrated, 15 months ago, with the bad news about the American hostages in Iran, that he pledged not to shave until they were freed.

It was the first time the 70-year-old member had ever gone unshaven, and he fidgeted a bit as he followed the daily reports on the hostages throughout their 444 days of captivity. He was, to say the least, delighted when he was finally able to drop into his local barber's chair for a whiskers trimming in January. Now he's back to daily activity in his basement workshop.

Displaying their completion certificates for the shop steward training are Local 1230 President Mitchell Thayer, Recording Secretary Jamie Latimer, and Conductor Wendell Dooley.

Steward Training In Cashmere, Wash.

A Brotherhood shop steward training course was held for members and officers of Local 1230, Cashmere, Wash., recently. Among the participants were President Mitchell Thayer, Recording Secretary Jamie Latimer, and Conductor Wendell Dooley.

Since the local union was organized in 1971, the members have had more than their share of problems, General Organizer Earle Soderman states. The W. I. Forest Products, Inc. mill, where the members work, has had three owners since the local was organized. There have been many changes in local union leadership.

Through the combined efforts of the officers and members of the local, the Central Washington District Council-LPIW, the Western Council-LPIW, and the UBC, the local is still operating. A new working agreement was recently accepted by the members, which provides for major improvements in wages, vacations, holidays and conditions. The local officers feel that the training made available through the UBC stewards program will help them to do a better job of representing the members.

The recent shop steward training sessions held at Local 1230, Cashmere, Washington. Earle Soderman conducted the classes.

Steward Training in Tennessee

Seven shop stewards from industrial locals in Middle Tennessee completed a steward training school, last winter, and they were presented completion certificates in ceremonies at a Christmas banquet. They all came from local unions of the Southern Council of Industrial Workers, and they included: Front row, from left, Donna Nichols, Local 2266, Portland, Ind., and Billy Downs, president of Local 3100, Gallatin, Ind. Second row, from left, J. W. Faulton, president, Local 2266; Richard McMurtry, Local 3100; and Mike Barker, chief steward, Local 3100. Third row, Clifford Stafford, Local 3100; Danny Caldwell, Local 3100; and Donald A. White of the Southern Council of Industrial Workers, who presented the certificates.

Locals, Councils In Data Processing

Many larger local unions and district councils of the Brotherhood have moved into the computerization of records and contract data. As we reported in the March issue of *The Carpenter,* the General Secretary recently held a one-day seminar at the General Office in Washington, D.C., to study ways in which such major affiliates can "tie into" General Office data processing and standardize the storage of data at the local and district level.

Participants in the seminar are now applying much of the information gathered at the General Office and updating various systems so that they can serve the membership more quickly and efficiently.

The following local union and district council leaders participated in the computerization briefing at the General Office:

Roger Brownell, Local 102, Oakland, Calif.; Anthony Viola, Jr., Local 2046, Martinez, Calif.; Roland F. Smith, Local 106, Des Moines, Ia.; Fred G. Wilson, Local 400, Omaha, Neb.; William T. Massa, Local 1590, Washington, D.C.; Raymond E. Pressley, Atlanta, Ga. & Vicinity, District Council; James E. White, Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles A. Schmucker, Denver, Colo., District Council; Larry L. Vincent, Local 55, Denver, Colo.; Andris J. Silins, Boston, Mass., District Council; Robert Marshall, Local 33, Boston, Mass.; Dewey F. Conley, Local 213, Houston, Tex.; Paul M. Dobson, Carpenters District Council, Houston, Tex.; Norm LeBlanc, Local 675, Toronto, Ont., Canada; Harvey Jardine, Local 1916, Hamilton, Ont., Canada; Edward Perkowski, Alaska State Council; Ronald L. Mensinger, Spokane, Wash., District Council; Garry P. Goodwin, Portland, Ore., District Council; Donald Johnson, Seattle, Wash., District Council; Calvin E. Kennedy, Five Rivers District Council, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Robert C. Lewis, Detroit, Mich., District Council; Lewis K. Pugh, Washington, D.C.; John F. Paterson, District Council, Calgary, Alta., Canada; Albert T. Potter, Calgary, Alta., District Council; Mrs. Penny Watson, Calgary, Alta., District Council; P. J. Buhrow, Edmonton, Alta., Canada; John Takach, B.C. Provincial Council of Carpenters; Wesley Isaacson, Chicago, Ill., District Council; Joseph L. Happ, Chicago, Ill., District Council; James Patterson, Central & Western, Ind., D.C.; Norman Bland, Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind ; Anthony G. Pennucci, Central New Jersey District Council; John Cunningham, Local 210, Conn.; Don Classen, Local 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Edward Coryell, Metropolitan D.C., Philadelphia, Pa.

South African Visitor

L. C. G. Douwes Dekker, left, above, an industrial relations lecturer from the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa, was a recent visitor to the Brotherhood's General Office in Washington. He met with Research Director Nicholas Loope, right, and other Brotherhood leaders to learn of our trade union structure and methods of operation. He is assistant general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

Mr. Dekker was in the United States under the auspices of the International Communication Agency. Arrangements for his visit were made by the Trade Union Exchange Programs Division of the US Department of Labor.

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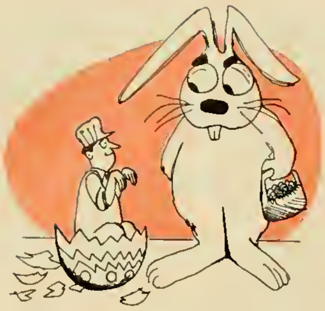

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NOISE ABATEMENT

It was during one of those periods of prosperity for the real estate business, and the landlord was making the most of it. To a prospective tenant he said:

"This is a very quiet and orderly house. Have you any children?"

The answer was "No."

"Have you," the landlord continued, "a piano, hi-fi, or radio, or do you play any musical instruments? Oh yes, and have you a cat, dog or parrot?"

Again the answer was "No" to everything, but the prospective tenant added:

"Maybe I ought to tell you that I have a fountain pen that scratches like the devil."

BE UNION — BUY LABEL

APTITUDE TEST

During the Big One—WWII—the demand for mechanics was so great that the Army test for availability got to be very simple. The applicant was put into a room with a leg of lamb, a dog collar and a screwdriver. If he picked out the screwdriver, he was hired.

HOLD ON, STRANGER!

A foul-looking individual rushed into a gin mill shooting a revolver and shouting:

"Get out of here, all you stinking so-and-so's."

The crowd fled, dodging a hail of bullets — all except one millwright who stood at the bar quietly sipping a Scotch and soda.

"Well?" the gunman barked at him.

"Well," drawled the millwright, "there certainly were a lot of them, weren't there!"

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

EXTRA PROTECTION

The girl at the switchboard answered a call the other morning and heard a woman's voice say:

"Hello, is this the Fidelity Insurance Company?"

On being assured that it was, the woman continued:

"Well, I want to have my husband's fidelity insured."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

FISHING EXPEDITION

A drunk was hunched over the bar, toothpick in hand, spearing futilely at the olive in his drink. A dozen times he missed the olive. Finally, another customer who had been watching intently from the next stool became exasperated and grabbed the toothpick. "Here this is how you do it!" he said, and easily speared the olive.

"Big deal," muttered the drunk, "I already had him so tired out he couldn't get away."

—Plasterer and Cement Mason

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a girl named Sally
Who lived in a house in an alley.
When it would rain,
Her house would not drain,
Now Sally lives up the valley.

—Tom Urban,
Northville, Mich.

THE LESSER EVIL

When you see what some girls marry, you begin to realize just how much they must have hated working for a living.

—Ronald Benivegna,
Whitestone, N.Y.

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '81

YE OF LITTLE FAITH

Young men going to the big city to carve out a career are usually more concerned with their comforts than their morals. A lad from the country applied to an employment agency and was offered a job at a salary of $80 a week.

"But," the boy remonstrated, "can I lead a good Christian life in the city on $80 a week?"

"Believe me," was the reply, "that's the only kind of a life you can lead."

WE'RE 100 YEARS OLD IN AUGUST

REVISED MENU

A young bridegroom walked briskly into the kitchen and planted a kiss on his beloved's neck, knocking the cook book off the table as he did so.

"Oh, darling," she wailed, "can't you stay out of the kitchen? Now you've lost my place—and I haven't the faintest idea what I was cooking!"

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

THANKS, DOC

"Good heavens, doctor! What a terrific bill for one week's treatment!" the patient protested.

"My dear fellow," the doctor replied, "if you knew what an interesting case yours was, and how strongly I was tempted to let it proceed to a postmortem, you wouldn't complain about a bill three times as big as this!"

'Basic Competency' Field Tested For Pre-Apprenticeship Program

Four key staff men in the Brotherhood's development of the Basic Competency Training Program recently met with Technical Director James Tinkcom, left. They included, from left, Greg Monaghan of Gateway Center, N.Y.; Dewane Rooks, Marsing Center, Ida.; Jim Whitis, Pine Knot, Ky.; and Joe Gay, Frenchberg, Ky. These four men are field testing and they will establish time norms for work and study accomplishment — first in carpentry and later in each craft.

Apprenticeship training programs affiliated with the Brotherhood have indicated that a major problem in establishing pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship-entry training is determining in advance the actual scope of that training — what the pre-apprentice needs, "where he's coming from," so to speak, how much basic math he or she should have to comprehend advanced training materials, his or her knowledge of tools and measuring procedures, etc.

To solve this problem, the Apprenticeship and Training Department has developed a "basic competency" program for use by local administrators to determine pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship-entry skills and knowledge to be expected from trainees. The expertise of staff members who work directly in pre-apprenticeship training was called upon to define "basic competence" and determine the expected abilities of trainees.

The "basic competency" program which evolved has been field tested, and it will be presented as a major topic on the agenda of the Mid-Year Carpentry Training Conference scheduled for April 28 and 29 in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The program provides visual instructional material for taking exact measurements, for developing hand and power tool skills and safety, and for understanding basic arithmatic structure, based upon requirements indicated by the PETS material.

Mid-Year Training Conference Set For Niagara Falls, April 28, 29

The Mid-Year Training Conference, sponsored annually by the Apprenticeship and Training Department, is scheduled for this month, April 28 and 29, in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The 1981 edition, which will serve as a prelude to the Brotherhood's Centennial Convention next August, promises to be one of the largest and busiest yet.

Sessions are to be held in the Niagara Hilton at Third and Mall in Niagara Falls. All conference attendees have been instructed to make their own reservations. They should plan to arrive on Monday, April 27, as the conference will begin at 9 a.m. the following day.

An agenda for the conference will be forwarded to all attendees prior to the conference, according to James Tinkcom, technical director of the Apprenticeship and Training Department. It will include, as mentioned above, a report on the new "basic competency" program.

State and Provincial Contest Rules Noted

The deadline date for all 1981 state and provincial contests is September 11, 1981. In addition, all contest committee secretaries are reminded that International applications for the first, second, and third place winners in state provincial contests must be received no later than five days after the completion of the contest. Finally, the rules and regulations, as revised December 5, 1979, will continue to be in effect for the 1981 International Contest.

Female Offenders Seminar to Local 1098

The Women's Bureau of the US Department of Labor is sponsoring, jointly with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and the Federal Prison System, a series of regional meetings for state officials "to assess ways to develop nontraditional employment programs for women in state prisons."

The first of these meetings was held recently in Baton Rouge, La., with prison officials from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

So that prison officials could see an actual apprenticeship training program in action, the Women's Bureau arranged for the participants to tour the training facilities of Local 1098 and the JAC in that city. Training Director B. J. Smith and his staff explained PET procedures and the traditional training methods.

●

The 1981 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest will be held in Denver, Colo., November 11 and 12. The awards banquet: November 13.

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Building Trades to Seek Quick Solution of Disputes

California's Equity-Shared Housing Studied

Building trades unions will seek to resolve a greater share of their jurisdictional disputes through direct on-the-spot or union-to-union settlements, reserving the more formal disputes settlement procedure for those issues that cannot be more simply resolved.

The 15 union presidents who make up the governing body of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department, agreed in February to continue to explore pragmatic approaches that would lead to earlier-stage settlements.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine said the consensus was that the present impartial board for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes serves an essential function, but that agreements worked out directly by the parties closest to the situation are generally preferable.

Former Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, in his professional role as an economist, discussed with the building trades presidents the outlook for the economy as he sees it. Marshall expressed concern that a "supply-side" economic strategy will push up the already high level of unemployment.

Another speaker during the three-day meeting was California's Director of Housing & Community Development, I. Donald Terner, who described the state's experimental "equity sharing" program to assist first-time, moderate income homebuyers who otherwise would be unable to afford a home.

The demonstration project allows the state to purchase a "share" of the home, up to 49% of its cost, thus reducing the mortgage burden and down payment. When the home is eventually resold, the state claims its share of the proceeds including any profits from appreciation of value.

The demonstration project, helped by a federal grant as well as state funds, is now limited to families below the median income level who are facing displacement from rental units because of condominium conversions.

Terner told the building trades leaders that he hopes for private-sector funding to expand the program to reach a larger number of "frustrated home buyers."

The BCTD governing body also heard a report on another type of co-venture between government and the private sector.

The department gave its endorsement and urged its affiliates to support the Building Arts Museum which Congress has authorized to be established in one of the historic structures of the nation's capital, the former Pension Building.

The museum will spotlight the history and development of architecture and building construction.

AFL-CIO Pledges Vigorous Defense Of Safety and Health Protections

The AFL-CIO considers the Occupational Safety & Health Act an "indispensable" worker protection and will vigorously oppose any attempt to weaken it, Legislative Director Ray Denison said.

Denison's strong defense of OSHA came in response to a query from Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), who is soliciting union views on the effectiveness of OSHA and on legislation that would permanently exempt establishments with 10 or fewer workers in supposedly less-hazardous industries from OSHA safety inspections in the absence of a "reasonable complaint" or serious accident. A similar restriction is currently in effect through an appropriations bill rider.

As to OSHA's enforcement, Denison said it has been vastly improved over the past four years because it has been administered "by a Labor Dept. that believed in the law and tried to make it work."

For the first time, he said, workers and their unions have been consulted on the administration and enforcement of the law. Further, OSHA

Continued on Page 38

Union Busting Draws Top Dollar

Union-busting is a growth industry and someone with a proven record of breaking up organizing drives can command top dollar, according to a display advertisement in *The Wall Street Journal.*

"One of America's most successful labor consulting firms is searching for additional result-oriented professional counter-organizing consultants," the advertisement proclaims.

The job doesn't carry any fringe benefits, but it's not necessary to relocate and the pay isn't bad. The unnamed firm, identified only by a box number, says it will pay from $75,000 to more than $100,000 for the right "independent contractor."

But for that money, it expects an experienced and successful union-buster. The ad lists only one qualification for the job: "high win rate required in 50-100 elections or more."

Schneider Named OSHA Hygienist

On January 1, 1981, Scott Schneider joined the Brotherhood's Industrial Union Department as the industrial hygienist for the UBC occupational safety and health project for industrial members. He is working under the direction of Project Director Joseph Durst.

SCHNEIDER

Schneider recently received a Master's degree in Industrial Hygiene from the University of Pittsburgh. While completing his degree, he studied the effects of employee exposure to organic solvent mixtures at a speaker assembly plant in central Pennsylvania. He also wrote a manual on foundry health hazards for the United Steelworkers of America.

Previously, he worked for a public interest group concerned with making science more accessible and more accountable to the public.

Schneider also holds a Master's degree in Biology from the University of Michigan, where he studied animal behavior. His current interests include looking at occupational stress, workplace design, and the health effects of microwave radiation.

Since joining the project staff, Schneider has participated in training seminars for Brotherhood industrial leaders at Lafayette, Ind., Dallas, Tex., and other major cities.

Special Easter Feature

A Carpenter of Nazareth

IF you had been traveling north from Jerusalem in the first quarter of the Christian era and your cart or chariot had broken down after sixty miles or so near the village of Nazareth, you would have been directed to the shop of the local carpenter, Jeshua ben Joseph, for repairs.

You would, perhaps, have found the simple shelter empty except for the tools and supplies of the craftsman, but his mother would hurry from the adjoining room, offer you a drink of water and invite you to wait inside for her son who may have left at dawn to hike into the nearby wood to chop down a tree suitable for the rooftree of a house he was building.

The wait would be pleasant and refreshing. After the dust and heat of the journey, the Galilean landscape would give an impression of luxuriance and beauty, especially in contrast to the harshness of Judea, from which you had come. The hills are round and the rich vegetation hides the rocks. Rainfall is heavy and the mood of life happy and peaceful.

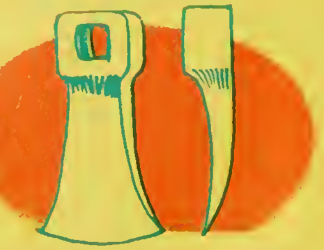
In keeping with the Eastern usage, the shop would have been attached to or beside the home. There would be an open shed in front of the shop, crowded with damaged carts, ploughs that needed overhauling, hewn logs lying on the ground, and, leaning against the low roof for weathering, cedar and sycamore tree trunks.

When the carpenter appeared with the long log balanced on his shoulder and home-made axe in his off-hand, you would have been impressed by his height, at five feet eleven well over the average, and by the grace and power of his well-muscled physique. This was a man of strength with the easy grace of one who enjoys hard work and does it well.

He would have worn a long, free-flowing garment, hitched up at the belt to his mid-calf to allow an easy stride. Bearded, his hair would have been worn shoulder-length in the back but cut short on the sides, and over one ear would have been a sliver of wood. Every tradesman wore such a badge of his calling (the scribe a pen, the tailor a needle, the weaver a bit of cloth) every day but the Sabbath—when such a "commercial" would have been forbidden.

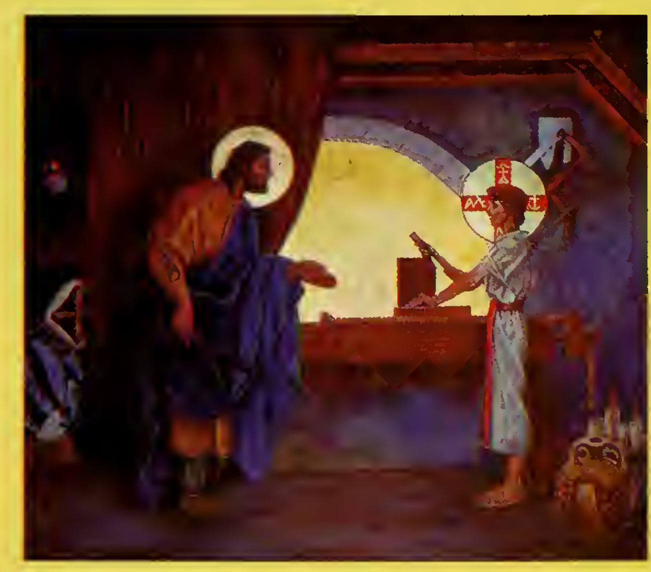
The village carpenter of Biblical times was a master builder of versatile skills. As in most rural societies, the Palestinian tradesmen had to know their crafts in all their applications. The luxury of specialization could not be theirs.

This was especially true of the carpenter who was a man of parts, uncommonly useful and much esteemed.



The Carpenter's adze, with a handmade handle, was an early Christian symbol

As we understand the term, there was no such word as carpenter in the Hebrew language—but rather the broader description of worker or craftsman. In Old Testament time this denoted a shaper and worker in wood who practiced at the same time the trades of joiner, cabinet-maker, cartwright, turner and wood sculptor. In the time of David and Solomon, professional carpenters were foreigners, and especially Phoenicians. Their trade is mentioned in the construction of the Temple but it was probably after the Exile (around 600 B.C.) that the Israelites adopted the trade.



Of interest to a carpenter is this painting of the workshop of Nazareth by John de Rosen. It graces St. Joseph's Library of Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington, D. C.

In the New Testament, the Greek word translated as carpenter has a more general sense and can mean a house-builder or stone-mason; because of this, some authorities argue that this was the trade of Joseph and of Jesus before the beginning of his ministry. Still today, they point out, many stonemasons originate from Bethlehem and the references Jesus makes to stone-working are much more numerous than his references to wood-working. "For which of you, wishing to build a tower, does not sit down first and calculate the outlays that are necessary, whether he has the means to complete it?" (Luke 14, 28) And again, "What then is this that is written, 'The stone which the builders rejected, has become the corner stone'?" (Luke 20, 17)

We must recognize, however, that the tradition that sees Jesus as a carpenter, a worker in wood, developed at an early age and can be well supported. In the second century, about 160 A.D., the philosopher, St. Justin Martyr, wrote, "Jesus was taken to be the son of Joseph the carpenter, a carpenter in his own right, among men making carts and yokes." St. Justin was born in Samaria, at Neapolis, the ancient Sichem, and was well able to gather information at first hand from his Galilean neighbors.

St. Cyril of Jerusalem, who lived in the fourth century, says that he had been shown a piece of wood shaped like a roof gutter which was supposed to have been carved by Jesus or his foster father.

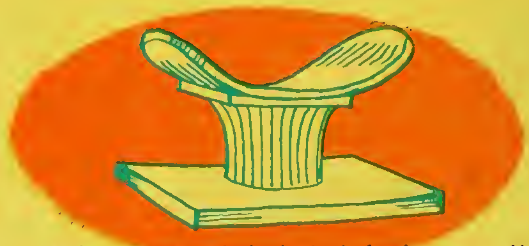
Among ancient nomads there was no question of trades; each man made the things he needed for his own use—clothes, tents, tools, etc. The Palestinian peasant was almost independent of tradesmen and could even build his own house, except possibly for a little help from his neighbor. However, the work in metal and the making of waterpots required special material. It is possible that in Israel, as in Palestine today, blacksmiths traveled at times from village to village to make any necessary repairs and that potters hawked their wares.

Trades were usually handed down from father to son, guilds were formed (Nehemiah 3, 8, 31) and the men of one craft worked in the same street or the same part of town as they often do today in the East.

While the Greeks and Romans often despised all manual work, the Jews loved to say that a man who did not teach his son a trade was teaching him to be a thief. Notable rabbis were butchers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, etc., and it is well known that St. Paul took great pride in being a self-supporting weaver of goat-hair tent cloth. The Israelite reverenced his trade for its relationship to the Law. Before God, labor was not only a necessity; it called for pride, nobility and a spirit of reparation. There was nothing slavish or demeaning about it. On the contrary it was a kind of prayer, a way of finding God, "an incredible honor." Only occupations that endangered ritual purity or morality were disliked.

Jesus, himself, insisted on the value of work and, in contrast to the Greco-Roman ideal of the leisured life, Christianity contributed to the rehabilitation of the concept of the dignity of labor.

Palestine has, no doubt, never been very rich in wood, but in former times it was less rare than it is today. Some regions possessed forests, but the country is now almost totally denuded of them. The Old Testament shows that wood was often used for making domestic or agricultural objects, carts and in the construction of houses (roofs, doors, window lattices, locks), but only great buildings, such as palaces, afforded the luxury of boarded floors,



Ornamental rests supported the head of the sleeper in Biblical times.

Color photo courtesy Camera Clix Inc. and Forests and People Magazine

This gently-conceived diorama from Barcelona, Spain, offers an unusual scene. The Wise Men arrive to worship the Christ Child in the courtyard of a home in Bethlehem, while Joseph earns lodging for the Holy Family with his skills as a carpenter.

wainscoting, colonnades of wood, or carved panels. (Solomon's Temple was so notable in its use of woods that it was referred to as the House of the Forest of Lebanon.) Generally speaking, stone was less precious than wood because it was widely available.

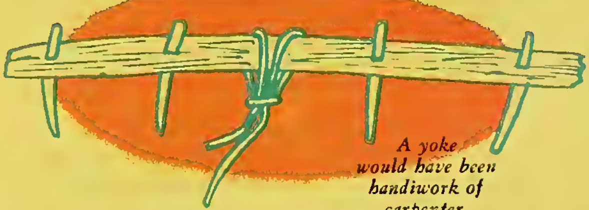
While dead wood gathered carefully was used for cooking and heating, the ritual sacrifices required considerable quantities of wood fuel. Among the small courts within Herod's Temple was one called "the timber room." One of the thirteen collecting boxes of the Temple took gifts intended for the purchase of wood for the altar.

The people of Palestine made good use of the skills of the woodcutter, carpenter-joiner, cabinetmaker and wood carver, all of which skills would have been combined in the jurisdiction of the Carpenter of Nazareth. His tools we know from texts and excavations—axes, hatchets, saws, scrapers, hammers, mallets, chisels, knives, squares, jointers, nails of wood or bronze, compass, measure, pencil and plumb-line. "The carpenter stretcheth out a line; he marketh it out with a pencil, he shapeth it with chisels, and he marketh it out with the divider. . . ." (Isaiah 44, 13)

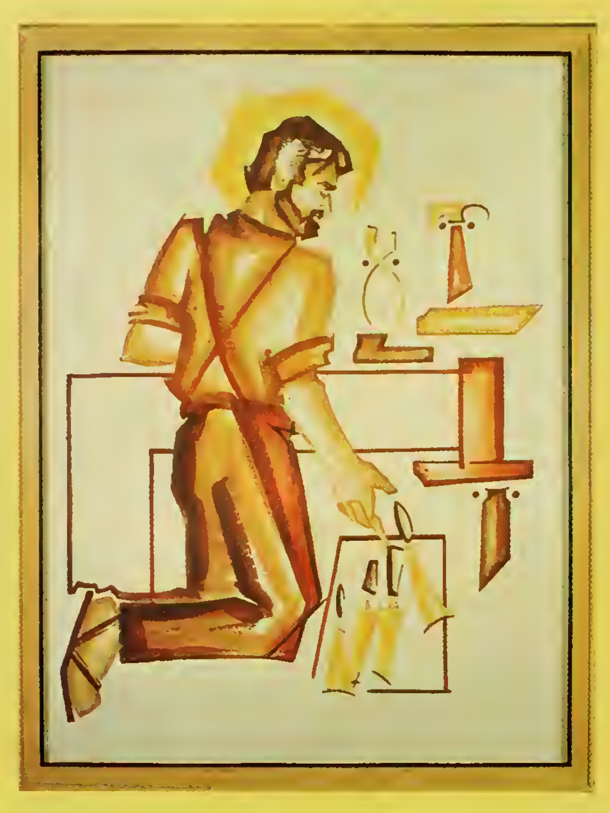
The adze, or ascia of the Romans, was used as a secret symbol, meaning the Cross, by the early Christians during the years of the persecutions. It was customarily carried in the carpenter's belt. A lump of sandstone served him as a plane. The saw was fashioned with flintstone teeth, serrated and mounted in a frame. It was pulled through the wood rather than pushed. Shears, files and rasps were unknown. The hammer was a heavy stone drilled with a hole to insert a handle. The drill had been introduced from Egypt; it was a bow-drill, turned with great rapidity.

Unlike the customary depictions, the Biblical carpenter would not have used a work bench. He would have sat on the earthen floor, bracing his work between his leather apron and his feet and manipulating it with toes that became as skillful as his hands.

The carpenter would have been a familiar sight in the everyday life of Israel, as we may gather from Christ's words to the Pharisees, "How is it that thou canst see the speck of dust which is in thy brother's eye and are not aware of the beam that is in thy own?" (Matthew 7, 4; Luke 6, 42) The carrying of beams in those little crowded streets must have been tolerably dangerous and one of the rabbinical discussions concerns the case of a man bearing a beam colliding with one holding a pitcher. Not without irony, Christ tells the hypocrite that, instead of minding his neighbor's business, he would be better advised to watch the beam that is approaching and could thrust out his eye.



A yoke would have been handiwork of carpenter.



A more modernistic interpretation of Joseph at work is this in pastel chalks by Mary Kircher, daughter of William Kircher of the Education Department of the AFL-CIO. Mary was 15 when she completed it.

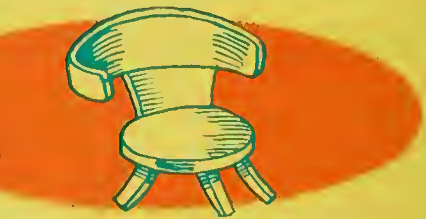
Carpentry work in itself in rural Galilee must have been of the simplest kind—nothing in comparison with the roofing of a steeple or the calculation of a spiral staircase as our journeyman carpenters of today are required to do. All the roofs were flat—all that was needed was the laying of the beams and the covering of them with woven reeds. The outside staircases were straight up. But apart from these duties (on which the carpenter could scarcely have lived in a small town), he was also cabinetmaker, carver, wheelwright and plough and yoke maker, as well as wood-cutter. To him, the villagers came when they needed something mended, a door hung, a wall strengthened, a lock replaced, a chest made or a tool repaired. He shaped not only the thick planks needed for supporting the mud or clay houses, but likewise garden tools, cradles, biers. He made utensils for housekeeping, stools, milk buckets, linen presses—they had no use for clothes closets—and perhaps he did some fine cabinet work. A modest "inventory" might include candlesticks, kneading troughs, rakes, winnowing forks, a loom, grape press, plough, sledges, seats, plates, ink tray or cups. He could even be relied on to build a small fishing boat.

In a typical day, a customer might want the stilt or coulter of his plough repaired; another might commission a pergola to be set up along the side of his house; a woman could come to buy a chest or possibly a bushel to measure her wheat; another a support for her straw pallet. (In the Palestinian home, mats and blankets arranged at ground level along the wall served as a bed by night and a seat by day. But among the Israelites, wealthy people used beds standing on legs. Jesus speaks of a lamp that could be placed under the bed. Often these beds were used to recline on at meals. Beds used for a night's rest might be very high and a low stool was necessary to get on and off them. A bed head support, often in the shape of a crescent and richly carved, cradled the sleeper's head and was wrapped in costly coverings.)

In those days, as always, cart wheels had hubs of iron which the carpenter fashioned himself, thus obliging him to add metal forging to his other skills. Even to our day, Nazareth is still noted for certain specialties—sickles, ploughshares, knives.

The wooden yoke used by the Israelites hardly differed from the present Palestinian yoke. Formed of a transverse bar with long pins fixed vertically for enclosing the neck of the ox or mule or horse which bore it, it was also kept in place by thongs passed under the animal's throat. "My yoke is easy and my burden is light" (Matthew 11, 30) were the words of a skilled craftsman who took pride in the fact that yokes were carefully balanced to distribute their weight equally, were smoothly finished to prevent chafing.

The chief woods used came from the cypress, oak, wild olive (or pine), acacia and sandalwood. The most prized of all was the widely-famed and aromatic cedarwood, which Solomon used so extensively, importing it from Lebanon through the merchant-princes of the day, the Phoenicians.



The carpenter would have fashioned such chairs as this.

But for practical applications the most esteemed wood, which the carpenter would tramp the woods in search of, was the sycamore which was proof against worms and which, when properly treated, was hard enough to serve instead of iron as a ploughshare. For ordinary use, people made do with olive and cypress or, for small things, old vine trunks.

Yes, Jeshua ben Joseph would have been a man of parts, a workman who lent to his profession the dignity of love. He would have known it thoroughly and reverenced it—sawing logs into planks and fashioning furniture with joy. He would have taken pleasure in serving his customers . . . would have been proud without vanity of his skill . . . anxious that his former work had satisfied them, that the cart had held up, the door frame not warped, the bride's chest brought happiness. He would have understood perfectly that work done with love goes straight to God.

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A pre-dawn fire in downtown Sacramento, Calif., lit up the sky and burned half of an unoccupied dwelling before firemen were able to control the blaze. Arson was suspected.—Photo by Dennis Warren, Sacramento, Calif., Union.

A Houston fire fighter rescues a frightened woman and escorts her to safety as firemen combat a life-threatening blaze in the background. —Photo by Jerry Click, Houston, Tex., Post.

Editor's Note: We are grateful for the assistance given to us in the preparation of this article by The International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL-CIO (which also supplied the pictures), the Wall Street Journal, and the International Teamster.

CONSUMER
CLIPBOARD

What would you do if you were caught in a life-threatening fire?

EXPERIENCED FIRE FIGHTERS OFFER SOME ANSWERS

■ Last November, 84 people died at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, in the third worst high-rise fire in US history. Then, in February of this year, a fire at the Las Vegas Hilton claimed eight more lives . . .

The annual death toll from hotel, apartment, and high-rise office building fires is staggering — not to mention the 6,600 deaths from residential fires reported each year.

Have you ever planned what you would do if you were involved in a life-threatening blaze?

Richard Kauffman, a captain and firefighting specialist with the Los Angeles County, Calif., Fire Department feels that everyone must be prepared for such a crisis. He has the following important tips to offer.

Fire is not likely to "chase you down and burn you to death" as many people believe. Rather, it's the by-products of the fire — super-heated or poisonous gases, smoke, and panic — that will almost always be the cause of death, long before the fire ever arrives.

PRESENCE OF SMOKE

The presence of smoke is a danger signal that should trigger an immediate response. Smoke contains carbon monoxide, a gas so deadly that 1.3% of it in air causes death in minutes. High rises and hotels have ducts, elevator shafts, and air conditioning systems that can transport smoke far from its source. In the MGM fire, for example, 70 of the 84 deaths occurred on the upper floors as a result of smoke traveling through elevator shafts.

If you notice unusual amounts of smoke in your hotel, apartment, or office building, you should attempt to leave the building immediately. Smoke accumulates at the ceiling and works its way down, so you should get on your hands and knees or on your stomach. Even if you can tolerate the smoke by standing, don't. Carbon monoxide may already have started to accumulate, and you must spare your lungs for as long as possible. The fresh air you will need is at or near the floor.

Another reason for getting down low is to spare your eyes. Excessive smoke can irritate them to the point where, as a defense mechanism, they will close automatically.

A most important thing to remember is not to panic. Over-powering terror is contagious and dangerous, and it can spread quickly among people. Panic-stricken people rarely can save themselves. If you understand what to do, where to go, and how to get there, panic will not set in.

HOTEL FIRE EXIT

If you are staying in a hotel, the first thing you should do after checking in and dropping your luggage is locate your hallway fire exit. (You should also do this if you live in a high-rise apartment or work in a skyscraper office building.) Make a mental note of the following: Is the exit on the left or right side of the corridor? . . . Do you have to turn a corner to get there? . . . Is there anything in the hallway that could block your way? . . . How many doors are there between your room and the exit?

This entire procedure should only take a minute, but, by making it a habit, you will prepare yourself for a possible emergency.

If you have to leave your hotel during the night, it is important to close the door behind you. This can keep out fire and minimize smoke damage to your belongings.

Also, you should always keep your hotel key in the same place in your room, for example, on your nightstand. This way, if you are awakened by fire in the middle of the night, you will be able to grab your key without wasting any time. You must take your key with you as you leave, for, if you find fire and smoke in the hallway,

Continued on Page 26

Fire fighters struggled through smoke to rescue a 90-year-old man trapped in an apartment above a bakery whose deep fryers had caught fire. The man eventually died of smoke inhalation.—Photo by Benny Sieu.

A veteran fireman and father of six saved a 12-year-old girl from almost certain death as flames engulfed her two-family Queens home. Firemen eventually restored her to normal breathing. —Photo by Joe DeMaria.

Fire fighters rescued a victim from a burning home late one night in Sacramento, Calif. The fire, controlled in minutes, was started when a burning cigarette fell on a living room couch. —Photo by Dennis Warren, Sacramento, Calif., Union.

FIREPROOFING YOUR HOME

The best way for homeowners to protect themselves against fire is to prevent it from occurring in the first place. US fire authorities believe that as many as 3,000 home fire fatalities could be avoided each year if people used preventive measures.

The New York City Fire Department offers the following checklist for home fireproofing:

1. **Keep non-combustible ash trays in all rooms.**
2. **Carefully dispose of glowing matches and cigarettes.**
3. **Keep matches in metal containers away from heat and children.**
4. **Warn everyone in the family against smoking in bed.**
5. **Avoid running electric cords under rugs and over nails and hooks.**
6. **Keep lamp and appliance cords in good condition.**
7. **Limit the number of lights and appliances on each circuit. (If fuses blow, you are probably overloading circuits. Solution: Relocate appliances or have additional circuits installed by a reliable electrician.)**
8. **Only purchase appliances which are approved by the Underwriters Laboratories.**
9. **Use only 15-ampere fuses on lighting circuits.**
10. **Use only non-flammable cleaning fluids. (Check the labels.)**
11. **Keep any flammable liquids which are necessary in closed containers and use with proper ventilation.**
12. **Keep your basement, storerooms and attic free from rubbish, oily rags, and old papers.**
13. **If you use an oil mop, keep it in a metal container and in a well ventilated place where it will not catch fire by spontaneous ignition.**
14. **Keep smoldering ashes in hole-free, metal containers.**

Today's modern technology provides increased protection with reliable home fire detection equipment that most people can afford. Smoke detectors are considered *the* devices for maximum home fire protection. They monitor the air around them and, when smoke enters the area, they send off an alarm that will awaken those who are asleep. This is extremely important as approximately 60% of all fatal household fires occur between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

There are two types of smoke detectors which run on batteries or electricity—ionization detectors, which are considered more sensitive, and photoelectric detectors. Battery smoke detectors should have warning devices that indicate when the batteries are beginning to run low.

Smoke detectors can't save lives by themselves. Once alarms have been sounded, family members must take prompt and proper action to ensure safe escape from danger. Evacuation plans should be carefully laid out and practiced, and everyone should know how to call the fire department.

you will want to return to your room. Don't lock yourself out.

Before you open the door, feel it with your hand. If the door or knob is hot, don't open it. The fire could be just outside. With one palm on the door — in case you need to slam it shut — slowly open it and peek into the hallway to check conditions.

If the hallway is clear, stay against the exit side of the wall and start crawling, counting doors as you go. It's very easy to get lost or disoriented in a smokey atmosphere. If you're on the wrong side, you could pass the exit, and if you're in the middle of the corridor, you could get trampled by panic-stricken people.

Never use the elevator as a fire exit. Besides the shaft filling with smoke, there are hundreds of other things that could go wrong. Elevator call buttons and controls are absolutely unreliable in conditions of smoke, heat, or fire, and doors can be held open by smoke obscuring the photo cell light beam.

When you reach the fire exit, walk down the stairs and hang onto the handrail, again as protection against running, panic-filled people who could knock you down. For security purposes exit doors are locked on the stairwell side, so you must walk down to the first floor.

Smoke sometimes will get into the exit stairwell, and, in some cases, it may not rise very high before cooling and becoming heavy. This is called "stacking." If you enter a clear stairway and come upon "stacked" smoke as you descend, don't run through it. People die that way. Turn around and walk up to the roof.

When you reach the roof, prop the door open. This will allow any smoke to vent itself, and, at the same time, it won't lock you out. Find the windward side of the building to avoid getting caught in the smoke, and wait for the firemen to find you.

FOR UNION MEMBERS

Local union officers may arrange to have qualified people from the International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL-CIO, attend their union meetings to discuss fire safety by writing to the: International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL-CIO, 1750 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, or by calling (202) 872-8484.

HOTEL ROOM FIRE

If you should wake up to smoke in your room and the hallway is on fire, don't panic. One of the first things you should do is open a window to vent the smoke. If there is heavy smoke outside you'll have to close it again, so be careful not to break it or you could become trapped. If there is fire outside, pull down the drapes and move anything combustible away from the window.

There are several things you can do if you are caught in your hotel room. If the phone works, let someone know you're in there. Flip on the bathroom vent if smoke is coming through, and fill the bathtub with water for fire-fighting. With your ice bucket, bail water from the tub onto the door and walls to keep them cool. Wet some sheets and towels and stuff the cracks of the door to keep out smoke. You can put your mattress up against the door, block it with a dresser, and saturate it with water. A wet towel tied around your nose and mouth is an effective filter if you fold it in a triangle and put the corner in your mouth.

Most people who jump from their windows "to safety" are killed or injured in the process. If you're on the first floor, you can simply open the window and climb out. If you jump from the second floor, you must jump far enough to clear the building. Many people hit window sills and ledges on the way down and either land on their heads and kill themselves or get seriously injured. If you're higher than the third floor, chances are you won't survive the fall. You would be better off fighting the fire.

Many hotels are reluctant to notify the fire department until they have verified that there really is a fire, for such action could lead to bad publicity. This type of hesitation has cost many lives. If you notice smoke or fire, therefore, you should call the fire department yourself. Tell them what you see or smell and give them your room number in case you need to be rescued.

There are 14,000 state and local building fire codes in the United States which recommend features such as sprinkler systems that are activated by heat or smoke, walls that can withstand up to four hours of flames, alarms, smoke detectors, ground-floor command posts that communicate to all floors, and elevators that automatically return to the lobby when smoke is detected.

The problem is that no locality is required to adopt any or all of these codes, and this can lead to confusion and controversy. For example, 26 people recently died in a hotel fire at Harrison, N.Y. because local fire codes

Continued on Page 28

22% Reduction in Home Fire Deaths Over Decade

The number of accidental deaths in the home declined in the last 10 years, mostly in the area of home falls, states the National Safety Council in its newest edition of *Accident Facts*.

The Council publication is often considered the bible of the safety field. It is also the most comprehensive manual of accident data in the U.S. In addition to reporting accident trends over the past decade, the 1980 edition of *Accident Facts* provides accident data covering major categories for the year of 1979 — motor vehicle, work, home, public, farm and school.

Accidental home deaths dropped 20% between 1969 and 1979, from 27,500 to 22,000. All accidental deaths decreased 11% during this time.

Home accidents include falls, burns, poisonings, suffocations, mishaps with explosives, and drownings in pools and bathtubs.

There were 3,300 fewer deaths resulting from falls in the home in 1979 than in 1969, down from 10,300 to 7,000. Most of the decrease in death due to falls occurred in the 75 and older age group. However, persons over 75 still account for more than 60% of all deaths in the home caused by falls.

There were 22% fewer deaths due to fires during the decade, from 6,000 in 1969 to 4,700 in 1979.

The number of deaths due to drownings in the home or on home premises remained nearly the same throughout the decade. About 700 persons drowned in home accidents in 1979, compared with 750 such deaths in 1969. One-half of these fatalities occurred in swimming pools, and about one-fourth took place in bathtubs. The remainder occurred in wells, cisterns, cesspools and other bodies of water.

To obtain copies of the 1980 edition of *Accident Facts*, contact the Order Department at the National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611; or telephone 800-621-8051 to place your order.

Business PACS Boom, Special Interests Zoom

Anyone developing theories on the "conservative trend" in America should take a look at the explosion of business and rightwing Political Action Committees (PACs).

The Federal Election Commission reported a growth of 551 PACs in the past year alone.

In December 1974, prior to enactment of amendments by Congress which spurred PAC activity, there were 608 PACs. By December 1980, there were 2,551.

Labor had 201 PACs in 1974 and now has 297.

Corporations boomed from only 89 PACs in 1974 to 1,204 PACs today. Trade associations grew from 318 to 574. Non-connected PACs, almost all of them conservative and "New Right"-type groups, started with 110 in 1977 and jumped to 378 PACs today.

Thus labor's 297 PACs are easily overwhelmed by the total of 2,156 PACs representing corporations, trade associtions and non-connected groups.

Since public financing of presidential campaigns began in 1976, the hundreds of millions of dollars poured into political campaigns has been steered to congressional candidates. (PAI)

Exploiting 'Norma Rae'

Twentieth Century Fox has sold the rights to the name "Norma Rae" to a non-union apparel manufacturer, according to the Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

The manufacturer reportedly plans to use the name on a new line of designer jeans. ACTWU Union Label Director Del Mileski said the jeans will be marketed by Kratex, a New York apparel firm. They will be produced by a non-union contract shop in North Carolina, he said.

"It's ironic that a name that has become synonymous with union organizing and the struggle for justice will be exploited to make profits for non-union companies," Mileski declared.

Crystal Lee Sutton, on whose life the movie "Norma Rae" was based, said, "It makes me kind of sad. They're just out for the money." (PAI)

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

Alaska-Lands Stand Praised by Governor

In a recent letter to General Treasurer and Legislative Director Charles Nichols, the Governor of Alaska, Jay S. Hammond, expressed deep appreciation to the United Brotherhood for its support of his state's position on Alaska lands legislation.

Last year, the U.S. Congress faced a strong lobbying effort by environmentalist groups to have a major part of the state declared wilderness areas, thus preventing development of much of the state's lumber and mineral resources, and closing off millions of acres from normal community development. Recognizing the extreme nature of many environmentalist proposals to Congress, the Brotherhood went on record as supporting a more balanced development program, as advocated by organized labor and state officials.

In his letter to Nichols, Governor Hammonds said, "The final legislation does not contain all that, as advocates, we hoped to achieve. However many essential elements were included, and the final legislation is much better than some of the public rhetoric might indicate. There is no question that your support contributed greatly to the results which the state was able to achieve."

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Wind-Up Plumb Bob Winds Up in Many Locations; None Now on the Market

Back in our October, 1980 issue, we asked our readers if they knew either the whereabouts of the Glasco Concrete Accessories company or the name and address of another manufacturer that produces a specialty plumb bob with its own wind-up line (called Speed Bob). Several readers had requested this information.

We had quite a response and were able to unravel the following information:

Glasco Concrete Accessories is still in existence and is run by one of our own members, Hiram Argust, of Local 1976, Los Angeles, Calif. He designed and manufactured the "Speed Bob" which the CARPENTER advertised several years ago.

Argust is presently perfecting his original model, and therefore, he does not have any plumb bobs available at this time. He does, however, expect to have a supply sometime early this summer. Members who are interested in obtaining more information on price and availability can write directly to: Hiram Argust, Glasco Concrete Accessories, 11303 Malat Way, Culver City, Calif. 90230, (213) 390-7368.

One of our Alaska members, Charlie Fox, of Local 1281, Anchorage, is a Speed Bob distributor, but, because he receives his supply from Hiram Argust, he, too, will not have such plumb bobs available until early this summer. Alaska members can send inquiries to: Charlie Fox, 2150 Gambell Street, Anchorage, Ak. 99503, (907) 278-9776.

Andrew Helgesen, of Local 203, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., is a distributor in the New York area, who also receives his plumb bobs from Hiram Argust of Glasco Concrete Accessories. Again, his supply should be available this summer, and members can place orders by writing to: Andrew Helgesen, 23 Anthony Dr., Apt. 204, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601, (914) 462-5143.

One member responding to our inquiry suggested that we contact Stanley Tool Co., in New Britain, Conn. We did this and were informed that their plumb bobs must be wound manually.

Finally, many members wrote to us that Joe Prutch of San Pedro, Calif., produced a "Sensational New Plumb Bob." We looked into this and discovered that Prutch, of Local 1140, Harbor City, Calif., sold his business several years ago to Glasco Concrete Accessories.

We would like to thank the following members for responding to our October inquiry: Charlie Fox, Local 1281, Anchorage, Ak.; D. N. Clayton, Alta Loma, Calif.; Raymond L. Johnson, business representative, Local 1140, Harbor City, Calif.; Floyd R. Dearing, Local 743, Bakersfield, Calif.; Louis H. Faix, Dover Plains, N.Y.; Albert H. Goucher, recording secretary, Local 500, Butler, Pa.; Hachett Kinnamon, Local 101, Baltimore, Md.; Eloy Ojidu, Local 181, Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Bolen, Local 1102, Detroit, Mi.; Mrs. K. E. Johnson, Pierre, S.D.; and W. T. Kriek, Local 1280, Mountain View, Calif.

Humphrey-Hawkins Dealt Death Blow

Back in 1978, partly in tribute to the late Hubert H. Humphrey, the U.S. Congress passed the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill. It was signed into law by President Carter.

Called the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act, its aim was to create government policies to lower unemployment to 4% or less and the inflation rate to 3% or less by 1983.

At the time the bill was signed, many supporters felt it had been so weakened by amendments as to be only a "symbolic" action in the fight against unemployment. As history showed last month, those fears were realized.

In his final economic report before leaving office, President Carter dealt what may be the death blow to any effectiveness of the Act. His report called for the elimination of any deadlines for achieving the goals of full employment. There's little hope that the current Administration will revive the bill.

If the current economic mess doesn't prove anything else, it should prove that the basic goals of the original Humphrey-Hawkins Bill still make a lot of sense. The bill, as first proposed, called for a "planned economy" and suggested a method whereby all decision-making forces in the government — the Presidency, the Congress and the Federal Reserve System — would be directed toward the goal of full employment. Unfortunately, the "guts" of the bill were sacrificed in the efforts to get the measure through Congress.

In our current economic frustrations, perhaps this nation might again look at the common sense approach provided in the original version of the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill, and act to revive it.

It's sad that this bill — heralded as a salute to the great "Happy Warrior" from Minnesota — should be left to languish in emptiness.

— *Allied Industrial Worker*

FIRE PROTECTION

Continued from Page 26

did not require that sprinklers be installed in conference rooms, where the fire occurred. If the hotel had been built across the street, a different local fire code would have required sprinklers in all rooms.

CONSTRUCTION ASPECTS

Today's modern construction features provide an even greater reason for people to prepare for a possible fire emergency. Hotels and high rises are children of the "electronics and plastics age." Filled with miles of plastic-coated electrical wiring and tons of combustible plastic furniture, fiberboard tiling, and carpeting, they are dangerous places for fire to erupt. Ironically, fire-retardant and plastic furniture produce carbon monoxide at an extremely fast rate, and the latest aluminum and glass exterior walls are ineffective in blocking fire from spreading to upper floors.

The thousands of seven story and more high-rise buildings that have been built in the US over the past ten years alone are serious problems for firefighters in yet another way. Fire ladders extend only 100 feet high, so if there is a fire on the top floors of a modern high rise, firefighters are forced to either carry their heavy equipment up many flights of stairs or risk riding elevators that are unpredictable when engulfed in smoke.

Everyone should learn the basics in fighting fire. Being prepared is the key to avoiding panic and escaping the danger, alive.

George Roper, coordinator for the Las Vegas, Nev., Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, is a Red Cross volunteer worker. He was among many union members who assisted victims of the recent fire at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas.

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

Charlie Black and his prize-winning structure in Columbus, O. Black is a member of Local 200.

CRAFTSMAN OF YEAR

Architects will be the first to tell you that renderings and finished projects can be miles apart in final appearance. But in a recent case in Columbus, O., local architects nominated a member of Carpenters Local 200, Charlie Black, as one of two "Craftsmen of the Year" for his outstanding concrete work on a downtown riverfront walkway along the west bank of the Scioto between Town Street and I-70.

Black is a project superintendent for the Setterlin Company. He was nominated for the Columbus Builders Exchange award by architect Jeffrey Slane, Godwin-Bohm-NBBJ Architects, who said, "The concrete on this project was not called out to be architectural concrete because of the added costs this classification adds to the project. However, the finished appearance of concrete work on this project meets or exceeds most architectural concrete around the area."

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

Members of Carpenters Local 393, Gloucester, N.J., recently sent a $500 check to Bishop George Guilfoyle of the Diocese of Camden, N.J., as a contribution to the Catholic Fund for Italian Earthquake Victims.

Meanwhile, the New Jersey State AFL-CIO collected food for the earthquake victims, and members of other Brotherhood locals in the state contributed to that worthy solicitation.

AID TO RETARDED

A check for $40,000 was presented recently to the Philadelphia, Pa., Association for Retarded Citizens by the Brotherhood's Philadelphia Metropolitan District Council. The donation was made on behalf of the council by Business Representative John Anello to Albert Teti of PARC.

The money will enable the PARC to move into a new building and treat twice the number of retarded persons now under its care.

Anello is a vice president of PARC. He has been active for more than 30 years in the care, treatment, and housing of the retarded. In addition, he has worked with the local Variety Club's program for handicapped children, in the fund-raising effort to overcome cystic fibrosis, and for Boys Town of Italy.

Anello, right, presents the $40,000 check to Albert Teti at a recent banquet.

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Roseburg, Ore. — Picture No. 1

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

ROSEBURG, ORE.

At its "Spouse Award" night, December 6, 1980, Local 2949 honored its 20 to 35-year members. Those who received awards are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1—Front row, from left to right: John McGarity, Myrtle Marical, Alice Bishop, Art Coplin, and Richard Heartley.

Second row, from left to right: Mitchell Benedict, Ralph Moore, Lee Black, Ken Canfield, Wallace Nelson, Dewey Berryhill, George Finney, Charlie Thompson, and Charlie Thomson.

Third row, from left to right: Eugene Thornton, Boyce Baker, Cletus Yarbrough, Melvin Hisey, Francis Hogg, Argie Perry, Billy Beaird, Walter Alexander, and Glen Birchfield

Back row, from left to right: Don Koch, Virgil Whittington, Lonzo Mann, Sid Hall, Clarence Parker, Harold Tipton, Billy Roy Kratzmeyer, Roy Gibson, Gene D'Ambrosio, Donald Long, and Charlie Bly.

Picture No. 2—Front row, from left to right: Barney Sjogren, Evelyn Thiele, and Neal Meyer.

Second row, from left to right: Stan Cornutt, Harlow Wagner, Barney Powers, Carl Spuhn, and George Clark.

Back row, from left to right: Don Smith, John George, Bob Sherman, Ralph Woods, Al Wade, Charlie Smith, and Les Barnes.

Roseburg, Ore. — Picture No. 2

INDIO, CALIF.

Local 1205 recently held a service awards ceremony for its longtime members. Business Agent George Stevens presented the pins to the following honored members: Ed Goldring, former business agent, 33-years; Travis Barnes, 25-years; O. C. Bean, 33-years; Ralph Brockman, 26-years; Victor Cochran, 34-years; Orval Conaway, 27-years; Floyd Delashmit, 40-years; Bert English, 35-years; Louis Farmer, 36-years; Doyle Fox, 39-years; L. Y. Franklin, 38-years; Benjamin Galka, 27-years; John Guettsche, 29-years; Leon Heitzman, 33-years; Al Honchell, 26-years; Earl Hubrig, 29-years; Tex Hudson, 38-years; Ollie A. Humes, 30-years; Rex B. Laye, 33-years; George Learned, 33-years; Marvin McDonald, 36-years; John Mandic, 33-years; C. M. Moore, 27-years; D. N. Morrow, 37-years; Vollie Newton, 30-years; Pete Ormiston, 32-years; John O. Overstreet, 27-years; Earl R. Paulson, 34-years; Franklin Rasmusen, 27-years; Leo L. Richardson, 37-years; Reinhold Schmidt, 44-years; Harlon M. Smith, 30-years; Wylie Strickland, 38-years; Darrel Ward, 34-years; John W. West Jr., 38-years; and George Zahariades, 34-years.

ALBERT LEA, MINN.

On December 20, 1980, Local 766 held a Christmas and retirement banquet and presented service pins to retirees and 30-year charter members.

Picture No. 1 shows charter members, from left to right: Harvey R. Paulson, Vernon L. Baer, Ralph Benson, Palmer Bergo, William Bjerke, George Modderman, and Helmer Moe.

Picture No. 2 shows, front row, from left to right: 10-year members George Otis and William Thomas; 5-year member Margaret Roberts; and 10-year members Cecil Breczinski and Ervin Olson.

Second row, from left to right: Alfred Dirnberger, 25-years; William Bjerke and George Modderman, 30-years; John Dagner, 10-years; Einar Mickelson, 15-years; Russ Nelson, 5-years; and George Leonhardi, 35-years.

Third row, from left to right: Vernon L. Baer, 30-years; Leon Toenges and Leon Schumacker, 5-years; and Helmer Moe and Norris Hamborg, 30-years.

Back row, from left to right: Harvey R. Paulson and Ralph Benson, 30-years; Palmer Bergo, 25-years; Harold McDonald, 10-years; Grant Hoyne, 30-years; Ernest Miller, 10-years; Art Doppelhammer, 15-years; Orville Johnson, 5-years; and Clarence Wayne, 30-years.

Picture No. 3 shows, from left to right: Business Representative Mike Hoiseth, Financial Secretary Vernon L. Baer, Past President Harvey R. Paulson, receiving his pin, and President Brian R. McMullen.

Those who received pins but were not present for the photograph were: 5-year members Elvin Lee, Russ Nelson and Edna Hassler; 10-year members Siebert VonBronkhorst and Sherman Johnson; 15-year member Adrianus Struyk; 20-year member Dan McNab; 30-year members Clifford Anderson, Duane Anderson, Leo Grubish, Sanford Lien, Bernard Jorgenson, M. N. Hylbak, Hans A. Hanson, Sophus Degn, and Chet Beving; and 40-year member Paul Olson.

Albert Lea, Minn. — Picture No. 1

Albert Lea, Minn. — Picture No. 2

Albert Lea, Minn. — Picture No. 3

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Local 1145 recently celebrated its 25th anniversary and held a Silver Anniversary Awards Dinner Dance for all members with 10 or more continuous years of service to the Brotherhood. Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen was present at the ceremony.

Picture No. 1 shows Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen, left, pinning a gold pin on Local President Emeritus Joe Bordas. Bordas was president of Local 1145 for 14 of its 25 years.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Bernard Buckler, Hugh Turley, and George E. E. Harris.

Back row, from left to right: Roy Brown, Bernie Crislip, Elmer Huffman, Elwood Peatross, and Thomas Holland.

Washington, D.C. — Picture No. 1

Washington, D.C. — Picture No. 2

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ATTEND your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member.

NORTH MIAMI, FLA.

On December 20, 1980, Local 1379 held a Christmas party and pin awards ceremony for members and families. Fourth District Board Member Harold E. Lewis presented pins to the following members with 20 or more years of service to the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, from left to right: Erik Seffer, Ed Trickett, Leo Munden; Board Member Harold Lewis; William Dorr, Jr., Trustee Frank Dervali, and Lucien Tremblay.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, from left to right: Edgar Wiren, Trustee John Tolbert, Sr., Carl Proudfoot, Richard Patera, Francis Mara; Board Member Harold Lewis; Otto Kuhnert, Warren Inboden, Lou Finney, President Paul Fortini, and Vernal Holbrook.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, from left to right: Vladimir Vilbas, Peter Russo; Board Member Harold Lewis; John Haggquist, Recording Secretary James Falls, and John Mach, Jr.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, from left to right: Grover Priester, A. H. Jones; Board Member Harold Lewis; Financial Secretary Roy S. Moore, and Warren Fardig.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members, from left to right: Leroy Weichbrodt, Floyd Deberry; Board Member Harold Lewis; and Ed Fritchie.

Picture No. 6 shows Board Member Harold Lewis, right, congratulating 60-year member Clifford McCormick.

Members who were eligible for pins but were not present for the ceremony included:

20-year members L. L. Albasi, J. C. Barton, W. C. Behrman, E. R. Bierer, Wm. Boyce, H. Chambers, E. K. Chandler, Earl Cote, F. Dykes, V. Elias, G. Ellenberg, M. Ewanco, E. Goff, C. E. Johnson, E. Kolakowski, R. E. Lichtenberg, R. Longo, Wm. Masters, V.P., J. Matassa, R. Moore, G. Ratcliffe, J. Rogers, H. Rosenberg, I. Rosenblum, E. Saunders, D. Smith, A. Steigel, T. Stilu, Jos. R. Varner, R. F. Walker, G. Webb, L. Wisser, and R. Woodward.

25-year members C. A. Adams, A. Anderson, R. J. Beck, V. Brink, C. A. Butz, L. Garb, H. Glore, H. Haddock, K. Hayworth, W. A. Henninger, L. M. Jacob, J. Kelly, H. Kinsey, E. F. Kutina, J. Leavins, A. Lightsey, Dave Murphy, J. Parnell, J. Plourde, C. Rosenblum, E. A. Smith, R. J. Smith Jr., R. Stehrmer, F. Townsend, and J. L. Varner Jr.

30-year members S. Argento, J. Caspanello, B. Chaiken, J. Deal, Wm. Duchon, G. Flash, W. Fleming, Bert Gibbs, W. Golembeski, Ed. Hammes, R. Harris, A. I. Johnson, A. F. Ketchum, W. Kinder, H. B. Knowles, J. Lavin, H. Pence, J. Richards, J. Schneider, C. Stracuzzi, L. Titus, J. C. Varner, and M. L. Wright.

35-year members Bill Lewis, Jos. H. Varner, and Morris Zell.

40-year members A. Baldoni, Orville Foster, R. B. Foster, K. Keifer, Lester Stewart, and Wiley Tipton.

North Miami, Fla. — Picture No. 1

North Miami, Fla. — Picture No. 2

North Miami, Fla. — Picture No. 3

North Miami, Fla. — Picture No. 4

North Miami, Fla. — Picture No. 5

North Miami, Fla. — Picture No. 6

Logan, W. Va.

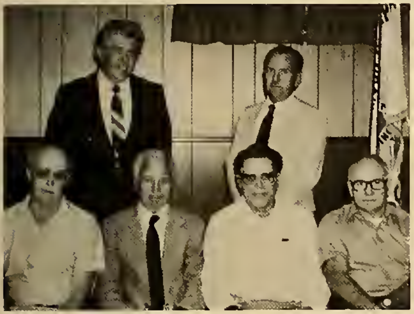
LOGAN, W.VA.

On January 6, 1981, Local 1969 honored its long-standing members with service pins. Local President Ken Wiley presented pins to the following members, shown in the accompanying photograph.

From left to right: President Ken Wiley, presenting the pins; James Howes, Jr., 30-years; Ernest Toth, 25-years; Hubert Crum, 30-years; Luther Gartin, 45-years; Hobert Crum, 30-years; McClellan Crum, 25-years; and E. E. Barrett, Jr., 30-years.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph were: 25-year members Charles Vance, Druie Zirkle, and Darwin Dillion; and 30-year member Nolan Ellis.

Gloucester, N.J. — Picture No. 1



Gloucester, N.J. — Picture No. 2

Gloucester, N.J. — Picture No. 3

GLOUCESTER, N.J.

Local 393 recently held a pin presentation ceremony and awarded members with 25 to 58 years of service to the Carpenters' Union.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Alfred Przygoda, Richard G. McAlister, Fred S. Laird, Herbert H. Hayes, Sr., Allen Blank, and Alfred M. Albano.

Back row, from left to right: Business Representative Thomas C. Ober and President Russell C. Naylor.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Joseph C. McGurk, Manuel Lado, Louis Guida, and Charles Fair.

Back row, from left to right: Business Representative Thomas C. Ober and President Russell C. Naylor.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Frank R. Romero, Andrew P. McFadden, James T. McConnell, Jr., and John H. Hoover.

Back row, from left to right: Business Representative Thomas C. Ober and President Russell C. Naylor.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photographs were: 25-year members Ezra T. Bartleson, Harry Carlson, Raymond L. Cline, Benjamin F. Garaguso, Albert Garrity, Ralph J. Hugg, Robert J. McMenamin, Joseph Midure, Richard D. Moll, and Ralph M. More; 30-year members William C. Hammelman, and Paul Ross; 35-year members Harry Beamer, Robert D. Chapman, Nicholas J. Fecenko, Paul R. Heitman, Sr., Leon Hudson, Sr., Preston Morgan, Burton Rodgers, Robert Stilts, and John B. Winslow; 40-year members Irwin Hurd, and William Suden; 54-year members William J. Setzer, and Michael Vernamonti; 56-year members John Biesz, and Joseph Miller; and 58-year member Lawrence Powell.

Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Pile Drivers Local 2416 recently presented service pins to its long-time unionists. Two of the honored members, Otto Anderson and Lloyd Soward, are both charter year members, initiated on March 29, 1920 and May 4, 1920, respectively. Pile Drivers Local 2416 was chartered on March 17, 1920.

Honored members are shown in the accompanying photograph, from left to right: Walfred Martin and Clyde Dorris, 45-years; John E. Miller, Gerald Seifert, C. L. (Tex) Martin and L. Wayne Kollenburn, 30-years; Paul Bailey and Eino Moilanen, 40-years; Andy Huserik, 30-years; Emmett Wheeler and Ernie Pesio, 35-years; Lloyd Soward, 60-years; and Joseph Tamlyn, 25-years.

60-year member Otto Anderson was unable to attend the program.

8%

U.S. Savings Bonds Increase Interest Rates

And Shorten Maturity Period.

Here's some good news for those already holding, or about to purchase U.S. Savings Bonds.

The Treasury has announced that effective Nov. 1, 1980, all Series EE Bonds will earn 8% interest if held for 9 years.

Intermediate yields will also rise from 4½% to 5½% after one year and to 7½% after five years.

All outstanding Savings Bonds will also benefit from a 1% increase to their next maturity.

U.S. Savings Bonds are now growing bigger, faster. So they're an even better way to save than they have been over the years.

They're still safe, still guaranteed, still easy to buy through the Payroll Savings Plan. But now the interest rate has been improved.

And the maturity is shortened so that you reach that full 8% a lot quicker.

Take another look at Bonds. As a saving instrument. At the tax benefits. At the new interest rates. The shortened maturity. Bonds do make sense. For you and for your country.

Take stock in America.

STICK IT
On Your Hard Hat

The Brotherhood Organizing Department has Hard Hat Pencil Clips like the one shown above available at 40¢ each (singly or in quantity). The clips keep your marking pencils handy and they display in red and blue letters the fact that you're a member of the UBC. Each clip comes with a 3½" pencil stub already clipped in and ready to go. Just peel off the adhesive cover and apply the clip to your hard hat.

Order a Hard Hat Pencil (GO-406) as follows: Send 40¢ in cash, check or money order to UBC Organizing Department, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Be sure to enclose your full name and address.

Palo Alto, Calif. — Picture No. 1

Palo Alto, Calif. — Picture No. 2

PALO ALTO, CALIF.

On November 1, 1980, Local 668 held a dinner, dance, and pin presentation party to honor its 25, 35, 45, and 50-year members.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: Richard Kowalski, Ned Nicholas, William Peterson, Hans Skoghein, and Rosse D. Myrick.

Second row, from left to right: Harold Mitchell, John Mosko, Shiro Kurasaki, Johnnie Wolfe, and John Bowmer.

Back row, from left to right: Benjamin Harrison, Frank Tanaka, Samuel Royal, A. J. Smith, Tom W. Mills, and Josef Duller.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Fred Samuel, Clifford Buckingham, Frank D'Amico, George Oltrogge, John Lahde, and Virgil A. Holt.

Second row, from left to right: Jess January, O. B. Landman, Edward Carpentier, Ben Thirionet, Walter Harju, and Ellis B. McGinty.

Back row, from left to right: C. H. Couey, Wendell K. Johnston, Elmer R. Small, Gus Anderson, John D. Peterson, Finis E. Vaughn, and Andrew Bergstrom.

Picture No. 3 shows, from left to right: 45-year members Rudolph W. Johanson, Wayne Pierce; President Elmer D. Noll; California State Council Representative John Lawrence, and 45-year member Uno Pihlaja.

Members who were not present to receive their awards included:

25-year members William E. Bates, John G. Bettencourt, Milford A. Brocious, Donald L. Brubaker, George E. Burdick, Robert J. Cooper, Robert H. Fukuda, Dale V. Gowin, Clyde M. Griffin, John E. Griffin, Johnnie T. Griffin, Garland O. Johnson, Merl J. Kinsey, Felix T. Ledbetter, Manuel M. Lira, Horace G. Martin, Wilfred McGowan, Wesley D. Pedersen, Michael E. Polom, Harold G. Ridinger, Lura L. Smith, Robert N. Smith, Charlie Stiltner, and Charles L. Taylor.

35-year members Wreathel Bane, Donald Bautista, Arthur J. Benson, Clarence Blank, Floyd A. Bowman, John C. Bowmer, P. M. Brooks, Earl A. Brusberg, Ralph M. Cook, Albert Corbeil, Loyd Crothers, Gail P. Darrin, Frank Dato, C. B. Dodson, James E. Dodson, Lloyd Elliott, Nils T. Erickson, Wilko Erickson, Jesse Espinoza, Andrew S. Feltrop, Alex Frank, Homer Giles, Harry E. Glawatz, Sherman Goodman, Conway Gothard, Doc F. Griffin, Thomas B. Guill, Thomas B. Hagood, Carl Hanson, Winfred H. Haynes, Jack D. Hendrix, Charles G. Jacobs, Steve J. Janovich, Theodore Johnson, Hubert Johnston, Axel Lark, LeRoy Larsen, Elmer B. Lawhern, Erkki Maki, William K. Maki, William C. McCandless, Andrew J. Mitchell, Charles J. Moore, Fred Nava, John G. Nelson, Wallace Nielson, Arne Norton, Frank Nunes, Martin W. Orcutt, B. R. Pack, Sam Pollizi, C. B. Rimington, Frank A. Ross, Thomas J. Rowe, Kenneth R. Shupe, Joseph P. Signa, Elmer V. A. Smith, William R. Smith, Archie R. Sorenson, Clifford A. Spriggs, W. H. Stoutimore, James M. Taffe, Raymond Taylor, John C. Tibbs, Frank Truchan, Ray Underhill, Warren S. Vail, L. L. Vaughn, C. M. Whitley, James N. Whitten, Anton Wiklander, E. LaVon Wilson, Kinney D. Wilson, Leonard Winter, Ed Wuesterfeld, and Thomas Zollo.

45-year members Frank A. Baillie, George R. Moore, and Henry W. Tollner.

50-year members Gottfried Johnson, and John Schonert.

Palo Alto, Calif. — Picture No. 3

How a 100-year-old helps you and your union stay healthy and safe.

This 100-year-old is the American Red Cross. That's right. And Red Cross is helping you and your fellow members stay healthy and safe with CPR — cardiopulmonary resuscitation — a first aid method for sustaining life when a heart stops beating and breathing stops. And it happens every day. If it happened to an employee on the job, would you . . . would anyone know what to do until help arrived? Permanent brain damage or death can result in a matter of minutes . . . unless someone there knows CPR.

You'll breathe a lot easier knowing your plant or job site has CPR-trained people on hand — maybe one for every 50 people. You already have the manpower, and training doesn't take much time. Red Cross can train one of your co-workers to become an instructor certified to teach CPR classes in your company or local union.

Find out more about CPR training. Call your local Red Cross chapter today. **Red Cross: Ready for a new century.**

1881 1981

A Public Service of This Magazine & The Advertising Council

Elizabeth, N.J. — Picture No. 1

Elizabeth, N.J. — Picture No. 2

ELIZABETH, N.J.

At its annual Christmas party, Local 715 honored its 25 through 50-year members with service pins. Present at the ceremony were three generations of carpenters: 30-year member Peter Friedrich, his 25-year member son Joseph, and his grandson Joseph, Jr.

Picture No. 1 shows 25 to 30-year members, front row, from left to right: John Koziol, Business Agent John Williams, Peter Friedrich, Joseph Friedrich, John Harkins, and Walter Peal.

Picture No. 2 shows 35 to 60-year members, front row, from left to right: Peter Petersen, 45-years; Gus Sollozzi, 35-years; Otto Brylski, 40-years; Sidney Resnik, 35-years; George Ford, 63-years; Business Agent John Williams; Steve Kerekygarto, 56-years; William Plotkin, 40-years; Larry Carr, 40-years; and Lewis Levitt, 40-years.

Picture No. 3 shows three generations of carpenters, from left to right Joseph Friedrich, Jr., Joseph Friedrich, Sr., Business Agent John Williams, and Peter Friedrich.

Elizabeth, N.J. — Picture No. 3

LA GRANGE, ILL.

On November 4, 1980, Local 1128 held a pin presentation ceremony, and Business Representative Frank J. Dvorak presented service awards to the following 25-year members, pictured in the accompanying photograph, from left to right: Frank Dvorak, presenter of the pins; Pete Bonarek, Brian Wick, Joseph Svoboda, Ed Daniels, John Pezen, Don Ostrowski, Stanley Zabarek, and Virgil Brannon.

Other 25-year members who received awards include: John Machitelli, David Magnusson, John Paolini, Roy G. Rubow, Joseph Shira, Benedict Solis, Richard Yelnick, Lido Cosenza, Peter Impastato, Roy Keeling, and James P. Lavaja.

GULFPORT, MISS.

Local 1518 recently held a pin presentation ceremony for members with 25, 40, and 60 years of continuous service to the Brotherhood. Pictured in the accompanying photograph are, front row, from left to right: 40-year members Roy Peterman, L. S. Randall, B. A. Strickland, Monroe Stewart; and 60-year member B. E. Adams.

Back row, from left to right: 40-year members Dorris Farmer, Curtis Gipson, Louis A. Dubuisson, Ralph Miller, Malcolm Gibson, and Julius Peterman; and 25-year member B. H. Strickland.

LaGrange, Ill.

Gulfport, Miss.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In October, 1980, Local 1050 celebrated its 70th anniversary at the Philadelphia Holiday Inn and awarded its deserving, long-time members with service pins. Honored members are pictured in the accompanying photograph with local and international officers.

Front row, from left to right: Gilberto Marchesani, 55-years; Pieta Landra, 57-years; and past Business Representative Salvatore Tyrco, 57-years.

Back row, from left to right: Local 1050 Business Representative John Anello; Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen; First General Vice President Patrick Campbell; First District Board Member Joseph Lia; and Local 1050 Vice President John Pace.

Philadelphia, Pa.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 710 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $912,141.01 in death claims paid in January, 1981.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, IL—Ruel L. Burlingame, George E. Head.
4, Davenport, IA—Karl H. Hartog.
5, St. Louis, MO—Joseph H. Huelsing, Mrs. Edward Kunkel, Peter F. Mess, Haskel H. Simpson, Mrs. Herman Stumborg.
8, Philadelphia, PA—Charles DiSanti.
10, Chicago, IL—Kristen Eide.
11, Cleveland, OH—Elmer G. Erwin.
12, Syracuse, NY—Harold French, Richard P. Lattrell, Paul Winkelmann.
13, Chicago, IL—Eric E. Erickson.
15, Hackensack, NJ—Vincent J. Brancato, Peter Malvick, Charles Muzik, Mrs. Otto Weis.
16, Springfield, IL—John B. Ennis, Eugene H. Howett, Dewey Osborn, William V. Potnik, Robert H. Raisch.
18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—John Furmanic.
19, Detroit, MI—William Mickey.
20, New York, NY—Rudolph Kvenvik, Louis Lopez, Jr.
22, San Francisco, CA—Lester L. Huffaker, Terry O'Brien.
24, Central, CT—Robert D. Doolittle.
25, Los Angeles, CA—Reubin W. Bailey, Harry W. Coles, Mrs. Eugene Davis, Aaron Feld, Alvin R. Lanham, Charles P. Melendez, Dennis A. Vandenberge, Alfred J. Vickers, Joseph A. Wilk.
26, East Detroit, MI—Cecil D. Nault.
27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Reginald A. Fawcett.
32, Springfield, MA—Mrs. Leon C. Furgal, Thaddeus S. Starodoj, Raymond L. Vivier.
33, Boston, MA—Ronald P. Hurtubise.
34, Oakland, CA—Arthur W. Garrison, Nils H. Lindberg, Edward W. Miller, Rudolph A. Ponikvar.
36, Oakland, CA—Chris Bitz, Modesto Conte, Rex R. Gebhard, Paul W. Johns, Dewey A. Salsbery.
37, Shamokin, PA—Mrs. Joseph Karpinski.
41, Woburn, MA—Vernon L. Bruce, David P. Martino.
42, San Francisco, CA—Henry E. Bellatorre, Arthur A. Beyer, Mrs. Joseph M. Quigley.
44, Champaign, IL—Albert G. Wray.
47, St. Louis, MO—Clarence A. Cross, Marion D. Judge, Lloyd L. Larson, Mrs. Cecil W. Ray, Wm. George Simpson.
49, Lowell, MA—John F. Dee, Sr., Mrs. Albert L. Mondazzi.
50, Knoxville, TN—Norman A. Clark, John F. Colbert, Carl E. Naugher.
51, Boston, MA—Augustus A. Butt, Michael Lally.
54, Chicago, IL—Emil Kalcok.
55, Denver, CO—John Q. Hamill, William M. Hess, Arthur H. Lane, Charles M. Leonard, Seldon H. Morrow, Carl O. Poore.
56, Boston, MA—Mrs. Bertram King, Mrs. Joseph E. Melanson, Charles S. Moores, Pasqualino Pignatiello, Claude Tuffin.
58, Chicago, IL—Mrs. John Becker, Ulf Jansson, Clarence G. Prieve.
61, Kansas City, MO—Charles W. Barnes, Mrs. William E. Burton.
62, Chicago, IL—Einar Ekblad, John W. Howard.
63, Bloomington, IL—David E. Huffman, Mrs. James R. Moser.
64, Louisville, KY—Joseph L. Fleitz, Sr.

Local Union, City

65, Perth Amboy, NJ—Carl C. Beck, Mrs. John Elko, Stanley Frederick, Walter Paliwoda, Joseph W. Smith, John G. Warrick.
66, Olean, NY—David H. Butler, Charles K. Wirsen.
69, Canton, OH—Charles A. Brinker, Mrs. Louis J. Eaglowski, Mrs. Howard E. Felger, Ernest R. Patterson.
74, Chattanooga, TN—Jeff A. Moreland.
80, Chicago, IL—Gustav A. Blaha.
87, St. Paul, MN—LeRoy Regenold.
91, Racine, WI—Chris W. Jorgensen, Erhardt W. Nielsen, Edward M. Olk.
93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—James E. Carty, Isidore LaFrance, Marc Landry.
94, Providence, RI—Abraham Allen, William E. Surette.
95, Detroit, MI—Edward Pielach, Eugene M. Saari, Mrs. Herbert C. Smith.
98, Spokane, WA—Charles W. Hazeltine, Louis J. Lang, Leslie A. Merriam, George J. Reese, Cecil C. Robison.
99, Bridgeport, CN—Melville J. Rishor.
100, Muskegon, MI—Edward N. Eagle.
103, Birmingham, AL—James W. Parr.
104, Dayton, OH—Mrs. William H. Schulte, Randle M. Skaggs.
105, Cleveland, OH—Fred C. Brown, Mrs. John W. Lewis, Jr.
106, Des Moines, IA—Walter W. Callen, Truman *Elmore* Forrest.
111, Lawrence, MA—Kenneth E. Campbell, Joseph A. Genest.
117, Albany, NY—Stanley Panck.
120, Utica, NY—Frank Garramone, Fred G. Hammes.
122, Phila., PA—William J. Stewart.
131, Seattle, WA—Leo B. Dworak, George C. Hamner, Jr., Fred J. Ross, Mrs. Edward W. Tolerton.
135, New York, NY—Nachman Glasel, Leonard Santora.
141, Chicago, IL—Carl H. Anderson, Ernest L. Wilmington.
149, Tarrytown, NY—Mrs. Dominick Cristello.
155, Plainfield, NJ—Mrs. Lloyd Lindsley.
166, Pittsburgh, PA—Salvatore Pisani.
168, Kansas City, KS—Mrs. Guy P. Holmes.
169, E. St. Louis, IL—James Redd.
174, Joliet, IL—John H. Johnson.
176, Newport, RI—Manuel L. Souza.
180, Vallejo, CA—Earl Rexroat.
181, Chicago, IL—Mr. & Mrs. Peter Andresen, Harold A. Arnold, Walter E. Dahlman, Sr., Max Hedlund.
182, Cleveland, OH—Mrs. Thaddeus Luczywo.
183, Peoria, IL—George F. Bruketta, Herman H. Harms, George T. Mangle, Werner A. Scherler.
184, Salt Lake City, UT—Ray Smith.
185, St. Louis, MO—Charles M. Boehner.
191, York, PA—Harvey King.
195, Peru, IL—Robert C. Woitynek.
198, Dallas, TX—Marvin L. Hart, Joseph F. Heaton.
199, Chicago, IL—John S. Swanson.
200, Columbus, OH—John H. Westenberger.
201, Wichita, KS—George R. Haines.
210, Stamford, CT—John W. Boydos, Emil Schoenberger, Axel J. Young.
211, Pittsburgh, PA—Mrs. George C. Kutcher, Anthony J. Repsey.
213, Houston, TX—James E. Tubbs.

Local Union, City

215, Lafayette, IN—Nathan T. Ruch.
218, Boston, MA—Francis H. Hirtle.
222, Washington, IN—Alva B. McDevitt.
225, Atlanta, GA—Mrs. L. A. Davis, Nick W. Goggins.
226, Portland, OR—Albert F. Anderson, Mrs. Alan L. Gunderson, John M. Solvik, Wilhelm E. Sonju.
229, Glens Falls, NY—Marvin Hayes.
232, Ft. Wayne, IN—Mr. & Mrs. Hubert H. Neeley, Jr.
235, Riverside, CA—Dewitt T. Price, James D. Schoggin.
242, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Roy Engel.
246, New York, NY—Nikola Ball.
249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—James H. Russell.
252, Oshkosh, WI—Mrs. John Bednarek, John A. Breaker, Bernhard T. (Ben) Zuehlke.
255, Bloomingburg, NY—Fred Bowers, Mrs. Chester Yeaple.
256, Savannah, GA—Mrs. Harvey J. Holland.
257, New York, NY—Sven A. Carlson, Nathan Johnson, Alexander MacInnes.
266, Stockton, CA—Allesandro Bertocchini, Mrs. Louis A. Borge, Mrs. Lincoln Chan, Charles Garner.
267, Dresden, OH—Shelly A. Fleming, Mrs. David D. Leaman, William C. Parks.
272, Chicago Heights, IL—Mrs. Robert Hafele, James R. Hamilton, Mrs. Chester Reynolds.
280, Niagara-Genesee & Vic., NY—Arthur L. Kostuk.
286, Great Falls, MT—Alex G. Pohlmeier.
314, Madison, WI—Aurelius F. Kidd, Gunvald M. Shold.
316, San Jose, CA—Edward F. Anderson, Mrs. Louis F. Dragush, William J. Novotny, Oscar Parks, Jerry N. Smets.
329, Oklahoma City, OK—Mrs. R. A. Bennett, Frederick N. Bull.
331, Norfolk, VA—Herbert W. Williamson.
338, Seattle, WA—Violet E. Bailey, Hazel K. Pattison.
342, Pawtucket, RI—Joseph Boucher, Maurice Laporte, Leon A. Plante.
343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Mrs. Harry Dean.
345, Memphis, TN—Austin F. Bethay.
354, Gilroy, CA—Andrew A. Upton.
359, Philadelphia, PA—Michael P. Vitagliano.
361, Duluth, MN—Mrs. Thomas J. McNeally.
366, New York, NY—Frank L. Babis.
385, New York, NY—Pietro Damelio, William Ruggero.
388, Richmond, VA—Oscar H. Ludlam, William C. Snead.
393, Camden, NJ—William G. Jevons.
396, Newport News, VA—Berkley P. Hardy.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Merl L. Brunstedt, Mrs. Fred Clausen, Edward Czaplewski, Mrs. Duane D. Suntken.
402, Northampton-Greenfield, MA—Merton P. Bickford, Alpheus Sawin.
410, Ft. Madison, IA—Perry Cochrane.
413, South Bend, IN—Clarence E. Adams, Mrs. John Stross.
415, Cincinnati, OH—Robert D. Padgett.
425, El Paso, TX—Mrs. Manuel Rodriguez.
437, Portsmouth, OH—Mrs. Ronald F. Thornton.

442, Hopkinsville, KY—Richard V. Pickering, Sr.
448, Waukegan, IL—Eldon Morris.
450, Ogden, UT—Elmo Prantil.
452, Vancouver, BC, Can.—Mrs. Ernest Forstrom.
454, Philadelphia, PA—Earl C. Chamberlain, William Hobson.
455, Somerville, NJ—James T. Murray, Mrs. William Ruhl.
458, Clarksville, IN—Leo A. Schmidt.
465, Chester Co., PA—John W. Brabson.
468, New York, NY—Joseph Gulino, Mrs. Dominic Porcella.
470, Tacoma, WA—William Brookhyser, Mrs. Loyd G. Fuher, Clifford Hall, William C. Rave.
475, Ashland, MA—Mrs. Arnold Alzapiedi.
483, San Francisco, CA—Mrs. Everett V. Garrison.
488, New York, NY—John Hedland, Bertram R. Smith, Mrs. Paul Taylor.
494, Windsor, Ont., Can.—Joseph Fetzer.
500, Butler, PA—Robert Salkeld.
512, Ypsilanti, MI—Vern H. O'Neal.
515, Colo. Springs, CO—James E. Gray, Fred Middlebrook.
517, Portland, ME—Mrs. George A. Gammon.
522, Durham, NC—Mrs. Joseph A. Best.
530, Los Angeles, CA—George M. Macmac.
532, Elmira, NY—Louis A. Paulo.
537, Aiken, SC—Roosevelt Jenkins, James A. Slice.
543, Mamaroneck, NY—Vincenzo Cirillo.
548, St. Paul, MN—Tracy M. Palmer.
550, Oakland, CA—Mrs. John P. Madeiros, Andrew J. Scudero, Joseph S. Wash.
556, Meadville, PA—Edward W. Lind.
559, Paducah, KY—Arguster G. Griffin.
561, Pittsburg, KS—Tom R. Ferguson, Jr., Frank A. Tressel.
562, Everett, WA—Mrs. Lawrence E. Mallory, Murral T. Ray.
563, Glendale, CA—Orville A. Worden.
566, Ashland, KY—Burl Nichols.
576, Pine Bluff, AR—Robert L. Smith.
579, St. Johns, NF, Can.—William J. Codner.
586, Sacramento, CA—Willie F. Davis, Mrs. Chester G. Haynes, Rudolph Hoersch, William LaFond, Griffie J. Lucas, Fay O'Dare, Ervin R. Reister, John E. Vanina.
596, St. Paul, MN—Mrs. Rudolph W. Wanttie.
606, Virginia, MN—Mrs. Sulho E. Norri.
608, New York, NY—William J. Clarke, Frank Heffernan, Noel L. Patterson.
609, Idaho Falls, ID—Alvin Engstrom, Mrs. Lawrence F. Gillis, Fabyn A. Hanson.
620, Madison, NJ—Joseph Lamoglia, George L. Silverthorne.
625, Manchester, NH—Romeo J. Lapierre.
626, Wilmington, DE—Norwood P. Speakman.
627, Jacksonville, FL—Garland S. Jarrett.
639, Akron, OH—Mrs. Ivan Lawson.
642, Richmond, CA—John C. Elderson, Harry F. Hackbarth, Gilbert D. Price, George H. Sorvig.
653, Chickasha, OK—Arthur H. Phipps, Sr.
665, Amarillo, TX—Merle R. Crawford, Richard Z. Kelly.
668, Palo Alto, CA—Vestle F. Rogers, Mrs. Robert Simpson.
670, Polson, MT—George R. Livingston.
678, Dubuque, IA—Ferdinand F. Schnebeck.
690, Little Rock, AR—Hal S. Morgan
696, Tampa, FL—Mrs. Frank Delgado, Mrs. John Mason, John C. White.
707, DuQuoin, IL—Harry H. Hearn.
710, Long Beach, CA—Mrs. James J. Doss, Lloyd L. Heath, Henry L. Hendrix.
715, Elizabeth, NJ—Clarence R. Brown, Mrs. Rocco Gargano, Floyd Kruse.
721, Los Angeles, CA—Clarence R. Temple.
726, Davenport, IA—Albert Creedon.
740, New York, NY—Edward Citarella.
742, Decatur, IL—Clyde H. Slifer, Harry D. Stolley.
743, Bakersfield, CA—Fred J. Wiley.
745, Honolulu, HI—Charles T. Yamamoto, Thomas F. Yoshihara.
751, Santa Rosa, CA—Daniel Murlin.
756, Bellingham, WA—Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Arthur R. Anderson, Mrs. Leonard Thompson, Eugene A. Winkler.
764, Shreveport, LA—James M. King, Sidney P. Smith.
769, Pasadena, CA—August Burghardt, Ralph E. Young.
770, Yakima, WA—Russell E. Sherman.
780, Astoria, OR—Bernard A. Anderson, Victor E. Urell.
782, Fond du Lac, WI—Valentine J. Gau.
787, New York, NY—Tom Danielsen.
803, Metropolis, IL—Robert E. Davis.
815, Beverly, MA—Mrs. Henry B. Marston.
819, W. Palm Beach, FL—Eric W. Anderson, William H. Hamer, Robert P. Morie, Jr.
829, Santa Cruz, CA—Jack Gray, Paul L. McCombs.
844, Reseda, CA—Nicholas Czar, Rudolph F. K. Lange.
849, Manitowoc, WI—Lewis W. Wagner.
857, Tucson, AZ—Anthony Salvia.
873, Cincinnati, OH—Harry Streithorst.
875, Panama City, FL—James O. Womble.
889, Hopkins, MN—Mrs. Donald A. Macklin.
902, Brooklyn, NY—Alf N. Olsen, Carmine Pastore, Larry Vignapiano.
904, Jacksonville, IL—John A. Booth.
911, Kalispell, MT—William J. Blake.
921, Portsmouth, NH—Charles D. Hussey.
929, South Gate, CA—Donald L. Smith.
930, St. Cloud, MN—Mrs. John Leyk.
940, Sandusky, OH—George Bertsch.
943, Tulsa, OK—Carl Adams.
945, Jefferson City, MO—Elwood W. Freeman, Mrs. Preston G. Nicholas.
954, Mt. Vernon, WA—Walfred C. Holmstrom.
964, Rockland Co. & Vic., NY—Alfred J. Raggi.
965, DeKalb, IL—Neo C. Johnson.
971, Reno, NV—Clarence Belli, Raymond L. Brown.
973, Texas City, TX—Johnie H. Barrow, David L. Driver.
977, Wichita Falls, TX—Jimmy A. Evans, John M. Hervey.
978, Springfield, MO—William P. Keeling, Lester E. Vaughn.
993, Miami, FL—William Robbert, Sr.
998, Royal Oak, MI—Don Bowers.
999, Mt. Vernon, IL—Clifford Scheppel.
1005, Merrillville, IN—Paul Hudspeth.
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9251, Orlando, FL—Gary C. Jablonski, William J. Michalek.
9345, Miami, FL—Edward C. Foor.

AFL-CIO PLEDGES

Continued from Page 18

helped fund programs to train union members "in assessing and dealing with job hazards," and they in turn have trained others.

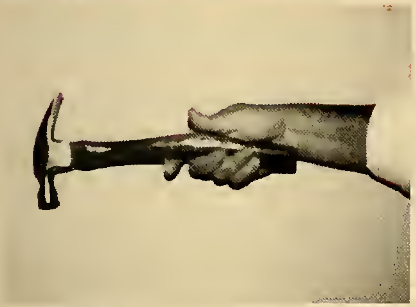
Long-delayed health and safety standards have been issued, Denison noted, hazardous areas have been identified, and serious injuries have been reduced in targeted areas.

Denison stressed the AFL-CIO's belief that the so-called small business exemption is mere camouflage for "an all-out attack" on the job safety law.

The original intent of Congress, Denison wrote, was to protect all workers from occupational hazards, "not merely some categories defined by occupation, or the number of employees in a workplace, or on an arbitrary determination that some workplaces are more hazardous than others."

Denison noted that America's unions were united in opposition to the bill introduced in the last Congress by former Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), now Secretary of Health & Human Services in the Reagan Cabinet, to exempt establishments with acceptable safety records, regardless of size.

A BETTER HANDLE



If you've ever hammered away for hours, you know the wrist aches and the pains along your lower arm which follow. Workers in other trades get aches and cramps with push brooms and other tools, too.

This is because of the shape of the tool handles, says John Bennett, now with Dynamics Operational, Inc., of East Peoria, Ill., and others who have perfected the Bennett Hand-Tastic Hammer. Bennett has done extensive work with Brotherhood members John Ubody of Granite City, Ill., and Noel Logan of Barrington, Ill., and he made a presentation at the 1980 Illinois State Council meeting.

"The hammer with the bend in it eliminates so much bending of your wrist," says Bennett. "And we've eliminated the knob on the end of the traditional hammer handle, which actually cuts into your wrist and slows blood circulation."

The Hand-Tastic Hammer is now marketed by Easco Tools, Inc., and is available through Tru-Value Hardware Stores, we are told. For more information, write: Wayne Klehm, Easco Tools, Inc., 6721 Bay Meadow Drive, Glen Burnie, Md. 21061.

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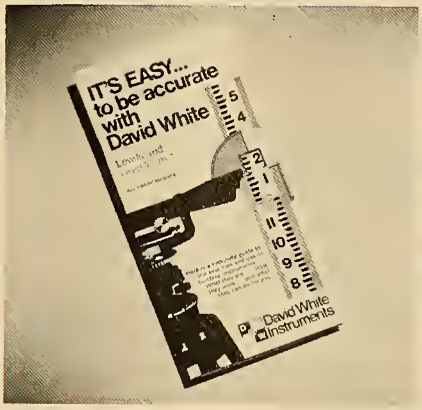
INSTRUMENTS BOOKLET



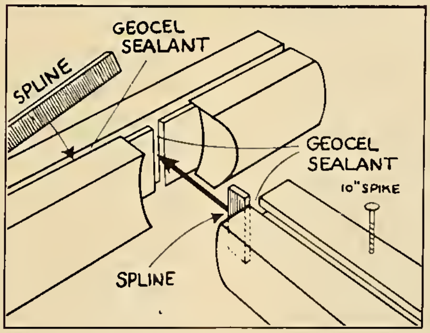
An instruction booklet on the selection and use of builder's instruments is now available from David White Instruments. The illustrated guide, "It's Easy To Be Accurate," describes levels and level-transits and how they are used . . . and it's free.

The functions of the three main parts of a builder's instrument—the telescope, leveling vial, and circle—are explained, as well as the other components of an instrument. Leveling an instrument, the most important operation in preparing to use an instrument, is also discussed.

The booklet contains basic examples on how to stake out a house on a building lot and how to check the difference in elevation between two points.

"It's Easy To Be Accurate" is available free of charge from any David White Instrument dealer or by writing directly to: David White Instruments, N93 W16288 Megal Drive, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.

SPLINE CORNER SYSTEM



Timber Log Homes, Inc., of Marlborough, Conn., recently introduced a new corner system for all their log-home packages. This new corner has been under development and testing for the past year. It was designed to lock the building together with precision and create a clean, uniform corner inside the home. The corner is joined with a groove and hardboard spline, and sealed with Geocel.

For more information write: Timber Log Homes, Inc., P.O. Box 300, Austin Drive, Marlborough, CT 06447.

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IN CONCLUSION

Tossing the Bathwater and the Baby Back to the States

The Reagan Administration's hasty budget cutting may leave the states unprepared to deal with many problems.

The services of the US government may go through some fundamental changes this year, if the recommendations of the new federal budget director, David Stockman, and others in the Reagan Administration have their way.

Heeding the false prophesies of disproven economist Milton Friedman and others, they are drastically cutting federal services and, in effect, sending them back to the states, doing what they call "taking the federal government off the backs of the US taxpayers."

Whether or not the states are prepared to handle "the baby and the bathwater" tossed out of Washington remains to be seen.

As AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland pointed out in a recent press conference, the federal government is not, in all respects, a burden. He told of growing up in South Carolina, where gullies were ruining the land, where only the main street in his home town was paved, where kerosene lamps lit farmhouses before the days of the Rural Electrification Administration, and where the social security system of that day was "over the hill to the poor house."

He conceded that there are some federal programs and some federal expenditures which have become wasteful. The AFL-CIO doesn't consider all government programs untouchable. Each program must stand on its own merits.

But, if Congress undertakes a stringent reduction in the budget — and much of the electorate seems to be in agreement with such action — then the cuts should be made in such a way that the whole economy is not disrupted, causing more unemployment, keeping housing costs high, and leaving states holding the federal bags, with little revenue to carry out their responsibilities.

As the AFL-CIO President stated, it is more equitable to make cuts throughout the federal establishment, than to completely eliminate certain services in order to reach budgetary levels or please special interest groups. It is true that Americans have indicated that they favor reduced government spending and reduced taxes, but they will think twice about reduced government services which affect them personally. Even such proposed reductions as the elimination of Saturday mail deliveries hurts some citizens.

Article Ten of the Bill of Rights in the US Constitution states, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

This portion of the Constitution has been the traditional protection of state rights for more than 200 years. It has also been the cause of much controversy over the years, as control of more and more public services moved to Washington, D.C. and away from the state legislatures and city and county governments.

Whether it was appropriate or not for these services to move to Washington in the first place, I will not argue. The fact remains that many of them are now in the nation's capital, and returning them to the states, cities, and counties abruptly may adversely affect the national economy at a time when it is already in uncertain straits.

Let me summarize some of the areas of federal regulation and service which may be adversely affected by drastic budget cuts and deregulation:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE — Under the system built up over the years, the federal government has "backstopped" state unemployment compensation programs. When state jobless benefits were running low and unemployment in a particular metropolitan area reached a particular level, there was a triggering mechanism which released federal funds for extended jobless benefits in that particular area. This extended-benefits program has saved many workers and their families from starvation until the auto industry, or the steel industry, or whatever the industry in that state might be, could recover. One budget-balancing proposal now before the Congress would juggle unemployment figures by treating the long-term unemployed as if they didn't exist. The effect would be to end the extended-benefits program in 18 of the 26 states where it now exists . . . and leave it up to the states to take care of their jobless citizens.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION — As more and more people moved to the cities in recent decades, our cities have faced complex problems of public transportation. The tax revenues in our cities have been unable to cope with the mounting needs of public transportation, and, today, rural and small-community taxpayers, through matching funds of the federal government, help to pay for these city services. If such funds are abruptly cut now, many city transportation systems will be left incomplete.

NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE — Since the days of the New Deal, the federal government has supplied funds to farmers for soil conservation, for soil development, and through various subsidies to maintain income levels. As a result, America has become the wonder of the world because of its bumper crops and its farm productivity. The Reagan Administration has already taken steps to remove or reduce some subsidies and some federal services. Can we afford more? We do not want our great Midwest and Southwest to become dust bowls again. Our grain harvests have demonstrated to the world our superiority over communist collective farming methods. Can we expect the taxpayers of the farm states to bear the full burden of today's farming expense, while every citizen reaps the benefits?

WELFARE — Aid for the needy in days gone by consisted of food baskets from the neighborhood church and limited funds from local welfare services. During the Great Depression of the Thirties the federal government stepped in and distributed crop surpluses throughout the land, and it created federal jobs through the WPA and the PWA. Jobless youths were enlisted for the Civilian Conservation Corps. From such beginnings have come a complex system of federal social services which the Reagan Administration proposes to trim drastically through cuts in the budget of the Department of Health and Human Services. The food stamp program and the school lunch program, particularly, are facing the scissors.

We suspect that some of the bureaucracy which has been built up over the years to administer such programs is absorbing much of the federal funds appropriated by Congress, and we urge the Congress to search this area for cuts and go easy on HHS funds which actually go to the needy.

City, county and state welfare services are not prepared or equipped to administer many such programs at this time, and there are not sufficient state revenues — except, as President Reagan suggests, in California — to administer the federal programs now emanating from Washington.

Members of craft unions like ours support the so-called work ethic in our society. We oppose the totalitarian controls of a welfare state. True craftsmen offer a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. But we recognize that there are millions of less fortunate people in our society, who from time to time, need social services. The days when church food baskets could relieve the situation are gone. A systematic and honest system for aiding the needy must be maintained, whether it be at the federal level or at the state and local levels, or all three. We urge the Congress to make adjustments accordingly.

As we stated on previous occasions, we support President Reagan in his efforts to curb inflation, but we urge caution on the field of economic battle. Much is at stake.

We call attention to the federal government's "index of leading economic indicators." The purpose of this index is to show federal officials and the public in which direction the economy is going, up or down. To determine the index, a government agency checks the prices of raw and manufactured materials, the layoff rate for workers, the number of new orders, the number of companies receiving slower or faster deliveries of goods, the number of new contracts and orders for plants and equipment, stock prices, and the money supply.

The two latest reports on the leading economic indicators (for December and January) — before Mr. Reagan took office — show slight declines in the economy. These declines may continue for a time.

The Reagan budget-cutting proposals are now approaching the critical time when Congressional votes in committees and subcommittees will be crucial. We urge our legislators in Washington to weigh carefully each attempt to return federal service to state and local governments. Ask the basic question: Are the states prepared to accept these new responsibilities?

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In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 5 MAY, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

This issue of *The Carpenter* marks the beginning of a second century of publication for the United Brotherhood's official journal. You will note in our masthead to the left that this is "Volume 101, Number 5." That is because publications such as ours number their editions at the beginning of each calendar year. This is the 101st year; hence, the 101st volume; and the fifth month of this year, hence, "Number 5."

To take a phrase from a commercial advertisement, we've "come a long way, baby." From a four-page monthly newspaper selling for 50¢ a year, we have grown to a 40-page, four-color magazine with an annual subscription price of $7.50. (Members of the Brotherhood in good standing get it free . . . as part of their per capita dues.)

On Page 3 of this issue we show you the front page of our very first issue—Volume 1, Number 1, May, 1881. On our cover we show you some of the 1200 issues of The Carpenter which have been published, going back a century to the early newspapers at the top of the cover, through the digest-size editions of the early 1900s, to the colorful editions of today.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

CARPENTER
OUR
HUNDREDTH
BIRTHDAY

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Begun as a four-page newspaper, created to establish a union, The Carpenter now serves ¾ million trade unionists as 'the organ of the craft.'

RIGHT: Peter McGuire, founder of the newspaper and founder of the union. McGuire was 29 when The Carpenter was first published. This picture was taken in the late 1890s.

ABOVE: Frank Duffy, an early and dynamic general secretary and editor, second from left, reviews manuscripts with members of the staff.

THE CARPENTER
December : 1907

RIGHT: The cover of the December, 1907, issue of The Carpenter shows the "editorial room" when the General Office was in Indianapolis, Ind.

OPPOSITE PAGE: The front page of the first Carpenter.

In May, 1881 — 100 years ago this month — Peter J. McGuire, a St. Louis joiner and future founder and General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, wrote an article entitled, "Organize a National Union."

Containing the impassioned words, "If the strong combine, why should not the weak?", the article stressed the need for the independent and scattered carpenter local unions of the time to join forces and "meet the employer on equal terms."

The article appeared in the first issue of a newly published, monthly newspaper entitled, *The Carpenter*.

Peter McGuire's philosophical words on the importance of unionism proved to be both eloquent and effective, for, as a result of his plea, 36 delegates from 11 cities gathered at Trades Assembly Hall in Chicago, Ill., the following August, "to unite in resisting the tyranny of the capitalist" and to form a national association of carpenters.

Several previous efforts to form a national union had failed because there was no formal way of communicating with affiliated unions. But McGuire had recognized this problem and had decided that a medium of communication was essential before a national organization could be established.

McGuire's idea caught on, for, besides declaring a national Carpenters' and Joiners' platform and adopting a Constitution and Laws, the delegates at that first convention designated *The Carpenter* as the "organ of the craft" to be published monthly in New York City, the soon-to-be location of the General Office.

In line with their declaration, *The Carpenter* has continued to roll off the presses every month for the past 100 years. And, this month, we celebrate its 100th anniversary.

PUBLICATION'S PURPOSES

Although its size, format, and place of publication have changed several times over the years, the intent of *The Carpenter* has remained the same — to inform the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and perpetuate and enhance the principles of organizing.

In fact, in the very first issue of the publication, Editor McGuire defined the purposes of the newspaper in just this way: "Other organized trades, such as the iron molders, cigar makers, granite cutters, locomotive engineers, and a host more, have their monthly trade journals. Why should not the journeymen carpenters have a monthly devoted to them? It is true that there are several monthlies published in the interest of the trade, but not one of them touches the question of most concern to us — the question of organization, more pay and shorter hours.

"For years the carpenters of the whole country have been disorganized and without any common understand-

Continued on Page 4

THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Volume 1. ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1881. Number 1.

THE CARPENTER.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
BY THE
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
Carpenters and Joiners' National Union.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Send all moneys and correspondence to
P. J. McGUIRE,
911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1881.

NOTICE.

Owing to the low price of yearly subscribers, some will find it difficult to send us single subscriptions by mail. To obviate this, a club can be formed and the money sent by money order or registered letter.

Take a postal and correspond with us on the measures we advocate in this journal.

A national union of carpenters and joiners means a more uniform standard of wages throughout the country.

Local unions without a national organization are like carpenters outside of a union—one works for one price, and the other for fifty per cent less.

What would the cigar makers, iron molders, iron and steel workers, locomotive engineers, and all the strong unions do were they without a national union?

Donations, subscriptions and all moneys sent to sustain this monthly will be the best means to aid the work of national organization.

Labor is the foundation of all capital and the mother of all civilization and progress, and therefore has an eternal claim upon the value and profits of its own productions.

It is ridiculous to call out police and soldiers to suppress strikes. Society is held together not by soldiers and armed force, but by ideas--the faith which each man has in some principle other than brute force.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a strong international union, with headquarters in England. It has several branches in this country, and they always work in harmony with the local carpenters' unions.

We are pained to know there are two conflicting organizations of carpenters in Chicago and a few other places. The interests of labor suffer greatly through such differences. Were there a strong national union, one organization of the trade would be all we need in each city.

In New York city an energetic agitation is going on among the organized trades for a half-holiday on Saturday. The movement has been successful in several European cities, and is worthy of adoption in our own country.

PROSPECTUS.

For this number of The Carpenter we make no apology. The reasons for its publication are so urgent that its advent, no doubt, will be gladly welcomed by the journeymen carpenters.

Other organized trades, such as the iron molders, cigar makers, granite cutters, locomotive engineers, and a host more, have their monthly trade journals. Why should not the journeymen carpenters have a monthly devoted to them? It is true that there are several monthlies published in the interest of the trade, but not one of them touches the question of most concern to us—the question of organization, more pay and shorter hours.

For years the carpenters of the whole country have been disorganized and without any common understanding. The 300,000 men of the trade have been at the mercy of a few thousand contractors and boss builders. This year life has again pervaded our craft, and the men have reorganized their disbanded unions. To sustain these unions and strengthen them, to organize new ones, and to bring all together in one national trade organization is the object of this journal.

We propose to advocate the interests of the journeymen carpenters and joiners.

We shall inculcate the principles of labor organization, believing as we do, that without organization the carpenters' trade would become the prey of unfair bosses, and the journeymen would be reduced to poverty and want.

We will strive to uplift the standard of workmanship in the craft and keep our readers fully informed on all discoveries and matters of practical interest to the trade. For that purpose we will devote a department to technical carpentry, and we hope to soon be able to publish diagrams and designs to illustrate the subjects.

Our trade reports from various cities, rate of wages, etc., will be gleaned from reliable sources. Correspondence from local unions will form one of the features of our journal.

Carpenters! This journal is published by the Carpenters and Joiners Unions of St. Louis, and we desire to make it your own journal. When a National Convention is held it will then become the organ and property of the national organization.

How many unions are willing to assist in this work? This is a movement for the benefit of the whole trade. We have no doubt the local unions will show spirit enough to share some of the expenses, and that their members will step to the front and subscribe for this journal.

OUR GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

We have given place to a German department in this issue, that we might reach those of our craft who are Germans and unacquainted with the language of the land. As they comprise an overwhelmingly large element of the trade, and in this and other cities hosts of them are active in organizing carpenters' unions, we think it no more than right to give them a hearing.

ORGANIZE A NATIONAL UNION.

For years the carpenters and joiners of the United States have been either disorganized, or banded together in isolated local unions; no understanding between them, with one scale of wages in one city, and often a lower scale of wages in adjoining cities.

Hence it was that when the panic came, piece-work was instituted, wages reduced and the hours of labor increased. The occasion was too much for local unions, and after many ineffectual struggles, they one by one disbanded. During this time the iron moulders, printers, bricklayers, and a few trades, kept up their national unions and suffered but little compared with the carpenters.

In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative hut to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more wide-spread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his demands.

The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers have also discovered the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each other's common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?

Carpenters, you have spent years to learn your trade; you have to furnish many tools; you lose a great deal of working time; you are continually subject to perils of life and limb, and to the exposures of climate. Is your severe labor worth no more than a bare existence? Should you have naught but a beggarly pittance? It is a shame to think that carpenters in some cities have to work for $1.75 or $2 a day. If the carpenters were organized and banded together all over the country they would command more consideration.

We must have a national union, embracing every competent carpenter, and founded on a basis as broad as the land in which we live. Single-handed we can accomplish very little; but united, there is no power of wrong we cannot defy.

A national union will bring an understanding between the various cities, and will lead to uniform and higher wages generally.

This spring, some cities with good organizations have had the courage to demand higher wages than others. But there is danger that the high wages will tempt carpenters to come from the cheaper cities. Hence, every city should be organzied, and the wages of all advanced to a uniform standard.

With a National Union the local unions can act in conjunction and in strikes assist each other financially. Men will not then rush so readily from one city to another and fill the places of their brothers on a strike. The state of trade in each city will be thoroughly known and the occurrence of a strike will be announced instantly. We can then maintain a monthly journal devoted to our organization; but, best of all, strikes will be less in number, for employers will then fear to oppose us.

For these and a score of reasons, we appeal to you to help us organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners. The St. Louis unions, impressed with the necessity of such a movement, have elected a provisional committee of five to arrange for a national convention of the trade in some central city. They ask your co-operation.

Let this appeal be read in your local unions. Then vote on it and send the result to the provisional committee. Remember the expense so far has been borne by the St. Louis unions. All we ask is that you shall rise up and help this grand work, which will uplift the carpenters of America.

It is said that in Bulgaria, if a building falls and kills or seriously injures any one, the architect who designed and superintended the structure is imprisoned until it is shown beyond doubt that the accident was not the result of ignorance, carelessness or cupidity on his part.

TO CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

You can find no better way to build up your unions than to circulate this paper among non-union men. The Carpenter will be furnished to local unions at the low price of $2 per hundred, or 300 for five dollars. Send in your order for the June number.

STRIKES.

Strikes should not be undertaken without thorough organization. To strike first and organize afterward is ill-advised, and the wrong way to work. Many a defeated strike can trace the cause of the failure to the want of a strong union. With thorough organization, many a strike has been saved. Employers are generally very reluctant to oppose their workmen when they find the latter organized. And the better the national organization, the stronger the local union.

Carpenters desiring to form local unions can be furnished with a copy of Constitution and By-Laws by addressing the office of this journal.

The Carpenter will be issued on the 10th of each month. Subscribe for it! ! !

A little help from our friends and from local unions, and the next journal will be enlarged to eight pages.

Local carpenters unions should take up the question of National Union and act upon it.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Continued from Page 2

ing . . . This year life has again pervaded our craft, and the men have reorganized their disbanded unions. To sustain these unions and strengthen them, to organize new ones, and to bring all together in one national trade organization is the object of this journal . . .

"We shall inculcate the principles of labor organization, believing as we do, that without organization the carpenters' trade would become the prey of unfair bosses, and the journeymen would be reduced to poverty and want.

"We will strive to uplift the standard of workmanship in the craft and keep our readers fully informed on all discoveries and matters of practical interest to the trade."

For 100 years and through 1200 editions, this theme of organizing has pervaded the pages of *The Carpenter.* Echoing the 1881 words of Editor McGuire, General President William Konyha, in his first message to the membership upon taking office in 1980, also stressed the need to organize: "We are taking an aggressive stance in our organizing program . . . There are still thousands of unorganized workers in our crafts and industries, and our 33rd General Convention at St. Louis took resolute action to expand our organizing activities. Under convention mandate, we have established an Industrial Department at the General Office, and . . . Our VOC program, under which volunteer organizing committees go out and personally contact other industrial workers, is being 'reborn' . . ."

The CARPENTER
The Attainment of Complete Social Justice is the Goal of the Labor Movement
APRIL, 1915

RIGHT: The covers of The Carpenter in 1915 showed a carpenter with white shirt, black tie, and overalls at a work bench.

BELOW: Peter Terzick, editor of The Carpenter for almost a quarter century, seated at left, was at one time president of the International Labor Press Association. He is seen here listening attentively to a speech by the late AFL-CIO President George Meany.

INTERNATIONAL
LABOR PRESS
AFL-CIO
ASSOCIATION

PLACE OF PUBLICATION

The Carpenter has been published out of many cities over the past century. As a rule, each time the General Office changed location, *The Carpenter* went with it.

For the first seven months of its existence, *The Carpenter* was published out of the union's provisional headquarters at 911 N. 19th Street, St. Louis, Mo., but, in December, 1881, under convention mandate, it was moved to New York City, along with the General Office. It stayed there until 1884.

In the November, 1884 *Carpenter,* a notice appeared announcing that the Brotherhood had moved its official headquarters to Cleveland. By 1887, it had moved once again, this time to Philadelphia. It stayed in Philadelphia, changing local addresses several times, until its 1903 move to Indianapolis, Ind.

For the first 12 years after it moved to Indianapolis, *The Carpenter* was printed by an Indianapolis firm. But, in 1915, as authorized by the 18th General Convention, the Brotherhood built its own printing plant behind its newly owned and erected headquarters building. The magazine was printed in the Carpenters Printing Plant for 45 years, until the General Office moved to Washington, D.C., in 1961.

Once again, in 1961, the magazine was contracted out to a commercial firm. The vast technical changes in the printing industry as well as the high cost of equipment made it impractical for the organization to invest in a modern high-speed press. The magazine has been printed by a commercial firm in the Washington, D.C., area for the past 20 years.

EARLY NEWSPAPER STYLE

The style, format, and contents of *The Carpenter* have varied considerably over the years. The first two issues were four-page, tabloid-size newspapers. From July, 1881, until 1890, the publication operated as an eight-page, tab-sized newspaper. Then in the 1890s, while printed from Philadelphia, the newspaper increased to 16 pages, a format it maintained until March, 1905.

Most of these early issues of *The Carpenter* concentrated on the heroic organizing efforts which were being carried out at the time from border to border and coast to coast. Articles on the need for shorter work hours and the fight for eight and nine-hour days were printed in almost every issue, as well as news from local unions across the country, listings of all local "corresponding secretaries," and "monthly reports" of all incoming local revenue.

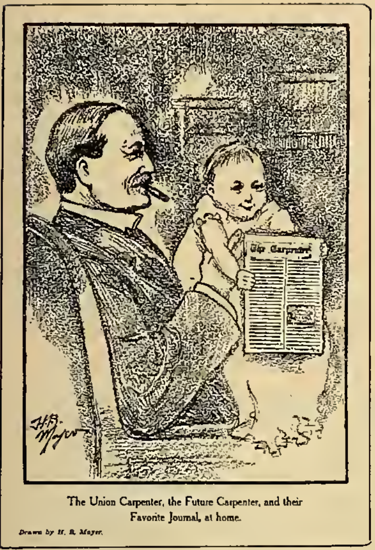
The Carpenter also had a German section, which appeared as early as the first issue, to make sure that the many immigrants in the Brotherhood were kept informed. McGuire explained, "As they comprise an overwhelmingly large element of the trade, and in this and other cities hosts of them are active in organizing carpenters' unions, we think it no more than right to give them a hearing."

In December, 1901, a French section was also added on behalf of the Brotherhood's Canadian members.

DIGEST-SIZE MAGAZINE

In March, 1905, while printed in Indianapolis, *The Carpenter* adopted a digest-size format upon the recommendation of the 13th General Convention. Then-editor Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the Brotherhood, gave several reasons for the change:

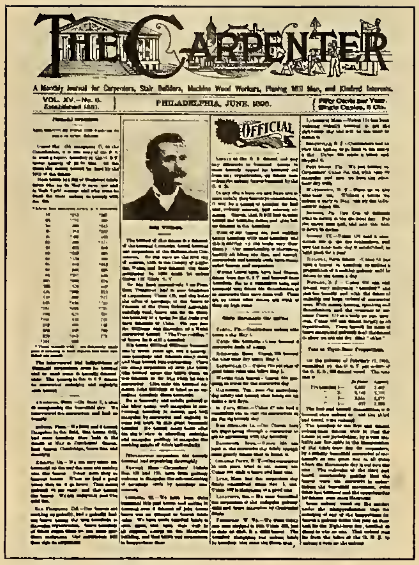
"One was, its unsightly appearance; another that it was of unusual dimensions; and still another, that it was inconvenient to carry around without doubling it up and thus spoiling it."



The Union Carpenter, the Future Carpenter, and their Favorite Journal, at home.

Drawn by H. R. Mayer.

A page from an early issue.



THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XV.—No. 6. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1895. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

OFFICIAL

The front page in 1895.

Pressmen check a 1961 edition.

As a magazine, *The Carpenter* generally carried editorial and general information-type articles pertaining to the trade. Special sections were devoted to organizing features, local union news and correspondence, and carpenter craft problems. German and French sections continued to appear up until August, 1917, when American troops first went into battle in France during World War I. Commercial advertising of products relating to the trade, which had appeared as early as the first newspaper issue, continued to fill the pages of the publication.

An interesting feature of this early version of the magazine was its front cover. Unlike the colorful variety of covers which appear on the front of today's magazine, most of the early front covers of *The Carpenter* were simple, black-line drawings on a blue background. The same picture often remained on the cover for years at a time. It wasn't until October, 1937 that a true variety of covers appeared, showing artistic and scenic views, photographs of the General Officers, and labor slogans. During the World War II years, the magazine covers carried patriotic illustrations.

For 38 years *The Carpenter* magazine generally ran 64 pages per month. But, in December, 1943, the length was cut in half due to a paper shortage caused by the war. An explanation appeared in the December, 1945 magazine:

"Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining *The Carpenter* to 32 pages instead of the usual 64. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our right."

It wasn't until July, 1948 that the magazine expanded, this time to 48 pages per month, which continued until 1961.

PRESENT VERSION

When the General Office moved to Washington, D.C. in 1961, *The Carpenter* adopted a new magazine format, which it has maintained to this day. A special convention issue, printed in September, 1960, had previewed this new format.

Running 40 pages per month, the magazine included more features, more pictures, more art work, and more color, as well as a special Canadian section. A different cover appeared on every issue, and local union and apprenticeship and training news was published every month.

Since 1915, *The Carpenter* had been operating on a five-cent per capita tax allocation. But, in 1961, with printing costs quadrupled, the Brotherhood decided to increase the amount to 10 cents. Today, the publication is financed by a 25-cent per capita tax.

Subscription costs for *The Carpenter* have also changed over the years. A century ago, a one-year subscription to *The Carpenter* newspaper amounted to 50 cents per year. When the publication became a digest-size magazine in 1905, the cost rose to $1.00, and, today, the cost is $7.50 per year.

MAGAZINE EDITORS

Over the course of a century, only a handful of talented men have taken pen in hand to write and edit *The Carpenter* magazine. General Secretary-Treasurer Peter J. McGuire served as editor until 1901, when General Secretary Frank Duffy took charge. Duffy handled the reins until 1948, when, under the direction of the new General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, Peter Terzick was brought in from the *Union Register,* a Portland, Ore., publication, to serve as editor of the magazine. In 1961, Terzick was named General Treasurer by M. A. Hutcheson, and he continued to hold both the editor's and treasurer's post until his retirement in 1971.

At this time, Associate Editor Roger A. Sheldon took charge under the administration of General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, and, in 1978, John S. Rogers became General Secretary of the Brotherhood, assuming control of the magazine. He currently works with a staff of two, Associate Editor Roger A. Sheldon and Editorial Assistant Kathy Addis.

For 100 years, *The Carpenter* has maintained its high journalistic standards, spreading the ideals of trade unionism to a constantly growing audience of Brotherhood members. As one of the major voices of our union, it will continue to inform dedicated trade unionists for centuries to come.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT
AFL-CIO
EVERETT A TREADWAY
GEN PRESIDENT
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS
JOHN T JOYCE
PRESIDENT
BRICKLAYERS

LEFT: Secretary of Labor Ray Donovan spoke to the opening morning session of the Building Trades Legislative Conference, before the Presidential assassination attempt of the afternoon. He stressed the Reagan Administration's common goals with labor — full employment, productivity, and national defense.

BELOW: President Reagan addressed the delegates at the beginning of the afternoon session. There was warm applause when he expressed support for the Polish workers.

Labor Expresses Shock, Dismay

Building Trades Conference Cut Short by Shooting of President

BY DAVID L. PERLMAN
Assistant Editor, AFL-CIO News

America's trade union movement reacted with shock and outrage to the attempted assassination of President Reagan, and workers everywhere joined in the prayers for the full recovery of all the victims.

In Denver, hours after the shooting, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland spoke to participants in a 10-state regional conference of the shock waves from the gunfire.

Such mad violence threatens society's foundations, Kirkland said, assaulting "not only the public servants who stand in the line of fire, but the people at large." Democratic institutions such as the trade union movement "require for their survival civilized discourse in a humane society," he noted.

"Whatever our differences with the President's policies," Kirkland said, "we have never doubted that we share with him an overriding common purpose—the good of our country."

The trauma and dismay was especially felt by more than 5,000 delegates and guests at the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., where Reagan had spoken just minutes before the shooting.

Reagan had addressed the group at the start of the afternoon session on the opening day of what was scheduled as a three-day legislative conference. It was his first speech to a union meeting since he assumed the presidency.

The President received respectful attention from an audience that had come to Washington to lobby against many of the policies and program cuts advocated by his Administration. And there was warm applause for his tribute to the courage of Poland's workers and his insistence that this country must be "strong enough to remain free."

Backstage, White House Press Sec. James S. Brady listened to the audience reaction and made notes on his copy of the President's text.

Reagan had just left the hotel and was entering his limousine when the shots rang out.

When the delegates convened the next morning, the president of the building trades department, Robert A. Georgine, somberly asked their attention.

He spoke of the horror they all felt—deeper and more painful, perhaps, because of their proximity to the event.

After the group had joined in the prayer offered by the Rev. Joseph Donahue, the department's long-time chaplain, Georgine relayed the decision that had been concurred in by the presidents of the 15 affiliated unions, to adjourn the formal proceedings of the conference. "It is simply not appropriate that we continue," he said.

The building trades leaders made it clear that they remained committed to a program that in some areas puts them firmly opposed to Administration policies, and to the protection of labor laws and standards that have been special targets of Reagan's right-wing supporters.

But they also made clear, before the President's speech as well as in its aftermath, their readiness to cooperate with the Administration in areas of common purpose.

At the opening session of the conference, Labor Sec. Raymond J. Donovan spoke from the vantage point of a contractor who had negotiated with the building trades and knew their industry first hand.

Donovan stressed common goals, such as "full employment through economic growth," reiterated the Administration's insistence on reducing what he called "seemingly attractive programs that are not cost effective," and asked that he and the Administration be judged on "results" that are achieved.

Neither Donovan nor Reagan, however, sought to gloss over the policy differences between labor and the Administration.

Reagan insisted that the first priority is to curb government spending and that Congress must enact his entire economic program.

"If only part of the package is passed by the Congress, we will only ease some of our problems, and that is no solution at all," Reagan said.

The nation's "economic mess" came about "because our leaders have forgotten that we built this great nation on rewarding the work ethic instead of punishing it," the President insisted.

The cancelled days of the conference were to have included workshops on political, legislative, organizing, energy, pension and legal issues as well as talks by congressional leaders of both parties and an address by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. Former Labor Sec. Ray Marshall was a scheduled participant in a panel on the Davis-Bacon Act.

Organizing Struggles Ahead, Warns Konyha

Many crucial organizing struggles confront Building Trades unions in the 1980s, General President William Konyha warned delegates to the BCTD Legislative Conference workshop on organizing, which he served as chairman.

"We all know that without solid organizing efforts, the 4.5-million-member AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department would not be what it is today," he said.

He introduced three workshop panelists who led the discussions, including the Brotherhood's associate general counsel, Bob Pleasure.

Brotherhood Leader Helped Subdue Gunman Following Attempt on President's Life

Alfred Antenucci, president and business representative of Local 1750, Cleveland, O., helped to subdue John W. Hinckley following the attack on President Reagan at the Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference in Washington, March 30.

In fact, news pictures show that Antenucci was probably the first person to fall upon Hinckley after the six shots were fired from his pistol. He was roughed up in the ensuing melee, as Secret Service men swarmed all over the suspected assassin.

It was a quick and strong response to the tragic aftermath of the President's visit to the BCTD conference, and Antenucci checked into Georgetown University Hospital in Washington three hours later because of an irregular heartbeat and palpitations. He was in the intensive care unit for several days, and, as *The Carpenter* goes to press in mid-April, Antenucci, age 67, is still recovering from the ordeal.

The Cleveland leader told the press that he and Frank McNamara, president of the Cleveland District Council, arrived late at the conference hotel, The Washington Hilton. Security was tight around the conference hall, and they were not allowed in, as the President had already begun his talk to the afternoon session.

The two men decided to wait at a side entrance to the hotel, hoping to get a glimpse of the President as he left. They were able to stand behind a rope near the news reporters and photographers who had hurried outside the building.

"I saw this kid in front of me with his hands in his pockets," says Antenucci. "I didn't think anything of it. Then I saw him point a gun, and he shot two shots. I didn't know who was shot. I punched the kid in the back of the head twice. He started falling. He fired two more shots while he was going down. I fell on top of him."

Then a Secret Service man elbowed him to get him off the alleged assailant.

"Blood and bodies were all over," Antenucci described the scene later. "I didn't know about the President."

On the day following the assassination attempt, Antenucci received a call from Paul A. Russo, special assistant to the president, thanking him on behalf of the White House for the role he played in subduing Hinkley. Antenucci, a solidly built former prize fighter, merely claimed that he did "what any American would have done, or at least what any construction worker would have done."

Several days later, California Congressman Tom Lantos honored Antenucci with a tribute that was entered into *The Congressional Record*. Addressing the Speaker of the House, Lantos said, "Mr. Antenucci is a decent American who has worked in the labor movement since the Thirties. He is a man committed to his country and to his union . . . he knows the realities of life as a hard working citizen. On Monday he demonstrated the most noble aspects of the American character."

Both Antenucci and McNamara were interviewed by the FBI and the news media before Antenucci, who has high blood pressure, went to the hospital. Antenucci was later interviewed by the CBS-TV program "Sixty Minutes."

The last serious attack on a president occurred in September, 1975, as Gerald Ford was leaving a San Francisco hotel. Coincidentally, he, too, had been addressing a Building and Construction Trades Department conference.

Al Antenucci, above, was the first man to jump on alleged assailant John Hinckley, Jr., shown being led away at right by secret service agents and Washington, D.C., police.
—United Press International Photo

Washington Report

CODES NOT TO SOLAR PROJECTS

National Bureau of Standards researchers have completed a study which shows that existing building codes do not present major barriers to the installation and acceptance of solar heating and cooling systems. The study also concludes that code officials need additional training and better back-up material to evaluate systems and properly inspect the installations.

Researchers gathered data from builders and building code officials who had been involved with projects sponsored by HUD and DOE during a 3-year period of the ongoing Solar Residential Demonstration Program. HUD and DOE established this program in 1974 to promote solar use across the country. To determine if building code officials tended to reject solar projects because of building codes that did not adequately address solar designs, HUD and DOE asked CBT to review the responses of builders and building code officials. An analysis of their reactions shows that:

- 80% of local building code officials believe that there are no major barriers in building codes which would impede the installation of solar energy systems in their jurisdictions.
- Solar builders face no greater or lesser difficulty in getting their projects approved by building officials than do non-solar builders. However, approximately 25% of the building officials indicated that solar applications presently require additional processing.
- Building code officials are concerned with toxic fluids used in solar systems, the adequacy of older structures to support the added solar components, and the inherent complexity associated with installing solar systems in large, multifamily buildings.
- Code officials would be better prepared to evaluate solar installations if they knew more about the different solar energy systems on the market. Code officials reported that programs that train evaluators and inspectors, develop manuals of accepted practice, and certify solar equipment would be beneficial.

NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER

Timber harvests from the National Forests should be increased to meet booming demand in the 1980s and help bring inflation under control, a forest industry spokesman told Congress recently.

The 1982 timber sale program should be increased from the 11.9 billion board foot level recommended by the Carter Administration to a minimum of 12.2 billion board feet; timber sale targets for 1990 and 2000 should be 17.1 billion board feet and 18.7 billion board feet, said John F. Hall, vice president, resource and environment programs, of the National Forest Products Association. He testified at a Senate Appropriations subcommittee hearing on the proposed fiscal 1982 Forest Service budget.

Housing starts in the coming decade are expected to average two million annually, Hall said. "Unless steps are taken to provide adequate supplies to meet these demands, timber prices can be expected to skyrocket, adding to inflationary pressures," he said.

NOW CONFIRMED AT LABOR

In late March, the US Senate confirmed Thorne G. Auchter, a Florida construction executive, as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

The new OSHA head said his highest priority is "to make OSHA the leader in a coordinated and cooperative approach by all concerned to solve the problems involved in providing safe and healthful conditions for American workers."

Albert Angrisani, a Chase-Manhattan bank executive, was approved as Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, and Timothy J. Ryan, an attorney for employer groups, was confirmed as Solicitor of Labor.

REDUCE MIDDLE-INCOME TAXES

More than 20 U.S. senators recently sent President Reagan a letter expressing their total commitment to pushing through Congress a tax cut for hard-pressed, middle-income Americans. The letter urged President Reagan to veto any tax plan which did not include individual income tax reductions.

Declaring that "the middle-income family has been forgotten by government," the letter called the three-year, 30% tax cuts "urgent."

WATTS THE DIFFERENCE?

The honeymoon period ended very quickly for some of the new Republican agency heads in Washington, especially for those who tried to throw their weight around in employee relations. When James Watt, the new Interior Secretary, decreed that all women employed on his 6th floor of the Department of Interior building would have to wear skirts and dresses, every woman lawyer in the Department showed up in slacks the very next day.

Canada Conference Moves Toward Greater Voice In Internal Affairs Throughout the Provinces

Recent Meeting in Toronto Adopts Bylaws, Faces CLC Challenge

In an effort to bring greater unity and purpose to the Brotherhood's 184 local unions and 16 district councils in Canada, the General Officers established, in the 1960s, an informal policy group known as the Canada Conference.

Designed to bring together Brotherhood leaders from throughout the Canadian provinces for a periodic examination of administrative procedures, political policy and organizing activities, the Canada Conference has become the major forum for Canadian leaders outside of the General Convention.

The latest assembly of the Canada Conference was held March 19 and 20 in Toronto, Ont., with 19 official delegates and almost two dozen guests attending, in addition to General President William Konyha, First General Vice President Pat Campbell, General Secretary John Rogers, Ninth District Board Member John Carruthers, and Tenth District Board Member Ron Dancer.

There was much discussion at this year's sessions about the continuing dispute between Building Trades unions and the Canadian Labour Congress over convention representation, per capita tax payments, and actions of the Quebec Federation of Labour. Though participants in the conference expressed concern over the threat of suspension from the CLC, they were assured by General President Konyha that the Brotherhood would continue to leave the door open for an honest discussion of the issues, but he made it clear that the Brotherhood will not back down on the principles involved in the dispute. (For a full statement on the Brotherhood's position on this matter, turn to Page 10.)

In a discussion of Brotherhood growth in the provinces, western leaders asked for more organizers to support their activities. The General Officers reminded that there is already authorization for at least two general organizers in each province and that the Ninth District has already reached this level of staffing. President Konyha assured western leaders that he will name two to each of the western and prairie provinces of the Tenth District when he receives names of qualified candidates.

The 1981 conference took steps to firm up its existence. A special committee has been meeting once a year since 1976 to write bylaws for the conference. New amendments were presented at the Toronto sessions, and a final set of laws was adopted for submission to the General President.

The conference accepted a proposal for financing its activities on a per capita tax basis. General President Konyha assured continued financial support "to get the conference off the ground."

On hand for the discussions at the Canadian Conference, at the head table, from left, were: General Secretary John Rogers, First General Vice President Pat Campbell; General President William Konyha; Leopold Lavoie, secretary-treasurer of the conference; William Zander, president of the BC Provincial Council of Carpenters; General Representative Ted Ryan; and Ninth District Board Member John Carruthers. The pictures below show some of the participants in the conference.

More vice presidents were added to the organization, making a total of three. The Yukon Territory was given delegate status.

William Zander, president of the British Columbia Provincial Council, led a discussion of the Brotherhood's continuing jurisdiction problems with the Labourers. There were reports on the problem from Toronto, British Columbia, and Newfoundland.

Tulio Mior gave a lengthy report on the conflict between members employed by Boise Cascade in northern Ontario and local police authorities. The conference adopted a resolution to write the attorney general of Ontario protesting the continuing harassment of UBC members by the Ontario provincial police.

Lorne Robson reported continued progress in the signing of reciprocal agreements among the trustees of a number of pension plans in the Tenth District. He invited plans in the Ninth District to conclude similar agreements, so that a member can work and travel throughout Canada and receive credit for all of his welfare and pension contributions.

As the conference closed, President Konyha praised the progress made by the Canadian leaders. He implored delegates to set aside their differences and work together to resolve the many problems that affect all Brotherhood members across the nation.

Failure of Canadian Labour Congress to Solve Issues Involving Building Trades Threatens Canadian Unity

Since its founding in 1956, the Canadian Labour Congress has counted heavily upon the 14 Building Trades unions of North America for its stability and growth.

Almost 400,000 of its more than 2.3 million members are Building Tradesmen. More than 70,000 of this total are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

As we go to press with this May issue of *The Carpenter,* the CLC is prepared to sever its relations with the Brotherhood and the other 20% of its total membership in a factional dispute which should have been avoided.

On March 11, CLC President Dennis McDermott and the CLC Executive notified the 14 Building Trades unions that they would all be suspended from the CLC on April 30, 1981, unless they paid up their per capita dues—which the unions have not been paying in a joint boycott for more than a year and which, they contend, they will not pay as a matter of principle.

A special bulletin sent to all Canadian local unions and councils, last month, by General President Konyha and reprinted at right, explains the Brotherhood's position.

To All Local Unions and Provincial Councils in Canada:

As most of our Canadian members know, there is a serious disruption in the Canadian labour movement, brought on by the stubborn refusal of the Canadian Labour Congress Executive to settle its long-standing differences with the Building Trades and a refusal by the CLC Executive to even discuss further these differences before a suspension deadline of April 30.

It is truly a time when Brotherhood affiliates must stand together, as we have for 100 years, one continent, one union *dedicated to the best interests of all of our members* and not torn apart by the false hopes of some political factions.

We deeply regret the CLC action. However, the principles at stake demand that we maintain our concerted action with our sister unions of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

Basically, the issues that separate us are a clear case of taxation without representation and an attempt by the CLC to intrude into the internal workings of its affiliates, contrary to the basic, fundamental principles of the Federation.

It is also a clear case of violating the Canadian Federation's own constitution — by permitting, and even encouraging, the Quebec Federation of Labour and the Quebec Provincial government itself to sanction another Building Trades organization, in competition with the existing Building Trades structure already functioning throughout the nation which preceded the CLC.

Finally, it is a clear case of certain industrial groups and certain public employee unions using the CLC to their own advantage, attempting to divide Building Tradesmen, including members of our own Brotherhood.

Canadian and US Carpenters have been one indivisible union since Peter McGuire first stepped off a train in Southern Ontario in the 1880s and began talking with Canadian Carpenters at the railway station about plans for a united, continent-wide labour organization.

Down through the years, Canadians and Americans have participated equally in the functions of our great organization. Our Canadian members must not allow disruptive elements in the CLC to pipe the tune to which they dance or to destroy what they have built up over a century of progress.

The Brotherhood was instrumental in the founding of the AFL a hundred years ago. It was also instrumental in the establishment of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, predecessor of the CLC. In fact, Tom Moore, a Brotherhood general organizer, served as president of the TLC for almost 25 years — a full quarter century.

When the CLC was founded almost 25 years ago — before the great upsurge of the public employee unions and the growth of Canadian industry in the modern era — Canadian Building Tradesmen, including the Carpenters, were vital components of the new federation and played a leading role in its growth and prestige.

As we see it, the Executive of the CLC has tarnished the celebration of the CLC's silver anniversary, which we had hoped to share, by its unilateral action on March 12, 1981, suspending Building Trades unions, effective April 30, *supposedly* for the non-payment of per capita dues.

The Building Trades have tried for years to obtain fair representation at CLC conventions in order to effectively present their grievances. Representation at a CLC convention is based upon the number of local unions which an affiliated national or international union has, rather than on the number of its members. Many of the CLC affiliates have a great number of small local unions, each entitled to a delegate, whereas the Building Trades and their international unions have a smaller number of local unions with large memberships.

Based on the application of the CLC Constitution, *public service unions, for example, have 27% of the CLC membership and exercise 45.6% of the vote.*

Building Trades unions have 15% of the CLC membership and exercise only 7.2% of the vote . . . Certainly a clear case of unfair and unbalanced representation!

In a separate grievance, the Building Trades have protested to the CLC Executive against the actions of the Quebec Federation in interfering with Building Trades autonomy and then blatantly setting up a rival Building Trades Council in Quebec.

In spite of our protests, the QFL persists in its efforts to dictate to the rest of Canadian labour, and the CLC Executive is unwilling or unable to take appropriate disciplinary measures to correct the situation.

For more than 15 months the Building Trades have tried to resolve their differences with the CLC and the QFL. It was only recently that the CLC agreed to sit down with a negotiating committee of the Building Trades. The meetings which followed produced no mutually satisfying results.

Our major concern in all of this is that our Brotherhood affiliates stand firm against this disruptive action and rumors spread through the press about impending raids against our unions and other Building Trades unions. We have been threatened many times before, and we are not afraid.

We agree with those who state that a divided labour movement will serve the worst enemies of organized labour and add to the many complex and difficult problems facing the trade union movement today.

However, we will not submit to any form of oppression or abandon our principles in this situation.

Our decision to withhold per capita tax from the CLC was based upon sound trade union principles. We refuse to continue to contribute to a body which has adopted a policy of encroachment on the structure of our union and other trade unions in Canada. Neither the UBC nor other Building Trades unions is opposed to trade union unity, nor do we wish this impasse to continue.

Historically, in each generation, our Brotherhood has been threatened by over-reaching Federations seeking to disrupt our basic principles and autonomy. We have been required on those occasions to suspend affiliation temporarily until the basic, fundamental challenges that gave rise to the threat to our autonomy have been corrected. This situation is no different from our temporary withdrawal from the AFL-CIO in 1956, when assaults on our jurisdiction were sponsored by that Federation. Today, the QFL has been given carte blanche by the CLC to undermine our union.

Our impending expulsion will be the action of President McDermott. It is he who has pushed this situation to the crisis stage. To say the least, he has shown poor judgment and a lack of understanding and leadership.

The UBC stands ready to continue discussions, as do our sister affiliates of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

It must be made clear that any break with the CLC does not mean that our Canadian industrial affiliates are cast adrift. Just the opposite is true. We are determined to support and to strengthen every unit of this Brotherhood throughout the provinces, no matter what the outcome of this confrontation with the CLC.

We urge our Canadian members not to break ranks in the current situation. There is much to lose by such action.

Your General Officers have discussed these problems fully with leaders of our Canada Conference and with the leaders of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department.

Therefore, I can assure you that President Georgine, and the Executive Committee of the Canadian Building and Construction Trades Department stand ready to continue their discussions in an effort to resolve those pending issues which separate us from the Canadian Labour Congress.

Our Brotherhood has always stood for trade union unity and fair discussions of issues and will maintain our principles during this present crisis.

I have, since meeting with the Canada Conference, maintained an open line of communication with our affiliates in Canada on this matter and fully understand all of the ramifications.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

North American Labor Continues Support of Polish Workers in Time of Crisis

In response to the heroic struggle of more than ten million Polish workers to win government recognition of their right to form free and independent trade unions, the AFL-CIO established a Polish Workers Aid Fund. This fund, created to provide Polish unions with badly needed financial aid as well as moral support, has now passed the $200,000 mark.

The Polish union, Solidarity, divided into 17 regions, seems to be persevering even in the midst of ongoing struggle and discouraging dispute. This is, in part, due to the AFL-CIO Polish Workers Aid Fund which has supplied electric and manual typewriters, duplicating machines, office supplies and small appliances, and, in a larger outlay of funds, a small bus-like vehicle which is now in regular use by Solidarity.

Many individuals, locals, and international unions have sent in generous contributions to the fund. Contributors may wonder how the money is being spent and whether any of the purchases actually reach the Polish workers' unions safely. In fact the actual money is not sent into Poland. Rather, purchases of supplies and equipment are made in response to the needs outlined by Solidarity officials, and these officials later confirm the arrival of the necessary supplies in Poland.

In addition to the Polish Workers Aid Fund, Frontlash, the labor-supported youth group, has formed a Polish Workers Task Force. Frontlash leaders have contacted student government and political clubs on college university campuses, and in recent weeks many committees have been formed on campuses across the United States to meet the response of the students.

Last fall, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland commented to the Polish Workers Aid Fund General Board on the importance of establishing a free trade union movement in Poland as a "cause of peace." He said, ". . . I see no reason whatsoever why we should hesitate to respond to the needs of our brothers who through their own courage, and their own risk and their sacrifice have undertaken the enormous task of creating a viable free trade union movement in Poland. There is only one consideration that guides me in this matter. And that is the interest and the wishes of the Polish workers themselves."

The AFL-CIO is prepared to support an extension of American credits to Poland, but only if such aid is conditioned on the continued survival of that country's new free trade union movement.

"Only then can we be assured that the Polish workers, through their free unions, will be in a position to defend their gains and to struggle for a fair share of the benefits of Western aid," the Executive Council said.

From our own experience, we know how important it is to form free trade unions. Without genuine unions, workers cannot advance their living and working conditions. The struggle of the Polish workers is far from over. It is important for us to help them reach their goal by continuing to contribute generously to their cause.

AFL-CIO
POLISH
WORKERS
AID FUND

SOLIDARNOSC!

Poland's new free trade unions need our help to get off the ground. You can help by contributing to the AFL-CIO's POLISH WORKERS AID FUND. Make checks payable to the Polish Workers Aid Fund, and send

℅ AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer
815 Sixteenth St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006.

Letters from Poland Reveal True Feelings

With the Polish economy in chaos and with Soviet troops hovering within and about the country's borders, Joseph Jedd, Polish-born bursar at Stanford University in California, is anxiously appraising the most recent letters from his sisters at home.

"It seems that they are naively thinking that the Russians will allow this explosion of Polish patriotism to continue," he says gravely, holding a letter written recently by his 71-year old sister Janina.

He translates, "As you know, we are living in difficult times. We are not hungry, that is true. But it is very tiring waiting for everything in lines. Before Christmas I thought my legs would give up. . . . It is worse for those who have children. An old person can do without many things."

The letter continues, "This year does not promise to be better as far as food is concerned — maybe worse. But it will be better as far as freedom and liberty. We all belong to 'Solidarity.'

OFFICIALS WERE TRUSTED

"We went through a lot, and no one knows what the future will bring. We find with surprise that the people whom we trusted (Polish government officials) were without scruples and were lying to us and stealing while talking about patriotism! What irony!

"I think the authority of the Polish Pope is of immeasurable value to us Poles, and also the Nobel Prize that came our way," Janina writes.

The almost defiant optimism of the letter alarms Jedd, who left his native Poland right after the German invasion of 1939. A Stanford veteran of 20 years, he has maintained close ties with his home, visiting almost every year and keeping abreast of news through a network of Polish friends.

"The Russians are nervous — extremely nervous about this situation," Jedd explains. "This battle, which is seemingly for better working conditions, is really a very patriotic thing in Poland. This is something the West doesn't really catch.

"The Poles are a little more emotional about things. They are almost fanatic in their patriotism," he says. He notes that the situation could result in horrendous bloodshed should the Soviets decide to invade.

In another letter, his youngest sister Zosia, a music teacher in Krakow, asks for an outsider's viewpoint: "So much is happening here, giving rise to the greatest hopes and at the same time to restless inquietude," she writes.

"How does it all look from the outside? How does it look from your point of view? How does it compare to the truth? and finally, where lies the truth?

"Is it as bad as a card I received from

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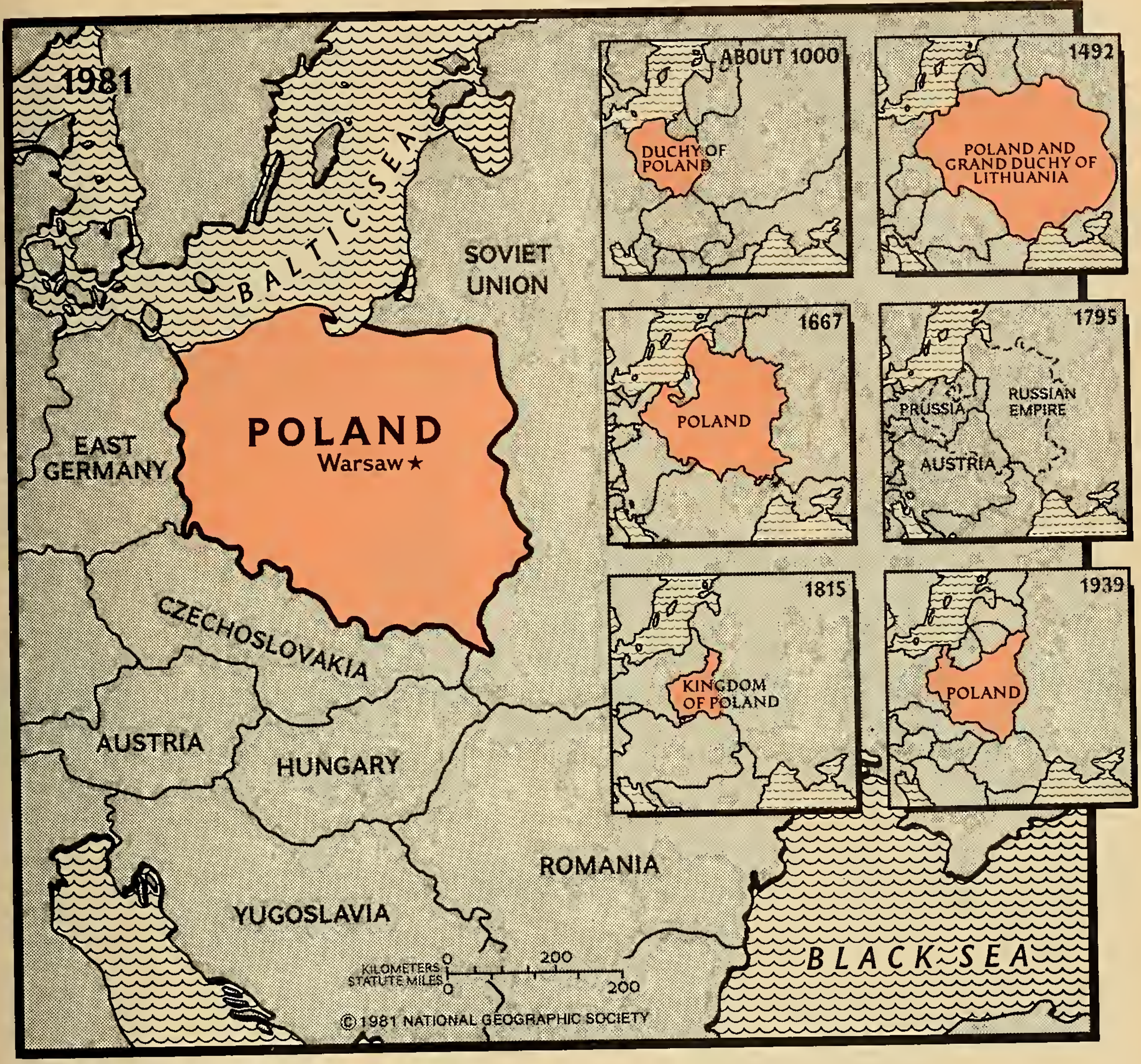
1981
BALTIC SEA
SOVIET UNION
POLAND
Warsaw ★
EAST GERMANY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BLACK SEA
KILOMETERS 0 200
STATUTE MILES 0 200
ABOUT 1000
DUCHY OF POLAND
1492
POLAND AND GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA
1667
POLAND
1795
PRUSSIA
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
AUSTRIA
1815
KINGDOM OF POLAND
1939
POLAND

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A Thousand Years of Change for the Polish People

Pressure from outside influences such as the Soviet Union are not new to Poland, the Polish People's Republic. Its history is littered with invasions and assaults and the consequent redrawing of borders. Poland first emerged as a state around the year **1000**—*a union of Slavic tribes. By* **1492**, *after successful wars, treaties, and dynastic unions, an enlarged Poland counted the territories of Lithuania, Hungary, Prussia, Bohemia, and Pomerania in its sphere of influence. By by* **1667** *war and civil strife—as well as expansionist neighbors—had eaten away at its borders. After three partitions, Poland was devoured by Russia, Prussia, and Austria and wiped off Europe's maps by* **1795**. *Poland was reborn in the early 1800s when Napoleon conquered Prussia and Austria, and after his defeat in* **1815** *it became the Russian-ruled Kingdom of Poland. Following World War I, Poland emerged as a parliamentary republic, remaining free until Sept. 1,* **1939**, *when Nazi Germany invaded from the north, west, and south. Soon afterward it was overrun from the east—by the Soviet Union. After winning the war, the Allied Powers effectively moved Poland westward, adding captured German territory and leaving sizable Ukrainian and Byelorussian minorities outside its eastern border. Today's Poland, its boundaries set by the Allies, occupies almost the same territory it did a millennium ago.*

a friend in the U.S. which said, 'In view of the impending calamities I wish you much spiritual strength'? Or maybe it's not as bad. I am more optimistic. I don't believe it will end in catastrophe.

"The whole nation prays for the peace and liberty so much fought for by our forefathers," Zosia adds.

"In her last letter she was terribly optimistic and euphoric. Now she wonders why we are so pessimistic," Jedd says. "It seems they are happy but agitated."

Both of Jedd's sisters describe shortages of such basic commodities as butter, yeast, matches, and of baby food for the grandchildren. Zosia tells of being elated over finding chocolate and almonds in Budapest over Christmas.

"I listened recently (on the radio) that

Continued on page 26

Building Trades Job Safety, Health Conference Held

The Building Trades new Joint Occupational Safety and Health Program continues to expand its activities with the strong support of the United Brotherhood and other affiliates.

Brotherhood Research Director Nick Loope has been assigned additional responsibilities as occupational safety and health director, and he arranged a special conference of Building Trades safety directors and representatives at the General Office in March.

At that time, Harlan B. Jervis, a special adviser from the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, met with General President William Konyha and Loope to discuss the development of a year-round joint safety and health effort in the Building Trades.

At an early meeting in December, General President Konyha recommended the establishment of a national joint committee for occupational safety and health.

OSHA Official Harlan Jervis, right, meets with General President Konyha and Nick Loope, the Brotherhood's occupational safety and health director.

Members of the Building Trades occupational safety and health committee during a March session in the Brotherhood's headquarters auditorium.

Konyha Named To WISH Board

General President William Konyha has been named to the board of directors of WISH — the Workers Institute for Safety and Health — an organization established in 1979 to support the work of the government's Occupational Safety and Health Administration and to expand union activities in this area.

WISH is sponsored by the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Department. It is funded, for the most part by union funds, with some government funding. All of the officials of WISH are trade unionists.

Some of the current WISH projects include the provision of consultation to individual unions on health and safety problems, the institution of workers' compensation training seminars in a number of states, and the establishment of community medical surveillance programs to aid workers at high risk of occupational disease.

Other union leaders named to the WISH board with President Konyha are Ironworkers President John Lyons and Communications Workers President Glenn Watts.

Also named to a high WISH post is Eula Bingham, former head of OSHA under the Carter Administration. She is now a scientific adviser to the organization.

Ohio State Students Aid History Project

The Labor Education and Research Service of Ohio State University at Columbus, O., is assisting the Ohio State Council of Carpenters in compiling a history of the Brotherhood in that state, according to State Council Secretary Milan Marsh.

Under the direction of C. J. Slanicka, approximately 25 college students are devoting time to the research. In an introductory meeting, Slanicka distributed copies of the Brotherhood history pamphlet, "They Kept Ahead of the Future."

DC Area Shop Stewards Attend Training Seminar

Fourteen shop stewards of Local 1110, Washington, D.C., who work primarily with display and exhibit installation firms, assembled March 24, for a stewards' training session. Using training materials supplied by the General Office, they were instructed by staff members of the Brotherhood's industrial department. Industrial Director Joe Pinto is standing at center in the background of the picture, speaking to the group.

Ottawa Report

O.R.I.T. MEETS IN TORONTO

For the first time in its 30 years of existence, ORIT, the Inter-American Regional Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, will hold its hemispheric congress in Toronto, May 18-20.

The invitation to hold the 1981 convention in Canada followed a special meeting of ORIT in Mexico, last April, which adopted a policy of promotion of social democracy in Latin America. A three-day conference on the current situation of democracy and freedom in Latin America will precede the ORIT Congress.

Some 120 delegates from ORIT affiliates in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean area are expected to attend the sessions.

INFLATION CONTINUES

The failure of the federal government's so-called anti-inflation program became evident last year as the annual inflation rate in Canada, as measured by the consumer price index, jumped to 10.1% — the highest rate since 1975.

Double-digit price increases will continue at least through 1981 and probably beyond that, according to federal agencies. High interest rates and the cost of energy, food, housing and imports will push prices up by an average of 11.5 to 12% in 1981.

High interest rates, which are supposedly being used to slow price increases, will add to inflation as farmers and businesses pass on the high cost of borrowing.

The planned oil price increase of $4.50 a barrel will add about three percentage points to the consumer price index.

Food prices are expected to rise by 15% in 1981 and house prices will be up about 13%.

But that won't be the end of inflation. Data Resources of Canada predicts a rate of inflation in excess of 10% for the next three years and a gradual slowdown to 7.5% in 1990.

ADS vs JOBLESS AID

The government will spend the same amount of money on advertising to convince Canadians that in Liberal hands "the universe is unfolding as it should" as it will to help the 20,000 people laid off last year because of Liberal policies, says David Orlikow, MP for Winnipeg East.

The employment and immigration critic for the New Democratic Party said recently that a government that has watched lay-offs occur at the rate of 1,000 per day for over a year should have had time to establish a policy to deal with Canada's industrial decline.

Instead, a small amount of money — the same as for the government advertising campaign — will go to designated communities for "labour adjustment."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1981

The year 1980 ended just as it began, with no improvement in unemployment in Canada. The annual "official" jobless rate stayed at 7.5% — the fifth consecutive year in which unemployment was over the record-breaking 7% point.

With a very poor overall economic performance expected again in 1981 — barring a miracle — unemployment will rise to more than 8% and may well exceed the 38-year high of 8.4%, recorded in 1978.

WAGES LAG BEHIND FOOD COSTS

Nationally 75% of Canadians report that food costs have climbed faster than wages, according to the Gallup Poll released recently.

Only 16% believe that their wages have kept pace with food costs and only 5% believe that wage increases exceeded the hikes in food prices.

The impact of rising food prices was felt more strongly in the Atlantic region where 83% of the participants in the survey found that food costs exceeded wage gains; and in Quebec, 82%.

In Ontario, 73% reported food costs much higher than wage increases; while in the Prairies and B.C., the rates were 68 and 69%.

RIGHT TO REFUSE UNSAFE WORK

The right of an employee in Ontario to refuse to do unsafe work has been upheld in a Sault Ste. Marie court.

The Algoma Steel Corp. was fined $1,000 recently in what is believed to be the first such conviction under the new Occupational Health and Safety Act (1979), which forbids discipline of an employee who refuses to do unsafe work.

The United Steelworkers of America laid the charges against Algoma Steel in April, 1980, after an employee was suspended for refusing to clean out a pit where heavy machinery was being used.

HEADACHE BALL FOR A BARN

A change in the North American farm scene

by GROVER BRINKMAN

The blacktop road wound through the hills like some Bunyon-sized serpent. The interstate was far behind, and this was the farm country I knew so well, reminiscent of a Currier-Ives print. But something was missing.

At first I couldn't pinpoint what it was. Then topping a rise, I saw workmen demolishing a large building. The barns in that part of Illinois were coming down, one by one. That was it, the barns were missing at most of the farmsteads along the road.

Why were they tearing down the barns?

I fully well knew the answer: Barns for centuries had been an American institution, but there was no need for them in today's farming technocracy.

Barns were built to house work horses. And the horses were gone. So the barns were being razed, one by one. A feeling of sadness somehow engulfed my thinking. I had had the same feeling just a few weeks before, watching workmen raze a small railroad depot. The depots, too, were going down because they were not needed. They, too, had been an institution over the wide span of America. But the passenger trains were down to a trickle, so there was no need for a depot. America was going through an era of change. No more depots, no more covered bridges, no more barns!

I pulled up in the farmyard and sauntered over to the group of men, busy at leveling the barn.

"Why are you tearing it down?" I asked one of them, just to make words. I knew why, but I had to ask, nonetheless.

"No need for these buildings any longer," the workman said, wiping his brow with a red kerchief. "No work horses, no barns. As simple as that."

"Looks like the building is still solid—"

HAND-FORGED NAILS

"You'd better believe it. They built good in those days!" He stooped, picked up something from the ground. "Hand-forged nails. Square body, blunt point, square head."

That meant the nail was a century or more old. "May I have it, as sort of a souvenir?" I asked.

"Scoop up a handful!" he assured me. "The more you take the less to clean up."

It was a huge barn. At one time it must have been a haven for at least 20

"It was a huge barn. At one time it must have been a haven for at least 20 horses. Twenty-two, if I remember correctly . . ."

In fair weather or foul, the barn offered roosting places for the pigeons, shelter for the horses and cattle. "But nostalgia has no place in practical economics . . ."

horses. Twenty-two, if I remembered correctly. There were the individual stalls, the feed troughs, the hallway running the length of the building, and a ladder leading to the loft. The gable was being ventilated as wrecking tools ate into the roofing, and shingles floated down like aircraft out of control. Up there, secured to the gable tip was the steel track that guided the hayfork. More memories.

There was a feed cutting box, powered by a gas engine that was located at ground level in a small shed. This cutting box, its cutting knives whirring at frightening speed, macerated the oats straw fed into it into inch-long slivers that were fed to the horses. The area farmers called it "cutting haxel." But try as I might, there was no word "haxel" in any dictionary or encyclopedia. So the word must have been strictly of local origin.

In a small boxlike cupboard at the end of the hall were some old bottles, begrimed and dusty. One of them had a label that read Scott's Liniment. How well I remembered that smelly bottle! Each time a horse got cut on barbed wire, or perhaps brushing through a locust thicket, the wound was saturated with Scott's Liniment.

Any boy who grew up on a farm remembers the smells found only inside a horse barn, a pungent mixture of hay in the loft, animals in the stalls, and an overriding tang of liniment and other balms.

PEGS FOR LANTERNS

There was no electricity in this barn, but there were pegs on several of the upright timbers to hold kerosene lanterns, while the farmer or one of the hired men fed the horses at nightfall, saw to their welfare. The lanterns, one would think, would be a fire hazard in any building, but strangely there were very few barn fires attributed to carelessness with a lantern.

The fires I remembered were caused by lightning. Once lightning struck a barn, its loft filled with hay, the fire in moments was an inferno that usually burned the building to the ground.

Memories cling to a barn, memories of barn dances when the loft was emptied of hay, the floor swept clean, and young and old danced the night away. Memories like that die slowly. There were bologna sandwiches and hard cider, not to mention camaraderie.

PRACTICAL ECONOMICS

Too bad the barns were going down. Even the pigeons roosting in the gable would miss their nesting places. But nostalgia has no place in practical economics, on a farm, or in an urban center. Buildings come down in the inner city because they have outlived their uselessness; barns follow the same category. One doesn't house an expensive tractor or a grain combine in a horse barn. One might deplore the change but deep inside, he knows it is necessary.

A door slammed at the farm house. A man came down a ramp in a wheelchair, approached, a smile on his weathered face.

"I had a persistent feeling that you'd come back for a last look at the barn," he said.

"I came too late," I said, shaking hands.

Suddenly I was 13, and he was two years my senior, my big brother, although we were not related. We had been putting up timothy hay when a rope broke on the haylift, and the recoil had sent both of us out of the loft door, to the ground below. I had been lucky, but he had suffered a back injury that put him in a wheelchair for keeps.

Memories, distant places, years of separation. But now I was back, watching them tear down the barn.

"My son Bill has a Cessna," he was saying. "I had him fly over the farm and take some pictures before the razing started. I had an extra print made for you."

He handed me a large color photo, and there was the barn, intact. And suddenly time reversed itself and we were 20 years young.

Massachusetts House Notes UBC, Council Anniversaries in '81

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, in a formal resolution, March 4, joined with the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters on the occasion of their 83rd Annual Convention in congratulating the United Brotherhood on its 100th anniversary.

The legislators extended "sincere best wishes for the future" and commended the Brotherhood for having made "substantial contributions to the benefit of our nation and the commonwealth."

The resolution stated that Brotherhood members have "expended much time, effort and money for the development and encouragement of programs for our youth, for good citizenship, and for worthwhile charitable causes . . ."

The resolution was signed by Speaker of the House Thomas W. McGee, Clerk of the House Wallace C. Mills, and it was offered by Rep. James J. Craven, Jr. A framed copy of the resolution is now on display at the General Office in Washington, D.C.

Kansas Council Plans History Booklet

The Kansas State Council is planning a history project in observance of the centennial of the United Brotherhood. Initial plans call for a 50-page booklet covering Brotherhood history in the state over the past century, which will be distributed to local unions, state college libraries, and community public libraries.

The council is seeking funding from the Kansas Committee for the Humanities. Co-directors of the project are Council Secretary Treasurer Morris Eastland and Carl Graves, visiting assistant professor of history at the University of Kansas at Lawrence.

The council is also considering a series of public radio spot announcements and the holding of public meetings in various communities to discuss the role of the union in the state.

Illinois Carpenters' History Underway

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Brotherhood, the Illinois Labor History Society has announced that it will publish a popular history of the Carpenters in Illinois. The book will be researched and written by Richard Schneirov, an expert on 18th century Chicago labor, and Thomas Suhrbur, a high school teacher and member of the Brotherhood.

Did You Know?

TWENTY-FIRST OF A SERIES

Second Floor Office of General Secretary Is Center of Bustling Activity

As principal record keeper for the United Brotherhood, the General Secretary directs the day-to-day operations of several essential departments within the organization.

Situated on the second floor of the General Headquarters building, at a crossroads of Washington, D.C., activity, the office of General Secretary John S. Rogers bustles with activity.

As prescribed by the Constitution and Laws, the General Secretary is the principal record keeper of the United Brotherhood. This means that the tremendous job of preserving all important documents, papers, and charters and of maintaining records of almost 800,000 dues-paying, dues-owing, resigned, expelled, and deceased members falls on his shoulders.

In line with these responsibilities, the General Secretary oversees and directs the day-to-day operations of various essential departments within the organization. These include the Data Processing Department, consisting of a Records Section and a Computer Operations Section, and the Bookkeeping Department, located on the second floor of the General Office, as well as the Purchasing and Shipping Department and *The Carpenter* Magazine Office, located on the first floor.

The United Brotherhood has one of the most modern Data Processing Departments in the entire labor movement. Operating by what is known as a "membership accounting system," this department is able to simultaneously computerize and keep on file recordkeeping and billing data for every member and local union in the Brotherhood. This includes a history record of every member's activity since initiation, including transfers, suspensions, or arrears status.

Every month, the Records Section staff prepares individual statements to send to approximately 2,000 local unions within the organization; these monthly statements list the names of every member in a particular local. It is the responsibility of every local union financial secretary to accurately fill out each statement with proper membership data, including status and mailing addresses, and to promptly return it to the General Office with a check reflecting membership dues, initiation fees, and payment for any supplies ordered over the course of the month. The Records Section staff then verifies the statements of monthly activity and further determines what the local unions owe to the international based on membership. The local union check is sent to the Bookkeeping Department, and the statement is sent to the Computer Operations Section for computer entry.

The Computer Operations Section keeps a record on every member in the Brotherhood and updates its records on a monthly basis, according to activity submitted by the local unions. Included in these records are current mailing addresses to insure that every member in-good-standing receives a copy of *The Carpenter* Magazine. Also entered into the computers are listings of local union and officer addresses as well as ladies' auxiliary information.

The Bookkeeping Department handles and keeps records of all incoming revenue. When this department receives a local union check from the Records Section, it analyzes it, breaking it down in terms of money received for per capita taxes, death and disability taxes, and the sale of Brotherhood jewelry and assorted office supplies. In this way, the Bookkeeping Department maintains a current financial account of transactions between local unions and the Brotherhood.

As stated in the Constitution and Laws, the General Secretary must present a report at each General Convention, recapitulating and summarizing the Brotherhood's financial and membership activities since the last convention. He prepares his report by studying and analyzing the monthly statements and accounts provided by the Data Processing and Bookkeeping Departments.

The General Secretary's report generally includes a run-down of the total number and geographic distribution of members and local unions, an account of membership status and of the number of newly chartered, consolidated, lapsed, or disbanded local unions, and a month-by-month breakdown of all incoming revenue. After this year's centennial celebration, the General Conventions will be five years apart. Therefore, each of the General Secretary's reports will summarize five years of collected data.

The Purchasing and Shipping Department also falls under the authority of the General Secretary. As its name implies, this department fills all of the purchasing orders submitted by the various Brotherhood departments and handles shipping and receiving for the entire organization. In addition, it collects and distributes the massive quantity of incoming and outgoing mail. Every month, the Purchasing and Shipping Department individually weighs and sends out to approximately 2,000 local unions the computerized statements prepared by the Records Department. It also takes care of special mailings from the Brotherhood's Print Shop to all local unions, district, state, and provincial councils. Finally, this department fills all individual and local union supply orders by mailing out Brotherhood jewelry, T-shirts, hats, jackets, binders, etc.

The General Secretary is in charge of *The Carpenter* Magazine, the United Brotherhood's official monthly publication. He is also responsible for quarterly issuance of the Circular and Information Bulletins, containing the traditional password, the semi-annual preparation of the Ladies' Auxiliary Circular, and the printing of the Brotherhood's Constitution and Laws.

Finally, the General Secretary acts as education director for the Brotherhood, coordinating seminars at the George Meany Center in Silver Spring, Md., for local union officers and representatives.

Judging from the enormous responsibilities of the United Brotherhood's General Secretary, it is no wonder that delegates to the 1902 Atlanta General Convention voted to divide the then-inclusive post of General Secretary-Treasurer into two distinct positions. The position of General Secretary traditionally has attracted dedicated individuals of strong endurance, for in the Brotherhood's 100-year history, there have been only five men to hold this post.

It takes two secretaries to manage the busy office of the General Secretary. Above, General Secretary Rogers reviews an office project with Rachel Thompson, center, while Doris Flowers, right, takes dictation.

General Secretary Rogers discusses the day-to-day operations of the Data Processing Department's Records Section with Records Supervisor Sandra Rinehart, center, and senior staff member Adeline Grimme, left.

ROGER SHELDON

RIGHT: Associate Editor Roger Sheldon, left, and Editorial Assistant Kathy Addis select photographs for the monthly issue of the Carpenter Magazine.

ABOVE: General Secretary Rogers studies a computer print-out with Data Processing Manager Don Mellin, left.

RIGHT: In the foreground, Theresa Threlfall and Kim King record incoming revenue for the Bookkeeping Department, while, in the rear, a large Records Section staff prepares monthly statements.

Operators in the Data Processing Department's Computer Operations Center enter the latest membership and billing statistics into their computers and update their records.

Frank Middleton, left, Glenn Mattingly, center, and Purchasing Agent Art Kay, right, coordinate activity in the Purchasing and Shipping Department.

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CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN

The old carpenter was holding forth on the shortcomings of the younger generation.

"Take clothes, for instance," he said. "Look at that youngster over there, the one with short hair, a cigarette, and breeches. What is it, a boy or a girl?"

"It's a girl," was the reply; "she's my daughter."

"I beg your pardon, sir," the man apologized. "I wouldn't have said that if I had known you were her father."

"I'm not," was the comeback; "I'm her mother."

GET WISE! ORGANIZE!

AGRI-BUSINESS

"Why do prices go up?" repeated the farmer when a city man asked the question. "I'll tell ye. When the farmer has to know the botanical name of what he grows, the entomological name of the pests that try to destroy it, and the pharmaceutical name of the stuff to spray it with, then, gol durn it, somebody's got to pay for it."

YOU CAN CALL ME . . .

After completing arrangements for William to start work, the new girl in the contractor's trailer said:

"By the way, William, I am in the habit of addressing new men by their surnames instead of their Christian names. What did you say your surname was?"

"Darling, Madam."

"Er, well," said the young thing, "that will be all for the moment, William."

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER

THE FINAL ROUND

The atmosphere around the breakfast table was tense, but after several false starts he half-belligerently declared, "Well, I suppose you're plenty angry because I came home with this black eye last night.

"Why not at all, dear," she answered sweetly. "You may not remember it, but when you came home last night you did not have that black eye."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

GOING DOWN

"How on earth did you break your leg?" a solicitous friend asked the piledriver on crutches.

"Well, you see it was this way;" was the answer, "I threw a cigarette butt in a manhole and stepped on it."

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was a young fellow of
Wheeling
Endowed with such delicate
feeling,
When he read on the door,
"Don't spit on the floor,"
He jumped up and spat on the
ceiling.

CALORIC INTAKE

"Do you know what this gun sticking in your ribs means?" asked the robber as he slipped out of the darkness and up to the bar.

"Sure!" answered the millwright with the lite beer. "It means I've lost weight. Poke me again!"

BUY U.S. AND CANADIAN

SERVICE AND SMILE

The fussy wife of one of the convention delegates was ordering breakfast in the hotel restaurant: "Bring me two slices of homemade bread toasted not too hard and buttered with fresh country butter not too salty; one strictly fresh egg poached medium soft; and orange juice, well strained, with only half a cube of ice in it."

"Yes, Madam," replied the waitress. "And would you prefer a plain gold band or a floral pattern on your dishes?"

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '81

NO POLISH JOKE

A farmer whose homestead was on the Polish-Russian border was in the position of not being certain whether his farm was in Poland or Russia. He got the advice of everybody he knew, but he still couldn't be sure. Finally he raised enough money to engage the services of a surveyor, and he waited nervously for the authoritative word. At length the report came through. His farm lay in Poland.

"Thank God," the farmer cried. "Now I won't have to endure another of those terrible Russian winters!"

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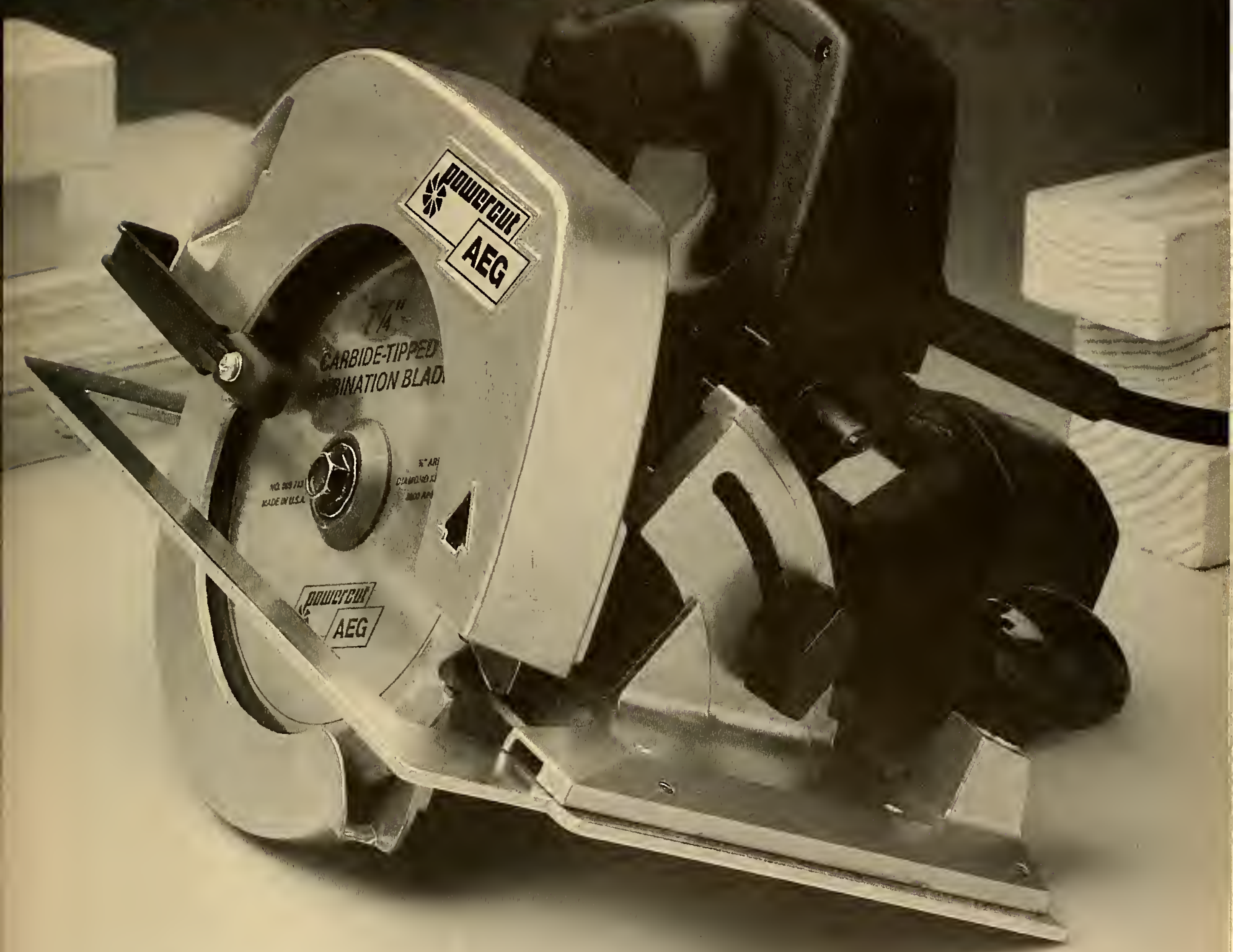
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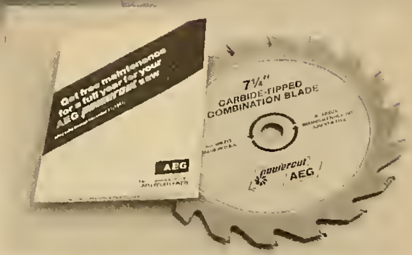
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CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

Life expectancy is up; teen-age pregnancies remain high; deaths from heart disease, stroke, and cancer are down; smoking among teen-age girls up; more Americans are making changes for good health.

AMERICA'S *CHANGING* LIFESTYLES

The U.S. Surgeon General's report on the nation's health reads like the popular line. There's some good news and some bad news.

First the good news. National lifestyles have changed over the past decade or so, with more people giving up smoking or cutting down on tobacco consumption. Also, more Americans are eating less of certain calorie- and cholesterol-rich foods like eggs, butter and cream, and getting more exercise.

Now the bad news. One exception to the trend towards healthier lifestyles is the rising number of teenage girls who smoke—up 51% in a ten-year period.

More good news. Regardless of income, more people have access to medical care. The percent of U.S. population seeing a physician within two years increased in every age and color group, with the greatest rise among the poor.

But the bad news is that the poor still may not be getting the care they require to meet their health needs. Also, the poor get fewer preventive services and less dental care than the non-poor.

Following are some highlights of the report:

- **Life expectancy at birth continued to rise, reaching a record 73.3 years in 1978.**
- From 1970 to 1978, the death rate from heart disease—the nation's number one killer—dropped by 18%, the same amount as it did in the 20 years between 1950 and 1970.
- **Deaths from stroke—the nation's number three killer—decreased by a greater amount from 1970 to 1978 than it did in the 20 years from 1950 to 1970, 33% compared to 25%.**
- Deaths from cancer—second only to heart disease in the number of lives lost—has continued to decline for people under age 45 and has recently begun to drop for those 45 to 49 years old. However, mortality for certain sites, including the respiratory system, has been increasing.
- **The United States continues to have one of the highest rates of teen-age fertility among industrial nations although the birth rates for this group are not as high as they were in the early 1970s. Numerous health risks—to mother and child—are associated with early childbearing.**
- The infant mortality rate in the U.S., which is higher than the rates in most advanced nations, was 13 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1979, a 47% drop since 1965. The change is attributed largely to improved survival of low birth-weight babies. Smoking is one cause of low birthweight. Another is inadequate diet, especially in a teenage pregnancy.

Standard of Living Worse, Says Survey

A growing number of Americans say their standard of living is worse now than it was a year ago.

In a nationwide survey, the American Council of Life Insurance found 38% of respondents felt this way — up from 24% in 1976.

Forty-three percent said their standard of living is comparable to what it was the previous year, compared to 56% in 1976. Only 17% said they have a better standard of living now, as against 21% in 1976.

Feelings of having lost ground to inflation over the year are particularly high among respondents aged 45-54 years (51%). In 1976, only 22% of this age group said their standard of living had grown worse between 1975 and 1976.

Many interesting factors contribute to good health or ill health, including biological, lifestyle and environmental factors.

The report points out, for example, that "while the causes of most cancers are unknown, many contributing factors have been identified. For some, the extent of the added risk has been measured; for others, the results of research are not yet conclusive."

"Some of the major risk factors," the report said, "are smoking, alcohol, radiation and chemical exposures at the workplace and in the water and air. Diet and heredity are also implicated."

The risk factors for heart disease and stroke—the nation's other top killers—include smoking, high blood pressure, high serum cholesterol, diabetes, overweight and physical inactivity.

Some factors can be manipulated to help prevent illness and promote good health. The report points out that "some kinds of preventive actions, such as stopping smoking, can be taken only by the individual at risk. . . . Still others, such as the control of toxic agents in the environment, demand the involvement of many sectors of society—private and government."

As far as individual behavioral changes are concerned, the report indicates that more and more Americans are making changes that promote good health.

However, when it comes to government actions to help prevent disease, it appears that the nation may be moving away from its health protection role.

In the area of environmental and job health rules, for example, some argue that industry cannot afford the kinds of controls needed to reduce hazardous exposures.

They should consider the report's assertion that "a very large portion of our national health expenditures is spent on the direct health care costs of conditions for which prevention is to some degree possible. The nation also bears a heavy burden of indirect costs from such conditions."

The direct and indirect costs of certain lifestyle and environmental hazards include: about $15.4 billion for alcohol abuse; $27.3 billion for cigarette smoking; $20.7 billion for work-related deaths and injuries and $4.3 billion for air pollution.

The report estimates that "if preventive actions were successful in cutting direct and indirect cost expenditures by only 10%, reductions would still equal billions of dollars."

Surgeon General Julius B. Richmond concluded from the report that "it is clear that our preventive initiatives are bearing fruit."

In terms of the nation's top three killers—heart disease, stroke and cancer—it is encouraging that individual Americans are taking steps to reduce their own risks.

Considering such serious and persisting health problems as teenage pregnancy and infant mortality, it is important that those concerned with health care in the public and private sectors continue efforts aimed at further improvements.

The problem ahead is that overzealous efforts to cut costs in the areas of workplace and environmental health by freezing or delaying regulations will prove pennywise and pound-foolish.

The pendulum has been moving towards prevention and it would be a mistake to slow down the progress in the nation's health by efforts to save money in the short-run. (PAI)

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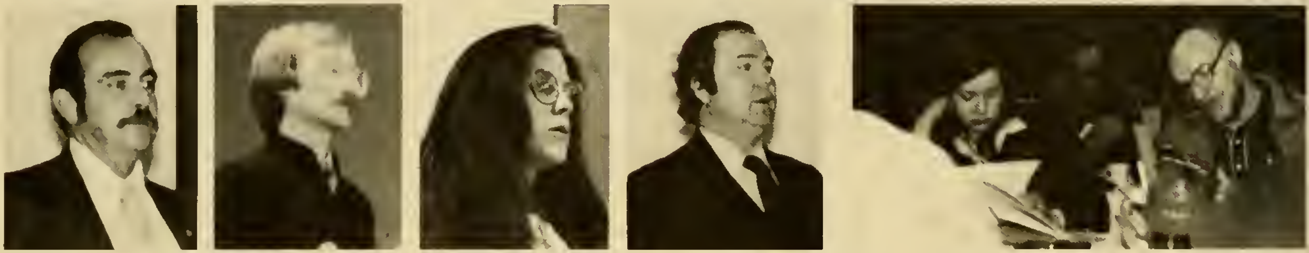
Visit the United Brotherhood's exhibit at the 1981 UI Show. See displays of craft skills. Talk with our representatives at the exhibit booths. It's your show. Make the most of it!

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Industrial Safety and Health Seminar at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Seminar participants were briefed by a team of General Office instructors, using the manual of the Health and Safety Hazard Identification Program.

During breaks in the training sessions, stewards and local officers shared their experiences in dealing with management in various plants.



Seminar speakers included, from left above, OSHA Project Director Joe Durst; Scott Toby, assistant professor at Michigan State University; Assistant General Counsel Kathy Krieger; Richard Wierengo, executive secretary, Mich. Council. At far right, Delegate Kay Cagle and Howard Smith, council president.

Fifty local union leaders participated in the busy training sessions at Kalamazoo.

Fifty representatives of 12 local unions affiliated with the Brotherhood's Michigan Industrial Council assembled February 6 for an intensive one-day seminar on safety and health problems on the job. They gathered at the Kalamazoo, Mich., Holiday Inn, only a few miles from the Michigan Industrial Council's office at Battle Creek. The sessions were designed primarily to acquaint shop stewards with union rights and responsibilities in the area of safety and health. They are part of the Brotherhood's federally-funded OSHA project for educating industrial workers.

Peoria Members Settle At Advance Millwork

After almost 11 months of boycott action and picketing, Carpenters Local 183, Peoria, Ill., has settled its dispute with Advance Millwork, Inc.

Members of the union were replaced by strikebreakers last May, and suppliers and customers were encouraged to cross picket lines. The company at one point was charged with unfair labor practices.

The National Labor Relations Board subsequently ruled in favor of the local union, and members have returned to work at the plant, anticipating satisfactory negotiations for a new contract.

Deadline for 1981 Convention Delegate List

General Secretary John Rogers reminds all local unions and councils that the deadline for sending names of all duly-elected 1981 convention delegates to his office is June 1.

Before credentials can be issued to any convention delegate, the General Office must determine that he or she is in good standing and qualified to represent his organization at the Chicago conclave.

Hoboken Local Issues Newsletter

Local 467 of Hoboken, N.J., is now publishing a regular, monthly newsletter to keep its members informed of important local news events.

Local 467 President Carl Grimm indicates that the first two newsletters of 1981 were devoted to a "history and explanation of Robert's Rules of Parliamentary Procedure and some of the special uses to which they can be put." Copies of the newsletter, together with a copy of the General Constitution and Bylaws, are presented to all incoming local union members.

Western Pennsylvania DC Exhibits at Center

CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

More than 400,000 people visited the new David L. Lawrence Convention Center in Pittsburgh, Pa., during its recent Grand Opening Exposition. The exposition lasted for 10 days, and the Carpenters District Council of Western Pennsylvania was a major exhibitor, one of three labor groups to exhibit at the big exposition. The UBC exhibit, shown above, was designed by Business Rep. Thomas Pinney of the district council. It showed photographs of many of the activities of the council, and it explained the relationship of the council to the community.

Robert Argentine, executive business manager of the council, left, and Howard Pfeiffer, president of the JATC, with State Senator Edward Zemprelli at the exhibit booth.

Washington State Unionists Rally on 3-Way Bill

Some 8,000 trade unionists—including many Brotherhood members—rallied outside the Washington state capitol in Olympia recently to protest a measure before the legislature that would slash workers' compensation benefits and allow private insurance companies to write industrial coverage policies for profit. The state has operated the non-profit program since 1911. The so-called Three-Way Bill, which already has cleared the House, is being vigorously pushed by the Republican majority in the Senate with the strong backing of big business and insurance company lobbies. The March 18 rally was cosponsored by the Washington State AFL-CIO and a coalition of unaffiliated labor groups.

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Please send FREE Book about the opportunities in my own sharpening business. I understand there is No Obligation.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: For many years, *The Carpenter* Magazine has published the advertisements of Foley Manufacturing Company (shown above) and other firms which describe how readers can acquire the skill of saw sharpening through correspondence courses and supportive equipment.

The advertisements call attention to the fact that a journeyman saw filer can earn $8.00 an hour and more "sparetime or fulltime."

We would like to advise our readers that members of the Brotherhood employed fulltime as journeyman saw filers are now making close to $9.00 per hour in some parts of the country, under provisions of union contracts.

For example, Local 721 of Los Angeles, Calif., currently has about 350 members employed in the saw service industry. A journeyman saw filer of Local 721 presently receives $8.72 per hour, and a production saw filer receives $8.62. They enjoy paid vacations, paid holidays, paid sick leaves, paid health, welfare, dental and retirement benefits, cost of living adjustments, and many other hard fought for provisions regarding job protection.

To maintain the standards of the industry, the United Brotherhood supports union organization throughout the saw service industry and urges all members to patronize saw-servicing shops which display the Brotherhood's union label.

Publication of the advertisements of the Foley Manufacturing Company and other manufacturing and service firms should in no way be considered an endorsement of their products or services. Performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

Carpenters,
hang it up!

Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Heyward, Calif.
(Patent Pending)

Clamp these heavy duty, non-stretch suspenders to your nail bags or tool belt and you'll feel like you are floating on air. They take all the weight off your hips and place the load on your shoulders. Made of soft, comfortable 2" wide red nylon. Adjust to fit all sizes

Try them for 15 days, if not completely satisfied return for full refund. **Don't be miserable another day, order now.**
Send check or money order to:

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4806 Los Arboles Place, Fremont, Ca. 94536
Please rush "HANG IT UP" suspenders at $19.95 each includes postage & handling California residents add 6½% sales tax ($1.20). Canada residents please send U.S. equivalent.
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Please give street address for prompt delivery.

HARD HAT EMBLEM—Add the Brotherhood's official emblem to your hard hat. Your local union can now order Hard Hat Emblem Decals (with adhesive on the back) at $3.35 per hundred for distribution to your local membership. Individual members can order a single emblem, free of charge, by writing direct to the UBC Organizing Department at the General Office. Send all orders to: General Sec. John Rogers, UBC, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Cox to Sixth District, Hahn to General Office

Ed Hahn, standing, reviews the responsibilities of his new office with Richard Cox, assistant to the General President, whom he succeeds.

Richard Cox, a general representative and special assistant to the General President, moved from the General Office in Washington, D.C., last month, to become a general representative in the Sixth District. A member of Millwrights Local 1529, Kansas City, Kans., for more than 30 years, Cox has represented the Brotherhood on jurisdictional matters in the nation's capital for the past eight years.

Cox has been succeeded as a special assistant to the General President by Edward Hahn of Massapequa, Long Island, N.Y., who is a member and officer of Carpenters Local 2117, Flushing, N.Y. Hahn joined the Brotherhood in 1947.

Letters From Poland

Continued from page 13

the Poles in the U.S. are thinking about our situation," Zosia writes. "They were appealing to all Poles to send food packages and whatever else they can give. That's really nonsense. We need different help. Food is not the most important thing."

She adds, "There is a suspicion that the food shortage may be intended to bring about chaos so that eventually 'somebody' (implying Moscow) will have to help."

That such a letter could even be written in Poland is an indication of how far the Polish people have come in their struggle against communist domination, Jedd notes. His main fear, though, is that his country's elation over its new-found political freedoms may be short-lived.

"They do not shout anti-Russian slogans, but what they are shouting could have consequences just as bad as if they did," he says.

UNION LABEL PLAYING CARDS

Now you can order union-made, union-printed playing cards from the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.

Each top quality, plastic-coated card bears the "Union Label, Union Shop Card, Made in USA, Jobs" logo of the department, and the Allied Printing Trades Label.

You can use these cards as prizes, gifts, donations to card clubs, to retired members' organizations, etc.

The cards are available *in cartons of 24 decks each.* The price is $17.00 per carton, which includes handling and shipping. A gross (144 decks) sells for $100.00.

To order, send check and order blank below to the Union Label and Service Trades Department AFL-CIO.

MAIL WITH CHECK TO:
Union Label and Service Trades Department AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth St. NW Suite 607
Washington, D.C. 20006
Send ______ carton(s) of Union Label Playing Cards at $17.00, 24 decks per carton to:
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Organization: ______
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Date Needed: ______
(Please allow time for delivery)
The Carpenter

1981 AFL-CIO
UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW
MAY 8-13
BALTIMORE
CONVENTION CENTER
UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

Stage for MD Telethon in Harrisburg

give to the MARCH OF DIMES
JCPenney

Carpenters Local 287, Harrisburg, Pa., once again participated in the Annual March of Dimes Telethon held at the Harrisburg East Mall in Harrisburg. The telethon began Saturday evening, March 7, and ended the following day. For the past several years, Local 287 has been responsible for the construction and the removal of the stage used during the telethon. It donated more than $4,000 in materials and labor to the stage erection. In addition, Local 287 members made a financial contribution to MD.

Constructing the telethon stage, above, are: Lower level, foreground, left to right: Leon Cichan; Linda Cichan, apprentice; Monte Bordner; Victor H. Landis, Jr., recording secretary; Richard W. Martz, business representative; and Ed D. Luzik, apprentice coordinator. In background on platform, left to right: David Seace; Emanuel Ventura; Ronald Walker, apprentice; Ackley Peffley, apprentice; Darryl McLamb, apprentice; and Dudley Peffley.

ST. PATRICK'S MARSHAL

Joe O'Sullivan, a 55-year member of Local 22, San Francisco, Calif., was recently honored by the United Irish Societies of San Francisco by being selected as Grand Marshal of this year's San Francisco St. Patrick's Day Parade.

Besides this most recent mission, O'Sullivan has also served the Brotherhood in many capacities over the years. He has served as president of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, business representative and financial secretary of Local 22, and a 40-year delegate to both the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council and the Bay Counties District Council.

SILVER BEAVER AWARD

On February 21, Charles Christy, an 18-year member of Local 1945, Columbia, Mo., received the Boy Scouts of America annual Silver Beaver Award for "noteworthy service of exceptional character to youth in the community."

Christy first became involved with the Boy Scouts in 1965, when he moved to Hallsville, Mo., and became scoutmaster of Troop 12. He later started Troop 718 at the Oakland Christian Church, and, since 1977, has served as unit commissioner for the Boonslick District and chapter advisor for Order of the Arrow Post 599, specializing in exploring Indian lore.

CHRISTY

In 1974, Christy received the Columbia volunteer action award and the George Meany Award for distinguished community service to youth.

London, Ontario, Members Active in Canadian Scouting

The Boy Scout movement is active and strong in Canada, and many Brotherhood members are leaders in Canadian Scouting. The accompanying pictures show members of Local 1946, London, Ont., participating in the year-round program for Scouts and Venturers.

In the picture at left above, Harm Heuvel of Local 1946 with a group of London Venturers following an official ceremony. In the center picture, Don McDonald of Local 1946; Mrs. Grace Heuvel, wife of Harm Heuvel, Brother Heuvel, and other adult leaders on a winter outing. At right, Vern Brown and Chris Das cooking around a campfire at a lake in Ontario on a cold winter morning.

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

New Mexico Instructor Retires

On February 27, 1981, Clinton N. Abel, a full-time apprentice and journeyman instructor for the New Mexico Carpenters Educational Program and a 35-year member and former officer and business agent of Local 1319, Albuquerque, N.M., was honored at a retirement party. From left are: Haskel Wright, training director, New Mexico Carpenters Educational Program; Clinton N. Abel; William H. Lang, New Mexico District Council executive secretary; Mrs. Clinton N. Abel; and Charles H. Reynolds, Local 1319 business representative and financial secretary.

Graduates Honored in Oswego

Carpenters Local 747, Oswego, N.Y. recently gave recognition to three of its apprentices who completed training. The three are now journeymen and were presented their certificates by Gordon Miller of Walsh Construction Company, a member of the joint apprenticeship committee.

Pictured above are the participants in the presentation ceremony. From left, Loyal Simmons, business representative of Local 747; apprentice Carlton Cullen; Gordon Miller; apprentices Mark Mitchell and Gary Baker; and Jack Simmons, president of Local 747.

Antique Woodworking Machinery Sought By Hagley Museum, Wilmington, Delaware

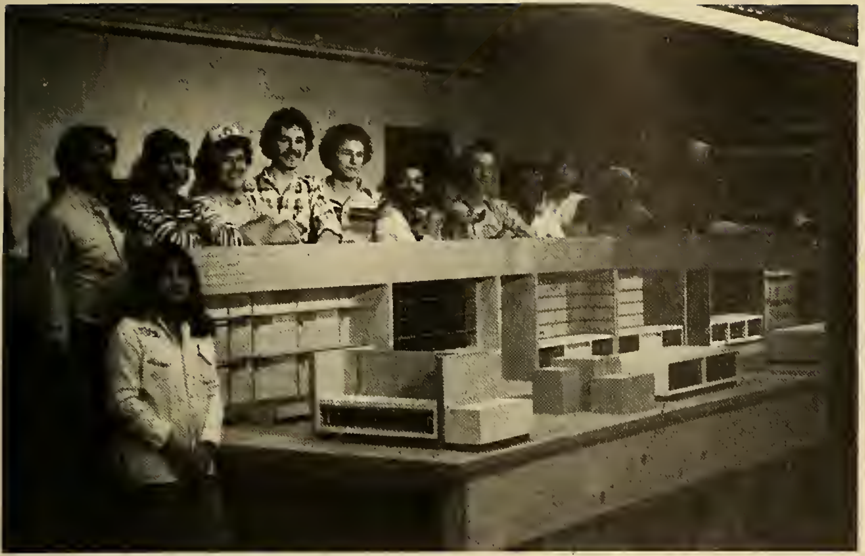
Located along the Brandywine River on the site of the original DuPont black-powder mills, the Hagley Museum offers a unique glimpse into American industrial life in the 19th Century. Your trip back in time begins at the main museum building, above, where exhibits trade America's industrial development from colonial water-powered flour mills to the giant steam-powered industries of the late 19th century.

The Hagley Museum of Wilmington, Delaware, is currently distributing a circular letter in search of woodworking machinery, metalworking machinery, and gauges and appliances of the 19th Century.

It would "buy, beg, or borrow" the following woodworking machinery to complete restoration of a millwrights' machine shop in its museum:

- Planer, any Connecticut River Valley make, ca. 1867.
- Rip & Cross Cut Saw, Wright & Smith, Newark, NJ, ca. 1867.
- Scroll Saw, (Wright's patent — No. 2), Wright & Smith, ca. 1867.
- Cross Cut Saw, Wright & Smith, ca. 1868.
- No. 1 single surface, 4 roll planer & matcher, Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, Worcester, Mass., ca. 1878.
- Daniels planer, 16 ft. x 24 inches, Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, ca. 1878.
- Shaping machine, No. 2, Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, ca. 1878.
- Band saw, Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, ca. 1878.
- Rod or dowel machine, Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, ca. 1878.
- Table saw, Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, ca. 1878.
- Band saw setting & filing machine, Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, ca. 1874.
- Planer, any Connecticut River Valley make, ca. 1874.
- Wood shaving exhaust fan (Boston Patent Exhaust Fan), ca. 1886.
- Rip & cross cut saw, Cordesman Machine Co., Cincinnati, ca. 1888.
- Band saw, Cordesman Machine Co., ca. 1888.
- Wood Worker (surface planer & joiner), Cordesman Machine Co., ca. 1888.
- Table Saw, Goodell & Waters, Phila., 1898.
- Tenon machine, Atlantic Works, Phila., ca. 1872.
- Mortising machine, H. B. Smith Machine Co., pre-1900.
- Moulding machine, 6", H. B. Smith Machine Co., pre-1900.
- Single surface planer, 8" x 24", H. B. Smith Machine Co., pre-1900.
- Cut-off saw, H. B. Smith Machine Co., pre-1900.
- Rod or dowel machine, Rogers & Co., pre-1900.

Such machinery was part of the original Du Pont millwright and machine shop which operated between 1858 and 1902 and which the Hagley Museum is currently restoring and opening to the public. Contact Frank McKelvey, The Hagley Museum, P.O. Box 3630, Greenville, Wilmington, DE 19807. (302) 658-2400. When you call or write mention that you saw it in **The Carpenter.**



The Tulsa mill-cabinet class with its project. From foreground, left, and clockwise: Sandra Martin, Instructor Don Powers, Charles Doty, Mark Bledsoe, Rick Ronketty, Rick Sink, Stan Cushenberry, John Simms, Coordinator J. A. Giesen, Jackie Gamble, Rob Powers, Nathan Johnson, Thomas Rozensky, and Randy Dick.

Tulsa Mill-Cabinet Class Builds Scale Model Of Local Department Store in 10 Nights

Wide grins on their faces indicate the feeling of pride and accomplishment by second-year mill-cabinet apprentices in Tulsa, Oklahoma's Local 943, after completing a one-fourth scale model section of a local department store.

The 5′ x 12′ project, if built to full size, would have been 20 feet by 48 feet. It took 10 class nights, or 40 hours, to complete. Before the actual milling began, each apprentice was required to furnish a sketch and all the milling details, as if the project was full size. It was then reduced to one-quarter size.

In addition to the milling, bench and laminate work, the apprentices cut and ground the mirrors and glass used and reworked the hardware to scale.

The completed project will be loaned to the Painters Apprenticeship Program, to be used in their finishing classes. When all the training has been extracted, the project will be given to a charity organization to be used as a playhouse for children.

Sandra Martin, lower left in the photograph, was the first apprentice in the Tulsa apprenticeship program to give birth to a baby, a 10-pound boy.

All of the apprentices are employed by the Oklahoma Fixture Company of Tulsa.

Recent Women Graduates in Oregon

On February 19, Liz Ohmart, left above, became the first female member of Local 583, Portland, Ore., to complete four years of apprenticeship training. She is also the second female member of the Brotherhood to graduate in the State of Oregon. Kate Barrett, in the same picture, was the first female to join the Brotherhood in Oregon, having completed her apprenticeship training for Local 226, Portland, Ore.

In the picture at right, above, Local 583 President George Edwards, presents the completion certificate to Ohmart at a Portland District Council meeting.

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The roof framer companion since 1917. Over 500,000 copies sold.

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24″ rise to 12″ run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼″ each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48′-9¼″ wide. Pitch is 7½″ rise to 12″ run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in ONE MINUTE. Let us prove it, or return your money.

In the U.S.A. send $6.00. California residents add 36¢ tax.

We also have a very fine Stair book 9″ x 12″. It sells for $4.00. California residents add 24¢ tax.

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Chico, Calif.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

CHICO, CALIF.

On January 20, 1981, Local 2043 presented pins to members with 25, 30, 35, 40, and 60 years of service to the Carpenters Union. The following photographed members received their awards:

Front row, from left: W. Edmonds, 40-years; C. Muster, 30-years; E. Haedt, 25-years; H. Hillen, 40-years; E. Hartman, 60-years; Financial Secretary and Business Representative J. Wrangham, 30-years; Golden Empire District Council Secretary H. Haskins; W. Mulford, 35-years; Treasurer G. Weiglein; and Recording Secretary D. Palmerlee.

Second row, from left: Trustee J. Skripek; R. Miller, 30-years; F. Stevens, 30-years; H. Pound, 25-years; Past President O. Anderson; R. Hudson, 35-years; C. Huffman, 35-years; H. Gustafson, 25-years; A. Holland, 30-years; E. Miller, 30-years; Past President E. Holderbien, 25-years; and I. Tucker, 40-years.

Third row, from left: W. Perry, 30-years; C. Eddy, 25-years; R. Armstrong, 30-years; G. East, 40-years; G. Curtis, 25-years; R. Fulton, 40-years; T. Bunnell, 30-years; A. Duchi, 25-years; A. Wenz, 35-years; R. Olsen, 40-years; and W. Haller, 40-years.

Back row, from left: E. Williams, 30-years; G. Crook, 30-years; M. Smith, 35-years; W. Wood, 30-years; unidentified; O. Kling, 30-years; D. Compton; President A. Middleton; R. Karling, 30-years; Conductor G. Reeves; and A. Anderson, 35-years.

ANCHORAGE, AK.

At a special order of business during its regular meeting on December 1, 1980, Local 1281 honored long-time members at a pin ceremony. Local President Erling Christiansen presented pins to each of the members in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, from left to right: Peter Halvorson, 25-years; Dean Corder, 30-years; John Thomas, 30-years; Harold Aldrich, 30-years; Ben Perkins, 35-years; Richard Schmitz, 25-years; and Arlo Jensen, 25-years.

Back row, from left to right: Douglas Steward, 25-years; Charles Handy, 30-years; Grady Ward, 30-years; Sam Trujillo, 30-years; Willard Brotherston, 30-years; and Elmer Richardson, 25-years.

Anchorage, Ak.

Members who were honored but were not present to receive their awards included: 45-year member Robert P. Wells; 40-year members B. C. Brandstrom, D. D. Clover, Harold Curtis, Johnny Schafer, and Eugene Westover; 35-year members Wallace Keiner, Buster J. Rinehart, and Sid Larmer; 30-year members Jerry Bolen, George Fredrickson, Eric M. Harding, Ernest R. Matz, James H. Suter, Thaddeus Ziemlak, Ed Ables, Aden Cates, Lawrence Crider, C. F. Halvorson, Harry R. Kast, Paul William Sauer, Vyron C. Wells, Gordon Cooley, Gunnar Eklund, Earl E. Larson, Theron E. Saunders, and Allerton Willis, Jr.; and 25-year members C. A. Beckles, Cecil F. Burk, O. W. Christenson, Glenn L. Colpitts, Stig P. Hoffman, Harold V. Jurgenson, Magne Kalhovde, Patrick J. Kiernan, Roger N. Lausterer, G. Mesenhimer, Dale R. Payne, Donald E. Rogers, Guy M. Rupright, Walter M. Seals, A. A. Tegtmeier, Jr., and James W. Winkle.

SEATTLE, WASH.

On October 12 and 19, 1980, pin presentation dinners were held for members of Local 1289 with many years of loyal service to the Brotherhood. Honored members are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left: Charles O. West, Vernon O. Gestson, William Gath, Elmer Weflen, Ray Elfving, Wilfred Lemm, and Wayne Peters.

Back row, from left: Robert C. Bowell, Arnold P. Bugni, Ray Hall, Romeo Charbonneau, Roger Williams, and Martin Drllevich.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left: Harold Nelson, Ed Lalk, Gilbert Carden, Edward L. Kadlec, Marshall Williams, Joe Pike, and John Martinson.

Second row, from left: Harold F. Larson, Gunner Halverson, Asbjorn Solheim, John R. Mustoe, Frank Liebrich, William W. Milton, Eric Luth, and John C. Rude.

Back row, from left: Charles Thompson, Bob Heminger, Arthur Painter, Elmer F. Gagosian, Clifford H. Erickson, Sam Denton, and Kenath J. Allen.

Picture No. 3 shows 25 and 30-year members, front row, from left: H. K. Brandt, George A. McCown, Edward Chmielewski, Paul Ockwig, James Gasaway, Burton Rix, and Edward Jordan.

Second row, from left: Lee Rice, Kenneth Ziegler, Sam Wright, Ove Clausen, Paul W. Ulrich, Frank R. Miller, Leo Goldade, and W. H. Penick.

Back row, from left: Cecil Rose, George Cole, Clifford Rosand, Jim Butler, Wayne W. Foley, Woodrow Moss, and Dwight Leonard.

Picture No. 4 shows 25 and 30-year members, front row, from left: Bernard McIntyre, Herman A. Johansen, Dawain A. Turner, Fred M. Brandt, 35-years; Sam Moore, 35-years; Vic Montgomery, and Tom Sheridan.

Back row, from left: Jesse E. Stumbaugh, Vagn Jensen, Raymond Juvet, Merle L. Morin, Norman Destremps, Herbert Rundle, and August J. Miller.

Picture No. 5 shows 35-year (or more) members, front row, from left: Lloyd E. Stewart, Alfred Flaten, Charles Updegraff, Eldon Stevens, Erik Erikson, Lloyd Wallstrom, and Austin B. Cain.

Second row, from left: Knut Rio, Hans M. Busk, Art Petersen, Armon H. Miller, Malcolm E. Broughton, E. A. Thomas, Ole C. Alsvick, and Jack Schwader.

Back row, from left: Lester Uphaus, Everett W. Hising, Ernie Gross, Frank P. Hatch.

Continued on next page

Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 1

Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 2

Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 3

Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 4

Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 5

Seattle, Wash.—Picture No. 6

Seattle, Wash.—
Picture No. 7—
Far left
Picture No. 8,
left.

SEATTLE, WASH. (continued)

Woodrow Fagerlie, John Usrey, and Edward O. Christianson.

Picture No. 6 shows 35-year (or more) members, front row, from left: Gede F. Meditz, Bryon Greene, Nils Jorgensen, Arthur Desmarais, William E. Lum, Fred L. Holm, and Harold Stjern.

Second row, from left: Seth Forsgren, C. K. Schwab, William A. Chramosta, Waldo Christopherson, Joe Klungness, Clarence Rodenberg, William H. Bengston, and Myron Callison.

Back row, from left: Les Tingley, Oscar E. West, William Daschner, Ambrose A. Elliott, Fred Brody, Lief Nelson, and Jens Simonsen.

Picture No. 7 shows 35-year (or more) members, front row, from left: Harold H. Giese, John P. Hatzenbiler, Al Ferency, Larry Buttedahl, Louis V. Benson, Jim M. Carico, and Leo J. Zimmerman.

Second row, from left: Harold Fithen, Walt Wooley, Jacob H. Nedrow, Thomas R. Weitz, Ernest C. Homestead, Harry L. Doremus, Clifford P. Smith, and Clarence J. Miller.

Back row, from left: Lawrence W. Thompson, Arthur L. French, John B. Weller, Willard A. Neumann, Martin Mickelson, Richard P. Johnson, Leland Henry, and Peter Wolvert.

Picture No. 8 shows, from left: Frank Armstrong, 30-years; Guy D. Adams; Anton Hanson, 58-years; President Tod Stewart, and Financial Secretary Gus Miller.

WESTMONT, ILL.

Longtime members of Local 1889 were honored last December at a 1980 Christmas party. Donald Gorman, president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, and Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council, presented the pins.

Some of the following 25-year pin recipients are shown in **Picture No. 1**: Richard F. Antos, Charles Armstrong, Norman Benson, Ervin F. Bentley, Howard P. Carlin, Donald W. Carter, Norman O. Green, Tom J. Hood, Edward L. Ingram, William Kearns, Frank G. Kilianek, Richard D. Kuffel, Edward Mazurowski, James H. Oldham, Richard F. Pajer, Glen G. Panikis, Davie Prestidge, Wallace Roofener, Donald Sagen, Harold E. Senft, James Sikich, Robert A. Smith, Jack L. Snyder, Donald Stillson, Harry Stow, Harold Strubler, and William D. Weisheit.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, from left: John E. Birch, Eugene Laky, Chester Sroka, James D. Nelson, Clarence Wetzel, David Speigler, William Meister, Owen Jungles, and Ralph W. Sauper.

Picture No. 3 shows the following officers: Treasurer Jerry J. Mulac, Financial Secretary Roland C. Johnsen, Illinois State Council President Donald Gorman, Warden Joseph Shuster, Anthony Ortloff, Vice President Edward Mazurowski, President Arthur Prokaski, Frank Dean, Chicago District Council Secretary-Treasurer Wesley Isaacson, Business Representative Lester Nelson, Conductor Paul Surin, Trustee F. Henry Kilianek, Recording Secretary Robert Erickson, Trustee Robert Arnolde, and Trustee Gerald Prokaski.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, from left: Anthony Ortloff, and Frank D. Dean.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph included: 30-year members Andrew J. Bsier, Donald Binns, John Devereux, John R. Elza, Steve R. Hacker, Pete Hultman, Robert C. Johnson, Earl L. Kubis, Edward J. Mazour, and Thomas E. Smith; and 35-year members Herbert Flemm, Vincent Pokorny, and Ed Steinhauer.

Westmont, Ill.—Picture No. 1

Westmont, Ill.—Picture No. 2

Westmont, Ill.—Picture No. 3

Westmont, Ill.—Picture No. 4

●

Headed for Trouble Without Your Hard Hat

A recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of head injuries showed that eight out of ten workers hurt were not wearing hard hats at the time of the accident, and half of those surveyed said such protection was not required or normally used on their jobs.

The most typical head injury was caused by a falling object, the BLS reported, and the second most common accident was caused by workers' heads hitting a stationary object.

The survey is part of a series of studies being conducted by the BLS to help the Occupational Safety & Health Administration develop standards on the use of personal protection equipment.

Hard Hats Protect Heads

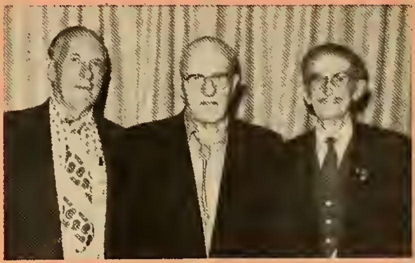
Savings Bonds Protect Futures

Van Nuys, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Van Nuys, Calif.—Picture No. 3

Van Nuys, Calif.—Picture No. 4

Van Nuys, Calif.—Picture No. 2



Van Nuys, Calif.—Picture No. 5

VAN NUYS, CALIF.

On December 20, 1980, Local 1913 awarded its 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45-year members at its annual pin presentation ceremony. Those who were honored are shown in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left: Sigurd Gjelsvik, James Hill, Woodrow Hite, Onni Loponen, and Charles Morton.

Back row, from left: Lewis Minter, Frank Rising, Hugh Story, Gilbert Zamora, and Joe Silvia.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left: unidentified, John Campbell, Guido Fosso, Lee Kully, Wilburn Garrett, William Green, and Marvin Klone.

Back row, from left: Rene Wille, Harold Kelsch, Carl Little, Frank Monroe, William Plantenberg, Frank Randise, Albert Shepard, and Charles Pierce.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, front row, from left: Karl Dahlsten, Lee Critchfield, Robert Hauger, William Jones, and Victor Jensen.

Back row, from left: Financial Secretary Vern Lankford, Sidney McCaleb, George Nagy, and President C. V. Reyes.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year members, from left: Richard Heflin, Dave Burris, and Nelson Chute.

Picture No. 5 shows 45-year members, from left: William Nilsson, Hugh Freeman, and Nels Swanson.

Edmonton, Alta.—Picture No. 1

Edmonton, Alta.—Picture No. 2

EDMONTON, ALTA.

On February 7, 1981, Local 1460 honored its 20 and 25-year members at a banquet and dance held at the Londonderry Hotel. Tenth District Board Member Ron Dancer made the presentations to the following honorees pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left: President Bill Jamieson with 20-year members Al McDonald, Frank Dorval, Paul Dowhaniuk, Gordon Hay, Aldo Buffone, and Tenth District Board Member Ron Dancer.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, from left: Al Hanke, Bob Blais, Art Evers, John Anderson, Bill Bilida, Karl Hossfeld, Tony Heimannsberg, Paul Lumme, Red Mills, Lorenz Pitka, Howard Roberts, Norm Cusack, and Ed Brenner.

The following members also received their pins: 20-year members Tilmon Albert, Floyd Cromwell, Art Doucette, Alf Harrison, Norman Herst, Sig Ladd, Nick Moisey, Ray Tanner, Wallace Wereley, Sam Yarrow, and Ted Yarrow.

25-year members Ed Allen, Ted Jandura, Art Vallentien, Henry Neugebauer, Gerry Eberle, Phil Leclair, Ab Kemshead, Austin Hall, Ed Ferrer, Al Macauley, Howard McDonald, Hugh McDonald, Gerry Palutke, Art Semenjuk, Fred Wrubel, and Nels Shead.

Cleveland, O.

Glendale, Calif.

CLEVELAND, O.

On December 16, 1980, Local 1108 held a party to honor 33 members for their 25 years of loyal service to the Brotherhood. Pictured in the accompanying photograph, front row, from left, are: Donald Walker, John A. McIver, Siegfried Franke, and Nikolaj Kluczarow.

Second row, from left: Howard Oper, Melvin Gustin, Joe Bedrick, and George Matusek.

Back row, from left: Fred Meyers, Gilbert Bachna, Joe Borocz, and Donald Milla.

Other members who received pins but were not present for the photograph included: Mike Billak, Banner Conn, John Cox, Claude W. Driver, Mike Flynn, Robert Hakola, Charles Hartman, Edward Konjura, Ronald Kratochvil, Paul Leszko, Juozas Liuima, Ivan Lowe, Raymond H. Meyers, Harry Moehle, Charles Purpura, Harland Ruhrkraut, Franz Seidl, Colin Townsend, Edward Vinca, Myron Wells, and Rade Zubrick.

GLENDALE, CALIF.

On December 19, 1980, Local 563 held an awards ceremony to honor the following long-standing members, shown in the accompanying photograph from left to right: Rudi Rubschlager, 25-years; Financial Secretary Harold Miller, President Ralph Zabrecky; Roland Peters, Curtis Lundeen, and Manley Suess, all 25-years; Harry Talley, 50-years; and Dan Turko, 25-years.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Local 18 recently celebrated a 25-year dinner and social evening in honor of its long-time members. Guests at the gathering included Ninth District Board Member John Carruthers, new Democrat Bob McKenzie, and Hamilton Mayor Bill Powell, a former member of Local 18. The following members received service pins.

Picture No. 1—Front row, from left to right: John Jalsevac, Charles Cox, George Peacock, Ninth District Board Member John Carruthers, Bernard LeBlanc, and George Richards.

Back row, from left to right: President Tom Casey, Paul Chicuti, Michael Lochner, Eric Wittke, John Sexton, Bill Duncan, Past President Glenn O'Hara, Bob Ducharme, and Business Representative and Past President Jack Tarbutt.

Picture No. 2—Front row, from left to right: John Lochner, Ewald Bluemke, Bob Habszy, John MacLean, and George Chafe.

Back row, from left to right: Candido Cavallin, President Tom Casey, Recording Secretary Tom Fenwick, John Zabeiga, and Business Representative Jack Tarbutt.

Picture No. 3—From left to right: New Democrat Bob McKenzie, Ewald Bluemke, Hamilton Mayor Bill Powell, and Jack Tarbutt.

Hamilton, Ont.—Picture No. 1

Hamilton, Ont.—Picture No. 2

Hamilton, Ont.—Picture No. 3

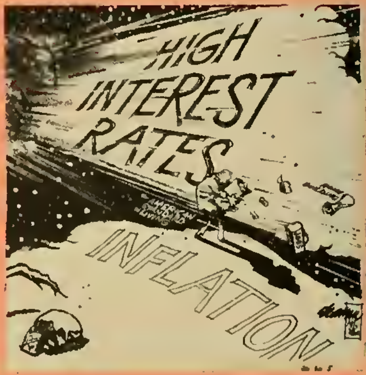
Write Congressmen, Write Canadian MPs

Interest rates are too high in the United States and Canada . . . particularly mortgage interest rates. It is within the power of our legislators to do something to bring about interest-rate reductions.

The high cost of money spreads throughout the economy and is built into the cost of all goods and services. High interest rates choke the economy and prevent expansion. High interest rates and high unemployment are the major contributors to a high budget deficit.

We urge Canadian members to write to their Members of Parliament and that American members write their Congressmen and Senators, urging action now to reduce interest rates.

An Ill Wind



IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 888 deceased members and spouses represents at total of $1,134,890.30 in death claims paid for February.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, IL—Anthony Brinati, Mrs. Peter Kosjer.
2, Cincinnati, OH—Mrs. Henry Snyder.
5, St. Louis, MO—Arnold W. Steffens.
7, Minneapolis, MN—John F. Grommesch, Arthur F. Holcombe, Gust R. Johnson, Erick G. Larson, William H. Lender, John Nycklemoe.
8, Philadelphia, PA—Westley E. Colson, Giuseppe Fusto, Joseph Godfrey.
11, Cleveland, OH—Edward J. Adomines, Charles J. Vanek.
12, Syracuse, NY—William E. Gee, Mrs. Werner Wanzenried.
13, Chicago, IL—Axel W. Anderson, Walter S. Bose, Frank J. Franckowiak, John J. Nagle, Carl Peterson, William R. Ryan.
14, San Antonio, TX—Richard B. Kuehm, Adolph G. Schattenberg, Albert F. Sestak.
15, Hackensack, NJ—Charles Bisig, Kristian A. Bleik, Joseph Dragone, Mrs. J. Wilbur Grau, John W. Laamanen.
16, Springfield, IL—Olon J. Beeby, Mrs. Lee W. R. Goby, Charles Marcy, Firth D. Tomlinson.
18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Antoine Seeburger.
19, Detroit, MI—John Mag Brown, John Devereaux, Mrs. Ernest J. Gatesy, Leston Justice, Mrs. Lloyd D. Schlegel.
20, New York, NY—Martin Skelson, Joseph Zandrino.
22, San Francisco, CA—Mrs. James O. McGaughy, Mrs. John J. Payne, Alfred C. Rindal.
24, Central CT—John Belli, Edward Davis, Gabriel H. Poulin, Sr., Richard Soper, Thomas *Frank* Welch.
25, Los Angeles, CA—Woodrow A. Roy, Harold J. Smith.
26, East Detroit, MI—Anthony M. Koch, Clive W. Maxwell, Charles F. Nyberg, William J. Robb, Emmett O. Thompson, John Ward.
27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Adelbert Friolet.
30, New London, CT—Harold Lindell.
31, Trenton, NJ—Mrs. James Goslin, Paul C. Parsons, Frank J. Shestko.
32, Springfield, MA—Antonio Dionne.
35, San Rafael, CA—Francis A. Baptiste, Julius Horvath, Aloys J. Jordan, Gunnar A. Nordstrom.
36, Oakland, CA—Howard Wallin.
41, Woburn, MA—Lester J. Dickey, Alexander Goldsworthy.
43, Hartford, CT—Anselme J. Belliveau, Harry Bendell, David M. Konover, Paul A. Walstedt.
44, Champaign, IL—William O. Martin.
47, St. Louis, MO—Mrs. Robert L. Erickson, Mrs. Orville W. Hemminghaus, Mrs. Eugene R. Smith.
48, Fitchburg, MA—Mrs. William Flinkstrom.
50, Knoxville, TN—Charles A. Henry, Albert A. Johnson, Roscoe B. Johnson, Mrs. Otha Satterfield, George M. Yancey.
53, White Plains, NY—Mrs. Louis Costabile.
54, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Frank Krejci.
56, Boston, MA—Louis G. Allain.
58, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Adler Bergfield, Carl Duhn, Ernest Engstrom, John Lindgren, Conrad Schodin, Edward Zeches.

Local Union, City

60, Indianapolis, IN—Mrs. Kenneth E. Bierbaum, Herman Langosh, Henry C. Wolf.
61, Kansas City, MO—Ernest J. Blunk, Mrs. Wayne E. Collins, Howard E. German, Clayton W. Guthrie, Sr., Glen C. Hobbs, Mrs. James Kedigh, Herbert H. Maidment, Garrett G. Sadler, Claude H. Vanderpool, Alfred Weinbrenner, Oval A. West.
62, Chicago, IL—Victor A. Deutsher, Elon J. Ringbloom.
64, Louisville, KY—Paul J. Culver, Henry Heick, Mrs. Charles D. Thompson, Thomas J. Zurschmeide, Sr.
65, Perth Amboy, NJ—John G. Sorensen.
67, Boston, MA—Edmund F. Ward.
69, Canton, OH—Mrs. Samuel B. Miller, Merriam B. Snyder.
74, Chattanooga, TN—Mrs. Leonard F. Card, Lorenzo B. Hadden, Ralph W. Hulsey, Kenneth E. Kirby.
78, Troy, NY—Joseph M. Lettko.
80, Chicago, IL—Ernest G. Gomoll, Berten Hagen, Kenneth H. Shepherd.
85, Rochester, NY—Joseph L. Abert, Herman R. Blankenship, Paul R. Tischler.
87, St. Paul, MN—Michael Wahl.
90, Evansville, IN—Joe P. Burris.
94, Providence, RI—Gustav E. Bloom, Raymond E. Candelet, Robert E. Eldredge, John L. Manni, Mrs. Herman Medeiros.
95, Detroit, MI—Archie Bain, Mrs. Willie A. Brown, Mrs. Robert Weiler.
98, Spokane, WA—Frank F. Bennett, Martin Nielsen, William J. Perry, Ernest E. Stromgren.
99, Bridgeport, CN—Mrs. John Chimini, Mario DeCarli, Ernest Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Newman, Anthony Puglisi.
101, Baltimore, MD—Mrs. Don L. Houck, Marvin L. Mason, John W. Ritter.
103, Birmingham, AL—Odis H. Blackmon, Berry H. Shedd.
104, Dayton, OH—Deo Hocker, Herman R. Perry.
109, Sheffield, AL—Earnest B. Shelton, Alvin H. Smith.
112, Butte, MT—David Birrer.
117, Albany, NY—James Conklin, Mrs. John F. Jansen, Otto Lake, James M. Neely, Mrs. Erling Stiansen, Charles J. Wiley.
120, Utica, NY—Henry P. Wagner.
128, St. Albans, WV—John W. Tabor.
131, Seattle, WA—Fritz Arno, I. Glenn Boone, Hollis H. Hawn, Eugene Lahore, Mrs. Harold G. Stirtan, James McNeill.
132, Washington, DC—Maldon Duncan, Harry W. Fletcher, Robert E. Newby.
133, Terre Haute, IN—G. Arthur Pugh.
134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Mrs. Roger Audet, Theodule Castilloux, Mrs. Jules Fortin, Mederic Guay, Leonidas Lajoie.
135, New York, NY—Michael Ferrara, Thaddeus T. Presby, (Issie) Izi Strongwater.
142, Pittsburgh, PA—John Shorts, James P. Wilson.
146, Schenectady, NY—Henry C. Specht, Mrs. Ralph J. Whiteman.
149, Tarrytown, NY—Mrs. Joseph Lanza.
162, San Mateo, CA—Kenneth G. Adams, John L. Hardiman, J. Kent Hopkirk, William O. Johnson, Alfred L. Oates.

Local Union, City

166, Rock Island, IL—Harold G. Crow, Mrs. Bennett K. Norton, Orval W. Ward.
169, E. St. Louis, IL—Mrs. Augustine Bell.
171, Youngstown, OH—Mrs. Glen Dinger, Richard A. Traichal.
176, Newport, RI—Harold E. Knowe.
180, Vallejo, CA—William H. Rodman.
181, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Floyd Mattheeussen, Mrs. Arthur Nelson, Conrad Nordli.
183, Peoria, IL—Marshall M. Parry, Winston E. Underhill.
185, St. Louis, MO—Mrs. Eldon R. Travis.
188, Yonkers, NY—Harold Michaely.
189, Quincy, IL—Mrs. Ivan R. Forgy.
190, Klamath Falls, OR—Mrs. James L. Hall.
194, East Bay, CA—Mrs. Andrew P. Loesch, Chester A. McIntosh, Mrs. Charles L. Moore, Arnold P. Sears, James M. Small.
198, Dallas, TX—Mrs. Joe Leonard Braly, John C. Hinton, J. T. Locklear, Nona S. Milam, John L. Ockels, John S. Phillips, Mrs. Roy Stewart.
199, Chicago, IL—John S. Carlson, Albert F. Hintze, Mrs. Arthur R. Will.
200, Columbus, OH—Kenneth S. Athey, Harold E. Hill, Mrs. Kenneth S. McCreary, Oscar D. Needles, Robert H. Whitaker.
213, Houston, TX—Luther L. Nance, Raymond Pershall, William D. Price, Curtis E. Slayton.
222, Washington, IN—Harold G. Bartl, Arthur H. Holzmeyer.
225, Atlanta, GA—Robert A. Cofer, Farral N. Hogue, Mrs. Luke Ingram.
226, Portland, OR—Emery M. Cole.
230, Pittsburgh, PA—William C. Fox.
232, Ft. Wayne, IN—Joe B. Cook, Edwin H. Froelich.
235, Riverside, CA—Mrs. Johnny E. McGee.
241, Moline, IL—Donald L. Galbraith.
244, Grand Junction, CO—Mrs. Robert Adams, Mrs. Jack Owens.
257, New York, NY—John Anto, John H. Deas, Fredrik W. Lindeman, Arvid Lindfors, Bard Vagen, Victor Mamo.
258, Oneonta, NY—Clesson E. Wells.
263, Bloomsburg, PA—Harvey *Edward* Long.
264, Milwaukee, WI—Marius Visintainer.
265, Saugerties, NY—Henry C. Wenk.
266, Stockton, CA—Lawrence Michael Huiras.
267, Dresden, OH—Robert B. Hamilton, Sr., Edward R. Parker, Peter G. Rapol.
268, Sharon, PA—Carl F. Goodrick.
280, Lockport, NY—Mrs. Frank Fiori, Mrs. Theodore S. Keyes.
281, Binghamton, NY—William J. Burnside, George Evan.
283, Augusta, GA—Robert T. Reeves, Mrs. J. R. Smith.
284, New York, NY—Harold Carlson.
287, Harrisburg, PA—Mrs. Harry Lyons.
297, Kalamazoo, MI—Earl P. Miller.
298, New York, NY—Gustav Molerin.
308, Cedar Rapids, IA—Merl S. Carroll, August G. Fliehler.
316, San Jose, CA—Mrs. Richard P. Alvear, Mrs. Mervyn J. Bayreuther, Mrs. Samuel R. Elias, Alan V. Miller, Harold T. Morrison.

Local Union, City

317, **Aberdeen, WA**—Willard A. Wenman.
325, **Paterson, NJ**—Mrs. William Geerts, Adolph A. Schwerdt, Garrett Zinnemers.
329, **Oklahoma City, OK**—Oliver M. Beavers, Lawrence H. Liles, Mrs. Joe O. Stiner, Theron F. West.
333, **New Kensington, PA**—James F. Cain, Mrs. Bright M. Remaley.
337, **Detroit, MI**—Oscar R. Thomas.
338, **Seattle, WA**—Forrest H. Bertram, Mrs. Homer R. Toombs.
340, **Hagerstown, MD**—Thomas E. Jones.
342, **Pawtucket, RI**—Mrs. Alcide Cantara, Leonidas A. Cayer.
344, **Waukesha, WI**—Louis A. Masek.
345, **Memphis, TN**—Mrs. Leland Cross, Marvin Y. Eaker, James R. Griffin, Frank H. Jones, Aubrey W. Smith.
347, **Mattoon, IL**—William F. Murphy.
359, **Philadelphia, PA**—Woodrow W. Harrell, George N. Klein.
363, **Elgin, IL**—Joseph W. LaPointe.
372, **Lima, OH**—Conley S. Richards.
374, **Buffalo, NY**—Michael Botticelli.
384, **Asheville, NC**—Isaac A. Tolley.
386, **Angels Camp, CA**—George N. Bladh.
387, **Columbus, MS**—Charles E. Campbell.
388, **Richmond, VA**—Norman G. Shiflett.
393, **Camden, NJ**—Mrs. Frank W. Mathews, Joseph Miller.
397, **Whitby, Ont., Can.**—John E. McLean.
400, **Omaha, NE**—Johnnie E. Couch, Joe R. Gloria, Andres Persson, Howard C. Soden.
404, **Lake Co. & Vic., OH**—James A. Scott.
405, **Miami, FL**—Lorentz A. Lorentzson, Percy J. Reynolds.
410, **Ft. Madison, IA**—Elzie A. Kelly, Francis R. Maginnis.
413, **South Bend, IN**—Harold D. Heiermann.
415, **Cincinnati, OH**—Mrs. Henry J. Weglage.
416, **Chicago, IL**—Cecil Ball, Walter F. Hall, August W. Persson.
417, **St. Louis, MO**—Virgil W. Bostic, Edward A. Moore, Clarence L. Schmitt.
419, **Chicago, IL**—Mrs. Edward Fuhrmann.
440, **Buffalo, NY**—Mrs. Frederick R. Smith.
454, **Philadelphia, PA**—Napoleon Brown, Vernon L. Wade, Sr.
455, **Somerville, NJ**—Raymond Farley, William W. Wehrle.
458, **Clarksville, IN**—Mrs. Richard Graham.
462, **Greensburg, PA**—Frank K. Harman.
465, **West Chester, PA**—Mrs. Robert S. Snyder.
468, **New York, NY**—John Ebach.
470, **Tacoma, WA**—Emil F. Aust, Mrs. Carl O. Herreid, Arthur L. Husby, John L. Mahon, Iven L. Poling, Olav Solli.
475, **Ashland, MA**—Amedee Scott.
485, **Christopher, IL**—Asa Crisp.
488, **New York, NY**—Johannes Walter Tjader.
492, **Reading, PA**—John M. Coulson, Alfred E. Eckenrode, Jr., Edmund H. Wentzel.
494, **Windsor, Ont., Can.**—William A. Acton, Gino Burssa.
507, **Nashville, TN**—Nathaniel M. Sapp.
508, **Marion, IL**—Frank S. Miles.
512, **Ann Arbor, MI**—Raynor S. Pilbeam.
515, **Colorado Springs, CO**—Robert A. Glynn, George L. Hall.
522, **Durham, NC**—Charles R. Miller.
530, **Los Angeles, CA**—Ida F. Hale, Leslie Mattox.
532, **Elmira, NY**—William F. Ray.
535, **Norwood, MA**—Francis Joseph Kennedy.
537, **Aiken, SC**—Mrs. J. B. Stone.

Local Union, City

548, **St. Paul, MN**—Marvin H. Brenner.
550, **Oakland, CA**—Steven M. Bernes.
556, **Meadville, PA**—Mrs. Wallace K. Foulk.
557, **Bozeman, MT**—Iowa B. Sugden.
558, **Elmhurst, IL**—George A. Bainer, Frank L. Brusati, Frank B. Sanders.
561, **Pittsburg, KS**—Fernand J. Godard.
562, **Everett, WA**—Mrs. Neal Vandervate.
563, **Glendale, CA**—Mrs. Real Lachance.
576, **Pine Bluff, AR**—James Frank Musgrove.
579, **St. Johns, NF, Can.**—George E. Parsons.
586, **Sacramento, CA**—Mrs. Joseph C. Carter, Fred M. Townsend.
595, **Lynn, MA**—Harvey Bray.
599, **Hammond, IN**—Herbert Morris.
602, **St. Louis, MO**—Mrs. Paul McKelvey.
603, **Ithaca, NY**—Leo O. Himmanen, Eugene O. Maatta, Milton M. Sweet.
608, **New York, NY**—William Foody, Edward G. Windsor.
612, **Fairview, NJ**—Arturo Di Stefano, William Gebhardt, Sr.
620, **Madison, NJ**—Mrs. James Viola.
622, **Waco, TX**—Mrs. Harry A. Bush, Don Murray Cox.
623, **Atlantic Co., NJ**—Leon C. Trendell.
626, **Wilmington, DE**—Joseph G. George.
627, **Jacksonville, FL**—William A. Ballard.
639, **Akron, OH**—Albert D. Jones, Charles F. Stephens.
642, **Richmond, CA**—Mrs. Earl V. Carlisle, Mrs. Raymond Edwards, Jack E. Gasaway, Mrs. Alex Martz, Mrs. Leroy E. Walton.
643, **Chicago, IL**—Milton A. Haffner.
650, **Pomeroy, OH**—Earl Hart.
658, **Millinocket, ME**—Mrs. Jerry Graffert.
659, **Rawlins, WY**—Frank Gordon.
661, **Ottawa, IL**—Charles L. Arnold.
665, **Amarillo, TX**—Louis Gerald Horne.
666, **Etobicoke, Ont., Can.**—Stanley Kowalczyk.
668, **Palo Alto, CA**—Mrs. Ernest J. Frederick.
675, **Toronto, Ont., Can.**—David N. Ainsworth, Arturo Pasta.
678, **Dubuque, IA**—Gerald F. Pfeiffer.
690, **Little Rock, AR**—Sherman B. Westfall.
695, **Sterling, IL**—Raymond J. Maes.
698, **Covington, KY**—Shelby S. Hisel, Sr., Frank T. Neubacher.
701, **Fresno, CA**—John A. Puckett, John Ralph Simpson.
703, **Lockland, OH**—Edward B. Cromer.
710, **Long Beach, CA**—Mrs. Theodore L. Burdell, William H. Zimmerman.
715, **Elizabeth, NJ**—Frank B. Kubiak, Robert J. Pafchek.
726, **Davenport, IA**—Betty M. Hoogerwerf.
735, **Mansfield, OH**—Mrs. Frank J. Franko, Mrs. Thomas Miller.
742, **Decatur, IL**—George W. Long.
743, **Bakersfield, CA**—Lynn B. Bridgewater, Albert Lord, Robert R. McKinley.
745, **Honolulu, HI**—Raymond Bartels, Sr., Larry K. Brown, Sr., Fred L. Cunningham, Isamu Watanabe.
751, **Santa Rosa, CA**—Ralph Currie, Truman A. Hampton.
753, **Beaumont, TX**—John Price Hartley.
756, **Bellingham, WA**—Victor B. Manson.
763, **Enid, OK**—Mrs. Robert R. Reschke.
764, **Shreveport, LA**—Oliver L. Crank, George G. Edwards.
770, **Yakima, WA**—William O. Dickens, Mrs. Lester V. Filer, Leo W. Sherry.
782, **Fond du Lac, WI**—John D. Schubring.
785, **Cambridge, Ont., Can.**—Max Reinders.
787, **New York, NY**—Mrs. Albert Bosk, Robert M. Rasmussen.

Local Union, City

792, **Rockford, IL**—Charles Morgan, William E. Oliver, Lewis H. Steurer.
801, **Woonsocket, RI**—Eugene R. Sweck, Sr.
812, **Cairo, IL**—Joseph W. Parker.
815, **Beverly, MA**—Wilfred Bernard, Blanchard S. Nickerson.
819, **W. Palm Beach, FL**—Harold R. Dunlap, Edward A. Jenness, Joseph E. Miller, Sr.
839, **Des Plaines, IL**—Robert C. Achard, Kenneth O. Cook, Van Dyke S. Schneider.
841, **Carbondale, IL**—Henry C. Born.
844, **Reseda, CA**—Mrs. Jimmie Heinze, Sr.
848, **San Bruno, CA**—Victor Koklich.
851, **Anoka, MN**—Adolph L. Wannarka.
857, **Tucson, AZ**—Lester V. Scales, Verless R. Sparks, Dennis R. Vincent.
871, **Battle Creek, MI**—Edward A. Eisinger.
891, **Hot Springs, AR**—Clarence J. Bray.
900, **Altoona, PA**—Mrs. Charles McCord.
902, **Brooklyn, NY**—Albert Belli, Olaf Nilsen, John Piskorowski.
911, **Kalispell, MT**—James R. Cassidy.
912, **Richmond, IN**—Albert H. Emmenegger.
916, **Aurora, IL**—Charles F. Bomberger, Mrs. Andrew W. Christophersen.
925, **Salinas, CA**—Adron Claud Frazier, Walter Mazgai.
929, **South Gate, CA**—Leroy B. Nethercott.
937, **Dubuque, IA**—Nicholas G. Reno.
943, **Tulsa, OK**—Mr. & Mrs. Charles W. Carlson, William B. Oliver.
945, **Jefferson City, MO**—Michael D. Bartley.
948, **Sioux City, IA**—Ralph C. Linquist.
953, **Lake Charles, LA**—Mrs. Jim D. Walters.
957, **Stillwater, MN**—John N. Sadowski.
958, **Marquette, MI**—John D. Garceau, Karl G. Peterson.
965, **DeKalb, IL**—Gilbert Reschke.
974, **Baltimore, MD**—Mrs. John G. E. Mabus, Thomas I. Potee.
982, **Detroit, MI**—Stephen Kozar, Leon F. Lucas, Albert E. Owen, Louis C. Semborski.
993, **Miami, FL**—Mrs. Benjamin F. Bell, Mrs. Louis M. Johnson, Jr., George J. Molloy.
998, **Royal Oak, MI**—Harold Coltson, Mrs. Joseph N. Roussel.
1005, **Merrillville, IN**—Carl E. Bunning, Joseph J. Pardus.
1006, **New Brunswick, NJ**—Percy G. Bartlett, Charles E. Harris, Arthur J. Pajak, Louis Pirrotta, John Rossetto.
1014, **Warren, PA**—Milton E. Brown.
1020, **Portland, OR**—Mrs. Lester V. Clark.
1026, **Hallandale, FL**—Amon R. Conger, Mrs. Ramon McDonald, Joseph B. Miller.
1036, **Longview, WA**—William M. Crittenden.
1042, **Plattsburgh, NY**—Mrs. Joseph E. Caron.
1049, **Poplar Bluff, MO**—Herbert M. Joiner.
1050, **Philadelphia, PA**—John Bereska.
1052, **Hollywood, CA**—Mrs. R. Archie Black, Henry Leslie Holt, Marius V. Madsen, J. D. Nixon, Gustav C. Patzer, William J. White, Cambria A. Wilson.
1053, **Milwaukee, WI**—John Erjantz, Mrs. Edwin S. Mix.
1065, **Salem, OR**—George R. Rolfe, Arthur R. Sikes.
1072, **Muskogee, OK**—Roy Jackson Tyler.
1073, **Philadelphia, PA**—Mrs. Henry Ryan.
1074, **Eau Claire, WI**—Andrew Olson.

1078, Fredericksburg, VA—Harry B. Bradshaw.
1089, Phoenix, AZ—Lester E. Ostwald, George W. Wilkens.
1092, Marseilles & Morris, IL—Mrs. Archie M. Anderson, Mrs. Tipton McCawley, Sylvester Short.
1097, Longview, TX—Edd H. Hollis.
1098, Baton Rouge, LA—Clarence L. Clayton, Mrs. Mike Nall, Thomas T. Wilson.
1102, Warren, MI—Auguste Bernard, Olof B. Hart, Carl F. LaLonde.
1104, Tyler, TX—Lloyd Kersh.
1108, Cleveland, OH—Merrel H. Cunningham, Donald C. Hanley, Edward F. Leiher, Isaac Mackey, Michael Taus.
1109, Visalia, CA—Armey A. Cooper, Lloyd M. Guerra, Mrs. Marcelo Torres.
1120, Portland, OR—Clifford R. Annis, Charles Fredrickson.
1138, Toledo, OH—Mrs. Lyle H. Rothenbuhler, Luther L. Winter.
1146, Green Bay, WI—Floyd L. Gauthier.
1147, Roseville, CA—Earl Van Hooser.
1148, Olympia, WA—Joseph M. Brockley, Paul L. Sandbakken, James H. Tuohey.
1149, San Francisco, CA—Mrs. John Allemand, Glen L. Holbrook.
1160, Pittsburgh, PA—Stephen A. Hoffmann.
1162, New York, NY—Kenneth Hewan, John Selja.
1163, Rochester, NY—Guy G. Tetu.
1164, Brooklyn, NY—Alekoas Pocius.
1184, Seattle, WA—Wallace McPherson, Henry N. Nelson, Reuben H. Plenge, Marion T. Schwintz.
1185, Hillside, IL—Leonard A. Lohman.
1186, Alton, IL—Ellsworth P. Williams.
1187, Grand Island, NB—Melvin J. Eaglin.
1192, Birmingham, AL—Mrs. Ralph D. Rogers.
1203, Jasper, AL—A. Jack Sherer.
1204, New York, NY—Frank Russo, Alex Warkovsky.
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1235, Modesto, CA—William H. Day, Giles H. Layne.
1242, Akron, OH—James L. Davies.
1245, Carlsbad, NM—Allison M. Kevil.
1250, Homestead, FL—Frank J. Vlk.
1251, New Westminster, BC, Can.—Terry Hartley.
1255, Chillicothe, OH—Mrs. Russell M. Morris.
1262, Chillicothe, MO—Selma S. Dowell.
1266, Austin, TX—(Jack) Eugene B. Edwards, Sr., Edward L. Wunneburger.
1274, Decatur, AL—Earnest W. Ellis, Ellis B. Jacks.
1277, Bend, OR—Ray F. Hutsell, Ronald A. Skaggs.
1280, Mountain View, CA—Tony S. Gonzales, Bruce B. Phillips, James F. Robertson.
1281, Anchorage, AK—Lyle J. Karch.
1289, Seattle, WA—Fay Edleman, Mrs. Ernest C. Homestead, Ernest R. Lundstrom, Thomas A. Murphy, George H. Olson.
1292, Huntington, NY—Edward Kuder.
1296, San Diego, CA—Mrs. Robert Artherton, Mrs. Ian Morgan.
1298, Nampa, ID—Clyde Woodrow Eagan.
1299, Covington, KY—Paul Spicer.
1300, San Diego, CA—Emmett B. Harner.
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1471, Jackson, MS—Hance W. Barron, John Herman King.
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1489, Burlington, NJ—William T. Britton.
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1987, St. Charles, MO—Wilbert J. Brune.

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2015, Santa Paula, CA—Elbert R. Hooper.
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2035, Kings Beach, CA—Elmer Warmuth.
2037, Adrian, MI—James H. Sanderson.
2042, Oxnard, CA—George H. Dooley.
2046, Martinez, CA—Floyd I. Turnage.
2049, Gilbertsville, KY—Shelton Davis.
2067, Medford, OR—Lawrence E. Burnette, Elva L. Frederick, Lyle E. Kay.
2070, Roanoke, VA—Dennis W. Stafford.
2078, Vista, CA—Clarence E. Acock.
2114, Napa, CA—John *Alden* Luntey, George C. Spurling.
2172, Santa Ana, CA—Anthony Schiller.
2203, Anaheim, CA—C. Carl Allison, Meade R. Lawrence.
2209, Louisville, KY—Irvin W. Bevis.
2214, Festus, MO—Ernest Barks.
2231, Los Angeles, CA—Ernest W. Vanderplou.
2232, Houston, TX—William F. Carlson.
2239, Fremont, OH—Mrs. Orville Dawson, Mrs. Paul Kenneth Seislove.
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2265, Detroit, MI—Frank H. Dunsford.
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2315, Jersey City, NJ—Fred J. Schiess.
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2375, Los Angeles, CA—Thomas W. Mobias, Alva Pullman.

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2398, El Cajon, CA—Raymond E. Kelley, Jerald A. Marshall, Mrs. Charles L. Miller.
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2411, Jacksonville, FL—Luke D. Bryant, William R. Flanders.
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Local Union, City

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2684, Greenville, MS—Harry Lee Davis.
2685, Missoula, MT—Edgar T. Thorn.
2693, Thunder Bay, Ont., Can.—Leonas Ramanauskas.
2698, Bandon, OR—George L. Nodurft.
2701, Lakeview, OR—Eli J. Susic.
2739, Yakima, WA—William R. Kirstine.
2748, Rensselaer, IN—John E. Wood.
2750, Springfield, OR—Harold L. Ferguson.
2755, Kalama, WA—Percy L. Hall.
2767, Morton, WA—George Anderson, Mrs. Albert Bangs, Allen C. Tappan.
2816, Emmett, ID—Mrs. Veldon Wyant.
2841, Peshastin, WA—Hubert J. Johnson, John C. Long, August V. Rosenquist.
2851, LaGrande, OR—Ralph L. Puckett.
2859, Rainier, OR—Mrs. James P. Carmell.
2881, Portland, OR—Mrs. Ralph O. Sutton.
2907, Weed, CA—Mrs. William Data.
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Sharpening, sanding and shaping jobs are easily accomplished with the unique and new "Sharp 'n Sand™," a drill-powered belt sander developed by Black & Decker.

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Black & Decker has designed Sharp 'n Sand with a drill bracket that allows the unit to be mounted on a board for portability or bolted to a workbench. A specially designed quick-release mounting base also can be purchased. Using standard 3" × 24" sanding belts, the sander features a unique tracking device that prevents belt slippage and maintains correct belt alignment. A sharpening guide assists the user in obtaining correct sharpening angles.

The calibrated work table of the Sharp 'n Sand can be adjusted from near zero to a full 90 degrees. Dust is removed by inserting a shop or tank vacuum cleaner hose into a special connection in the sander guard. An unsupported sanding area above the main sanding surface can be used for rounding wooden ends and radiusing dowels.

Each Sharp 'n Sand comes with a drill bracket, a sharpening guide and one sanding belt. Now available at hardware, home center and building supply stores, the sander is priced at about $25.00. Model number is 74-495.

SUPER DUTY PLANE

A new Super Duty Plane featuring double edged, replaceable, carbide blades has been introduced by Skil Corporation. These easy to change blades are economical because they can be reversed to double their effective life.

The Model 98 three-inch plane operates at 12,500 rpm's and also features center line balance with strategically positioned front and rear handles to assure control and help alleviate gouging and uneven cutting, heavy duty ball and needle bearings for more dependable performance and longer life and a spring loaded tool rest to prevent blades from touching any surface when the plane is not in use.

Other features include a reversible chip deflector to direct chips to right or left away from the operator, a removable rabbeting guide, combination edge and mitre guide which adjusts from 0 to 45 degrees, calibrated toe which allows the edge guide to be set at exact width, and a depth adjustment guide from 0 to 3/32-inch that doubles as a front handle.

The Model 98 is driven by a non-slip cog belt drive that requires no lubrication and boasts a high strength polycarbonate motor housing.

With the introduction of the 98 plane, Skil now offers three price points in power planes with the Model 96 at $129.95 list, the Model 98 at $229.00 list and Model 100 at $380.00 list.

For further information on Skil's portable power tools, contact: Skil Corporation, 4801 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, IL, 60646 (312) 286-7330.

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IN CONCLUSION

Eternal Vigilance on Capitol Hill Is the Price of Fair Wages and Working Conditions

Conservative Republicans try to turn back the clock in the name of Reagan Fiscal '82 budget-cutting

A harmless-looking, blue, paperback book was delivered to the office of every Congressman and Senator on Capitol Hill in Washington, last month.

The title on the cover reads "Additional Details on Budget Savings," and it came from the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

It looks straight-forward enough, but on Page 398 and an accompanying information sheet are a few sentences which, if they took effect, could cause wages of union Building Tradesmen all over America to drop considerably.

Fortunately, our legislative department read the fine print soon after it appeared in Congressional offices, and it alerted your General Officers and the Building Trades to its vital significance. As a consequence, Building Trades representatives are walking the corridors on Capitol Hill, this month, contacting legislators, and warning them on your behalf, of the consequences of those few sentences on Page 398 of the "Budget Savings" book.

PREVAILING WAGES—The sentences to which I refer cover federal administration of the Davis-Bacon Act. Davis-Bacon, as most construction workers know, requires that the "prevailing wage" in a locality must be paid to all workers on a federal construction project. Currently the prevailing wage is calculated by a formula which requires that, if a percentage of the wages paid to a particular trade in a given area is exactly the same, that rate is declared to be prevailing. Since union wages are usually the only ones which are exactly the same, union wages are considered "prevailing."

Now, the President, upon the advice of his Budget Director David Stockman, proposes to change Davis-Bacon regulations—which have been the law of the land, incidentally, for almost 50 years—so that "average" wages and not union wages will prevail in any particular area.

I hardly need point out to you that in many areas *average* wages are much lower than *union* wages. To use the *average* wage as the prevailing wage is to destroy the original intent of the Davis-Bacon Act—which was to discourage the arbitrary use of cheap, unskilled, scab labor and the unqualified, lowest bidder on federal construction projects.

The Office of Management and Budget also recommends that the federal government establish new job titles for workers in construction, instead of the union titles which have been used for so many years.

The US Senate Budget Committee has already taken up some aspects of the Reagan Administration's Davis-Bacon proposals. Making what it calls "budget assumptions," the committee has declared that Davis-Bacon, as it stands, is highly inflationary and that Administration changes could save the government $216 million in 1982 and over $1 billion by 1988.

Well and good, say the budget cutters, and the non-union contractors.

But, we ask in reply, what about the $216 million in lost income to construction workers? What about the tax revenue lost to the federal government because of the loss in income for millions of construction workers? What about the loss in purchasing power among a large part of our population, because "average" wages are paid instead of fair union wages?

Is this what President Reagan had in mind when he promised to cut inflation and put more buying power into the hands of middle and low income families? We don't think so.

There is a clear and present economic danger in this latest attempt to destroy the Davis-Bacon Law. Most previous attacks on Davis-Bacon have been outright legislative proposals to repeal the law. This latest move is a quiet, back-door attempt to weaken the law to the point that it is completely ineffective. All of labor must muster union members to defeat the OMB proposal.

We are currently urging all of our American members to write the White House urging President Reagan to reconsider this budget-cutting, income-cutting proposal and leave Davis-Bacon intact and the law of the land.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY—There is also another legislative proposal on Capitol Hill this month which I would like to tell you about. It's one which would sharply affect all workers and which requires monitoring and counter action. This is a proposal by

Senator Bill Armstrong, Colorado Republican, and others, to lengthen the work day and shorten the work week in the name of clean air, energy savings, and other imagined benefits to the taxpayers.

Senator Armstrong introduced his bill (S.398) in February, and he has painted a glowing picture of its benefit to American workers. As it is worded, it would allow federal contractors the option of a ten-hour day, four-day week work schedule instead of the current eight-hour, five-day week.

"Quite simply," says Senator Armstrong, "this option is one way to get the most done in the least time at the lowest cost . . . pretty revolutionary for the federal government."

What he does not emphasize initially is that the bill would repeal the Walsh-Healey Act of 1936, which requires the government to pay time-and-a-half for more than eight hours of work a day.

The senator's proposed legislation would directly affect some 36 million workers nationwide who work for companies under contract to the federal government. In addition, it would undoubtedly adversely affect millions of other workers, including members of the United Brotherhood, whose working conditions over the years have been adjusted to conform to Walsh-Healey and the eight-hour work day.

It would mean, in brief, loss of premium pay, if you work longer than the regulation eight-hour, five-day work week.

Senator Armstrong tells his fellow legislators that the ten-hour, four-day work week would bring higher worker output, due to reduced start-up and close-down time; lower absenteeism, tardiness, and turnover; and substantial energy conservation in terms of reduced commuter costs and energy usage for heating and cooling the work place. He brought in experts to show a Senate Labor subcommittee that reduced travel to and from the work place would reduce the emission of pollutants and, thus, help to keep the air clean. What he does not point out distinctly is that many of those benefits would be for the contractors and for management and not for the workers.

It was determined a century ago that an eight-hour work day is long enough for most workers. In fact, it was the Carpenters—our own United Brotherhood—which in 1886 and thereafter led the fight for the American Federation of Labor to achieve the eight-hour work day.

As early as the late 1860s, immediately after the Civil War, the Carpenters' Eight-Hour League led a fight to establish the eight-hour work day. The league devised a stamp which identified lumber made in planing mills under an eight-hour day, distinguishing it from the output of numerous ten-hour mills.

And, I should point out, this was not only the era of the ten-hour work day. It was also the era of child labor, of lockouts and yellow-dog contracts . . . when workers had few, if any, legal rights. Do we want to go back to all of that?

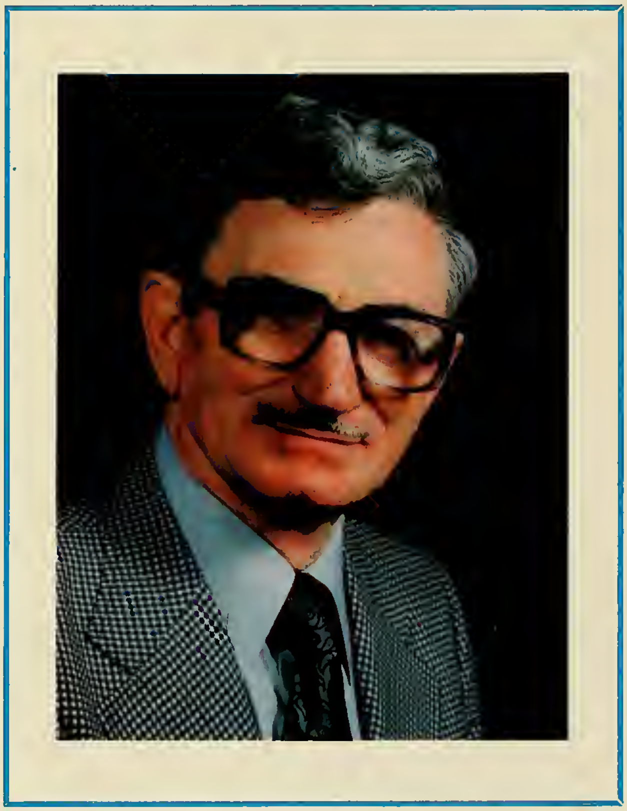
The only compensation for the worker, in the years since, is the premium pay offered for overtime—usually time-and-a-half for weekdays and Saturdays and double time for holidays and Sundays.

By repealing the Walsh-Healey Act, the senator from Colorado and his colleagues would eliminate this premium time and leave working hours to the whims of employers . . .

Instead of pushing for ten-hour, four-day work weeks, we urge advocates of Senate Resolution 398 to push for extensive air pollution regulations, thereby not only achieving the cleaner air they seek but also offering more job opportunity to construction workers . . . now laid off in great numbers because of the inflated economy.

Instead of creating energy savings by leaving the worker's car in the garage an extra day a week (and who's going to do that on an extra day off?), we urge more federally-supported research into cheaper energy sources . . . thus achieving the same purpose and putting people to work, as well.

Finally, we urge Senator Armstrong and other supporters of Walsh-Healey repeal to practice what they preach—institute the four-day work week themselves. It is a well-known fact in the nation's capitol that the staffs of many Congressmen, Senators, and Congressional committees are among the most overworked people in Washington. But, then again, as President Carter and his successor in the White House have said, maybe we'd all be better off, if there was less sound and fury on Capitol Hill anyway.



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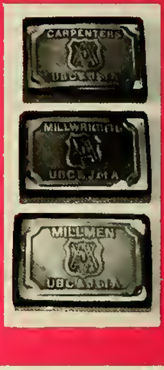
The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is displayed in full color on the jewelry shown here. Such bright and attractive articles are a good way for Dad to show membership in our Brotherhood. He'll wear them with pride on special occasions. . . . The materials used in the official jewelry and their workmanship are strictly first-class. There is a continuous demand for these items—especially as birthday gifts, as Christmas gifts, and as gifts for special union anniversaries.

Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct, and that your instructions are complete. Also, please indicate the local union number of the member for whom the gift is purchased.

BELT BUCKLE $5.50 each

The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now emblazoned on special Carpenters', Millwrights', Shipwrights', and Millmen's belt buckles, and you can order such buckles now from the General Offices in Washington. Manufactured of sturdy metal, the buckle is 3⅛ inches wide by 2 inches deep and will accommodate all modern snap-on belts. The buckle comes in a gift box and makes a fine gift.



OFFICIAL CAP

As shown on models below. One size fits all. An elastic band keeps the cap snug on your head. There's a blue mesh back for ventilation.

$4.00 each

OFFICIAL WRISTWATCH

The official Brotherhood Daymatic Self-Winding Calendar Watch, made by Hamilton; yellow gold finish, waterproof, shock-proof, quick-change calendar, expansion band, guaranteed in writing for one year.

$49.50 postpaid

WINDBREAKER

A sturdy, waterproof, nylon windbreaker jacket in navy blue with the Brotherhood's official seal displayed as shown at right. Jacket has a snap front, tie strings at bottom. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large.

$14.50 each

OFFICIAL T-SHIRT

T-Shirts with the Brotherhood's emblem, as shown at right, in small (34-36), medium (38-40), large (42-44), and ex. large (46-48).

White with blue trim, as worn by young man at far right:	$4.25 each
Heather (light blue) with blue trim, as worn by young woman at right:	$4.35 each

All prices include cost of handling and mailing. Send order and remittance — cash, check, or money order — to: General Secretary John S. Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

June 1981

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America Founded 1881

CARPENTERS 1881-1981
BUILDING AMERICA'S FUTURE

OUR CENTENNIAL BUMPER STICKER

See Page 21

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT
William Konyha
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY
John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER
Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENTS EMERITI
M. A. Hutcheson
William Sidell

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, Joseph F. Lia
120 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

Second District, Raymond Ginnetti
117 North Jasper Ave.
Margate, N.J. 08402

Third District, Anthony Ochocki
14001 West McNichols Road
Detroit, Michigan 48235

Fourth District, Harold E. Lewis
2970 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Suite 300
Atlanta, Ga. 30305

Fifth District, Leon W. Greene
4920 54th Avenue, North
Crystal, Minnesota 55429

Sixth District, Dean Sooter
400 Main Street #203
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Seventh District, Hal Morton
Room 722, Oregon Nat'l Bldg.
610 S.W. Alder Street
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Eighth District, M. B. Bryant
Forum Building, 9th and K Streets
Sacramento, California 95814

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5799 Yonge Street #807
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Tenth District, Ronald J. Dancer
1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K OG3

William Konyha, *Chairman*
John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

Secretaries, Please Note

In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must also notify your local union . . . by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

NAME ______________________ Local No. __________
Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

NEW ADDRESS ______________________________________

City ______________ State or Province ______________ ZIP Code ______________

CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 6 JUNE, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

In today's fast-moving society the automobile bumper sticker has become one of the simplest and most effective ways to get a short message across to the North American public.

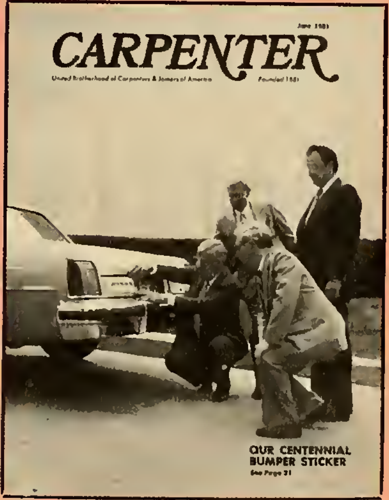
It has now become a way in which the United Brotherhood is letting it be known that it is celebrating its 100th birthday in 1981.

The first supply of UBC bumper stickers arrived from the printers in early May, and four of the Brotherhood's General Officers took time out from their busy pre-convention schedules to apply one to the photographer's automobile. General Secretary John Rogers applies the sticker, as General President William Konyha checks the accuracy of his alignment. "Sub-foremen" are General Treasurer Charles Nichols and Second General Vice President Sig Lucassen.

There are two versions of the new sticker — one for US members and another for Canadian members, and you'll find one of these stapled into the center spread of this issue of the magazine, between Pages 20 and 21. We urge you to remove it and apply it to your automobile today. We're proud of our 100th anniversary.

Almost three-quarters of a million UBC members will receive bumper stickers this month. Let's use this means of letting North America know that we'll soon be starting our second century.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.


June 1981
CARPENTER
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Founded 1881
OUR CENTENNIAL BUMPER STICKER
See Page 21

We Prepare To Celebrate Our Centennial

Stage productions, radio and television spots, book-length histories, and state and provincial projects are among many ways we'll call attention to our one hundredth birthday.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which was formed in August 1881 at the call of Peter J. McGuire, will mark a century of achievement and growth this year with a series of events built around the theme of "workers helping workers to better their lives."

General President William Konyha has announced that the 34th General Convention, which opens in Chicago August 31, will be the curtain-raiser for a variety of Brotherhood Centennial projects.

National Endowment Awards $202,800 Grant

The National Endowment for the Humanities, a federal agency, has awarded a grant of $202,800 to the United Brotherhood to aid it in conveying "to the widest possible audience of Americans an appreciation of the history of the crafts supported and preserved in the past century and an understanding of the central role which the Carpenters Union has played in shaping the American labor movement and, thereby, American social and economic history."

In a letter to General Secretary John Rogers, Joseph D. Duffey, chairman of the National Endowment, said, "We are pleased that the Endowment is able to provide funds for this project and look forward to the contribution it will make to learning in the humanities."

The grant will enable the Brotherhood to produce a traveling exhibit, a series of interviews on National Public Radio, a series of special newspaper articles, and a readers' theater for colleges, universities, and state humanities groups.

Included in the roster of these projects are:

- Television and radio spots to promote the Brotherhood and attract new members.
- An advertising campaign by local and district affiliates.
- A "Living Newspaper" historical pageant, starring E. G. Marshall and written by Arnold Sundgaard.
- A scholarly two-volume history of the UBC by Professor Walter Galenson of Cornell University.
- A popular one-volume history about the Brotherhood's first hundred years—"The Road to Dignity"—by labor historian Tom Brooks, which is being published in hardback and paperback editions by Atheneum Press.
- A special movie for apprentice carpenters, cabinetmakers and millwrights about the history and traditions of the union.
- A unique series of state history projects conducted by leading independent academic figures in most of the 50 states and financed by grants from the states' endowments for the humanities.

In a statement, President Konyha said:

"This is a time of special pride on the part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as we move into our second century of service to the workers and the public in both the United States and Canada.

"We are proud of what we have been able to accomplish to raise the living standards of the people in our union.

"We are proud that Peter J. McGuire, our first secretary-treasurer and the 'father of Labor Day', played a leading role in the creation of the modern labor movement, whose centennial the AFL-CIO is celebrating this year.

"But 1981 is not a year in which we can merely take pride in the past. It is essential that we recognize the challenges mounted by many anti-labor groups which would like to destroy or set back the American trade unions through direct legislative action and by indirect efforts to erode our strength.

"Furthermore, we must make every effort to anticipate the effect of future changes that our next century will bring about so that this union may adapt successfully to its responsibilities in the years ahead."

The first round in the stepped-up communications program will be a new 60-second UBC television spot to appear on nearly 50 stations in 30 cities during a six-week period that began in mid-May. A similar UBC radio message will be heard during afternoon drive-times three times a week for six weeks on the CBS Radio News network.

In addition, the UBC has prepared advertising material for use in newspapers; billboard paper and car cards will be available to local unions and councils in various parts of the nation.

The UBC's advertising program and centennial publicity program is being handled by the Washington agency of Maurer, Fleisher, Anderson & Conway Inc., working in close association with the International Union officers and staff. The Centennial program is being coordinated for the UBC by General Secretary John S. Rogers.

The Centennial Convention, which will be held at the McCormack Center in Chicago from August 31 to September 4, will bring some 6,000 delegates and their families, plus alternates and guests, to the city where the union was created by a small group of founding Carpenters in mid-August 1881.

The Centennial pageant—called "Brotherhood"—will be played at 10 performances during the convention week at the Crown Theater in Chicago. It will feature music, flash-back scenes and narration to vividly recall the union members' upward struggle and progress, and the human problems of workers in America seeking to improve their economic conditions and their family security.

Dr. Galenson, who is working on the union history volumes, is widely known as one of the country's leading scholars in the field of labor union activity. His work will be completed during the UBC Centennial year.

Tom Brooks, who wrote the shorter and more "popular" history, "The Road to Dignity," is the author of "Toil and Trouble," a history of the American labor movement.

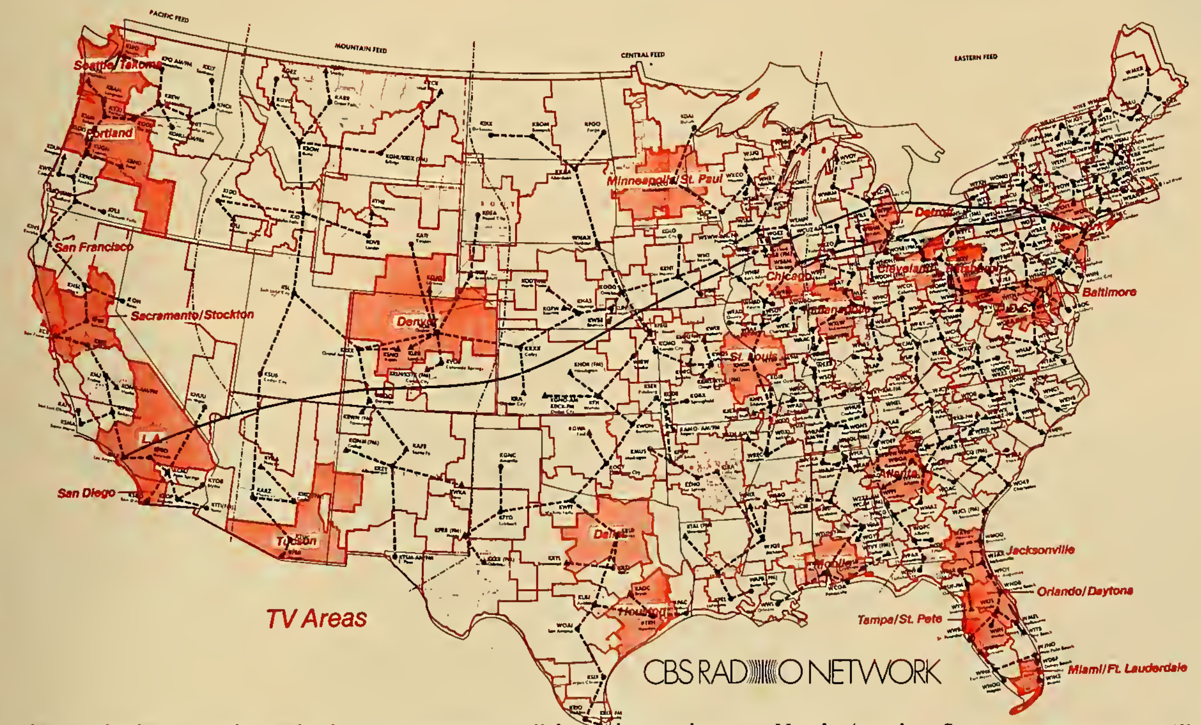
Arnold Sundgaard, the writer of the UBC pageant "Brotherhood," has authored numerous historical pageants and plays during a career of many years.

E. G. Marshall is a prominent figure in the entertainment world who has also been an active member of the Screen Actors Guild.

Playing the leading role in "Brotherhood" will be the well-known stage and screen actor, E. G. Marshall, shown at right, speaking during an awards ceremony of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

RIGHT: Thomas R. Brooks is the author of "The Road to Dignity," a Brotherhood history.

FAR RIGHT: A scene from a new motion picture about the UBC apprenticeship program.


PACIFIC FEED
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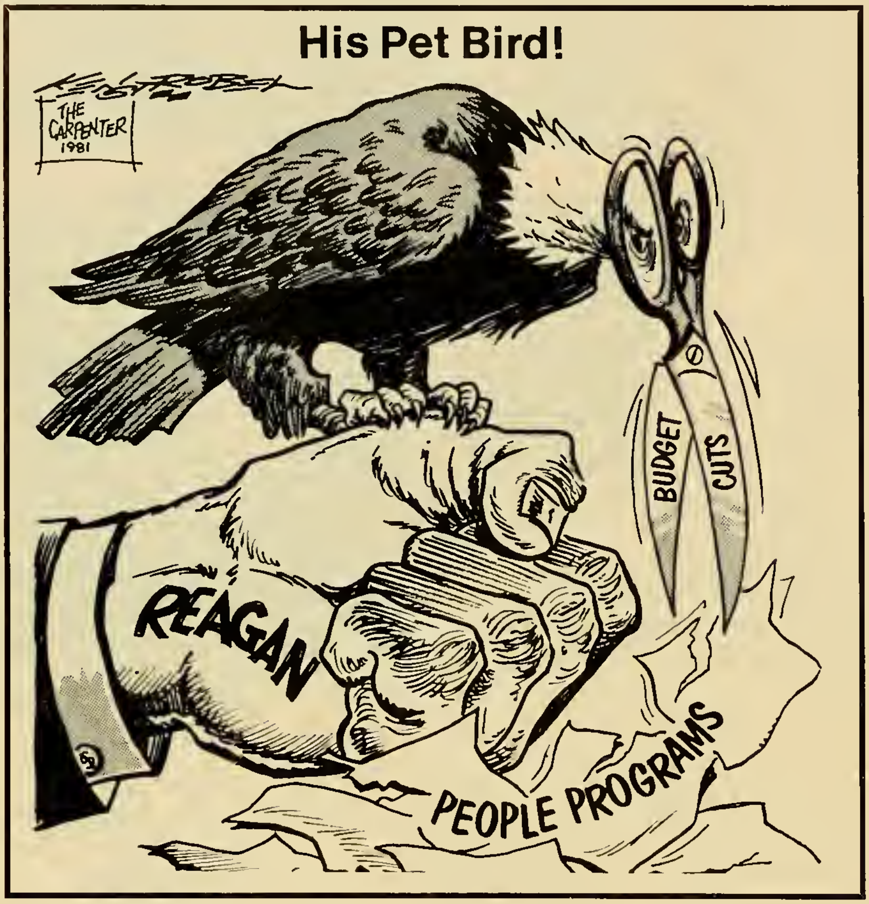
New York
Baltimore
D.C.
Atlanta
Mobile
Dallas
Houston
Jacksonville
Orlando/Daytona
Tampa/St. Pete
Miami/Ft. Lauderdale
TV Areas
CBS RADIO NETWORK

The Brotherhood's radio and television messages will be widespread across North America. Spot announcements will be heard on the 397 stations of the CBS Radio Network, three times a week. Shaded areas on the map show television coverage via 46 selected stations. Many of these stations also provide extensive coverage into southern Canada. More Canadian "spots" are planned. Local unions and councils are being asked to arrange additional coverage.

Some Economists See Danger Ahead From Reagan's Domestic Policies



Aside from basic questions about the equity of the Reagan Administration's budget and tax program, a growing array of economists have been expressing grave doubts about whether the program, if enacted, will achieve its stated goals.

So let us ignore, for the moment, criticisms that the proposed cuts in social programs would cause much human suffering and that the proposed tax cuts would reward the rich at the expense of the majority of tax-paying Americans.

Instead, let us focus on what non-Administration economists think will happen to the nation's economy if Congress follows the presidential script.

Robert J. Gordon, professor of economics at Northwestern University, says that "instead of the soaring output boom that the Reagan planners predict, and on which their budget assumptions are based, a more likely scenario is sluggish output growth, continued high unemployment, and large budget deficits."

The Congressional Budget Office reports that the Administration's underestimation of future unemployment throws off its budget deficit estimates by tens of billions of dollars since the government would take in less tax revenue and spend more for unemployment compensation and other support programs.

BUDGET DEFICIT

Rather than the budget surplus by 1984 projected in the Administration's scenario, the result would be the nation's first budget deficit of more than $100 billion, predicts a study by the Democratic staff of the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) of Congress.

In addition to staggering deficits in the mid-1980s, says the JEC study, there would be little change in inflation, unemployment and high interest rates.

The study, said JEC Chairman Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), "just confirms common sense. Big tax cuts and super-tight money, in a time of rampant inflation and raging interest rates, is only a prescription for disaster."

Walter W. Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, says that a tight money policy will not increase the money supply sufficiently to support the investment which the large tax cuts are supposed to spur. Heller says the result would be greater competition for scarce credit, further driving up interest rates.

"Tight credit and high interest rates are already stifling business investment and housing," Heller notes, adding: "A new twisting of the monetary noose could strangle them."

MILITARY SPENDING

Economists also point out that the Administration's scenario fails to account for the effect on inflation of the huge projected increases in military spending.

Under the Reagan program, the military's share of the budget would go from the current 24.1% to 32.4% by 1984.

The program's large individual tax cuts—30% over three years under the Administration-backed Kemp-Roth proposal—are said to be needed to encourage personal savings, money which would be available for investment.

The big tax breaks, which would go to high-income individuals in contrast to the relative pittance to middle and low-income taxpayers, is justified, says the Administration, because wealthy people are more inclined to save and invest. However, recent studies conclude that any new saving resulting from the Kemp-Roth tax cuts would be very slight.

Further, economists note that there is no reason to believe that any increased investment would flow into socially useful sectors such as plant modernization and job creation where it is most needed.

When money is tight, notes a labor economist, investment is more likely to occur "in high yield but high risk ventures unrelated to the needs of the economy," such as company takeovers, condominium conversions, gambling casinos and speculation in commodities.

While "supply-side economics" is often touted as a bold new approach to rescue the nation from the failures of old economic models, it bears a strong resemblance to the shop-worn "trickle-down" economics of past Republican administrations.

Indeed, Reuss says the current GOP program "almost exactly parallels the Harding-Coolidge 'Program for Economic Recovery' of the 1920s."

Back then, notes Reuss, taxes for the affluent were cut by more than two-thirds. Instead of investment, much of the savings "went into luxury consumption goods and speculative investment," says Reuss.

Also, the Congressman points out, Harding-Coolidge budget cuts were accompanied by "regulatory reform, achieved by installing friends of regulated industries as the regulators."

"The redistribution of income away from the worker and farmer, and toward those at the top of the income scale," says Reuss, "produced the bust" known as the Great Depression.

More recently, a program similar to the Administration's has been tried—in Great Britain. The results have been dismal. The tight money and social spending cuts imposed by the Conservative Thatcher government have produced the highest unemployment in Britain since the Depression. Business failures are epidemic. And inflation, the target of the policies, remains at double-digit levels.

The President's program admittedly relies to a large extent on the hope that the public's "inflationary expectations" will subside. These expectations are supposed to become self-fulfilling by changing buying habits, investment patterns and, last but not least, wage demands.

However, economists say that expectations play a far smaller role on the course of inflation than Administration theorists contend.

As some critics put it, the Reagan program is a high-risk gamble, with workers and the poor taking the risks and the wealthy as the only sure winners.

Watch for the Brotherhood's New TV Commercial, It'll Appear on these 46 Television Channels

Last month, the United Brotherhood launched a six-week program involving a 60-second commercial message that will be viewed in 30 cities. The message will run again this fall, mid-September through October. The 60-second spot will be shown in connection with sports programs or outstanding special events. Stations showing the message are listed below.

Alexandria, LA KALB (NBC) Channel 5

Atlanta WSB (ABC) Channel 2

Baltimore WJZ (ABC) Channel 13
WMAR (CBS) Channel 2

Birmingham WVTM (NBC) Channel 13
WBRC (ABC) Channel 6

Chicago WBBM (CBS) Channel 2
WLS (ABC) Channel 7

Cleveland WJKW (CBS) Channel 8
WEWS (ABC) Channel 5

Dallas WFAA (ABC) Channel 8
KXAS (NBC) Channel 5

Denver KBTV (ABC) Channel 9

Detroit WJBK (CBS) Channel 2
WXYZ (ABC) Channel 7

Houston KTRK (ABC) Channel 13

Indianapolis WISH (CBS) Channel 8

Jacksonville WJXT (CBS) Channel 4
WTLV (ABC) Channel 12

Little Rock KARK (NBC) Channel 4

Los Angeles KABC (ABC) Channel 7
KNBC (NBC) Channel 4

Miami/Ft. Lauderdale WTVJ (CBS) Channel 4

Minneapolis/St. Paul WCCO (CBS) Channel 4

Mobile WKRG (CBS) Channel 5
WEAR (ABC) Channel 3

New York WCBS (CBS) Channel 2
WABC (ABC) Channel 7

Orlando/Daytona WFTV (ABC) Channel 9

Pittsburgh KDKA (CBS) Channel 2
WTAE (ABC) Channel 4

Portland KATU (ABC) Channel 2
KOIN (CBS) Channel 6

Sacramento/Stockton KCRA (NBC) Channel 3

San Diego KFMB (CBS) Channel 8
KGTV (ABC) Channel 10

San Francisco KPIX (CBS) Channel 5
KGO (ABC) Channel 7

Seattle/Tacoma KOMO (ABC) Channel 4

Shreveport KTBS (ABC) Channel 3

St. Louis KMOX (CBS) Channel 4
KSDK (NBC) Channel 5

Tampa/St. Petersburg WTVT (CBS) Channel 13

Tucson KVOA (NBC) Channel 4

Washington, D.C. WDVM (CBS) Channel 9
WJLA (ABC) Channel 7

Four members of the Brotherhood who are shown in segments from the 60-second television commercial.—Photos by Tony Evans.

Washington Report

URBAN FAMILY NEEDS $23,134

The federal government's hypothetical budgets for a family of four required $14,044 for a lower standard of living, $23,134 for an intermediate standard and $34,409 for a higher standard of living as of autumn 1980.

In issuing the updated estimates for the family budgets, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the largest over-the-year increases since 1974. The lower budget rose 11.6%, the intermediate 12.8% and the higher budget 13.5% since autumn 1979.

HOMEMAKER PENSIONS?

Legislation which would permit career homemakers to establish Social Security retirement accounts has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii).

"My bill would give official recognition to homemaking as a career for the first time," said Matsunaga in a speech on the Senate floor.

"In addition," said the Hawaii lawmaker, "it would permit homemakers to establish a pension plan based on their own labor and not dependent on the labor of another working person."

Under the provisions of the voluntary program proposed by Matsunaga, a homemaker could elect to receive credit for a Social Security retirement pension as a "self-employed person." The benefits would be based on a 40-hour week, with earnings at the level of the hourly Federal Minimum Wage.

ARMY HIT ON JAPANESE TRUCKS

A new program to help the automobile industry by accelerating planned government purchases of motor vehicles has no value if the vehicles are foreign made, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald stressed in a recent letter to Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis.

Oswald said labor's concern stems from a recent purchase by the Department of the Army of 40 Japanese-built Datsun trucks for use at Ft. Devens, Mass.

EXTENDED JOBLESS BENEFITS

Because of a drop in unemployment in California, the state ceased to pay extended unemployment insurance benefits to eligible jobless workers for weeks of unemployment after March 21, 1981, the U.S. Department of Labor has announced.

The extended benefit (EB) period for California began last July 20. The EB program provides up to 13 weeks of additional benefits for persons who have exhausted the regular 26 weeks of unemployment insurance eligibility. The EB program goes into effect during periods of high unemployment in a state or in the nation.

EB continues to operate in Puerto Rico and 23 states—Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Unemployment insurance is administered by the Unemployment Insurance Service in the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration and the states.

'80 CONSTRUCTION PAY UP

Union wage rates in the building trades in large cities climbed by 9.9% to an average $12.62 per hour during 1980, the steepest annual rate of increase in nearly nine years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. In the fourth quarter of 1980 alone, pay for unionized construction workers advanced 1.3%. About three-tenths of those covered by the survey were in bargaining units for which wage rate changes became effective during the fourth quarter; these increases averaged 4%.

When employer contributions to benefit funds are added to wage rates, the average 1980 increase was 9.7% to $15.54 per hour. The quarterly increase was 1.3%.

The average pay hike in 1980 was $1.13 per hour. Carpenters received the biggest adjustments —10.6% or $1.23 per hour.

SAVINGS ON POSTAGE

The AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association, of which *The Carpenter* is a member, has won a four-year fight with the Postal Rate Commission to entitle non-profit publications to discounts for pre-sorting mail according to zip codes. Susan Dunlop, ILPA secretary-treasurer, said the new rate structure will result in more than $1 million in savings in 1981 to labor papers that pre-sort. *The Carpenter* pre-sorts by zip-code.

ISRAEL HONORS GEORGE MEANY

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland will be the special guest of honor at the dedication of a square in downtown Jerusalem in memory of George Meany. Jerusalem's mayor, Teddy Kolleck, will preside at the ceremony recognizing Meany's unfailing friendship for Israel.

A FATHER'S DAY FEATURE

GIRL'S KILLER CONFESSES

"Dad, his pipe, and his newspaper . . . about 1962."

"Dad building our house in 1954."

A Long-Ago Lap

by **BARBARA BAUER**

I can remember, in the days before television invaded the American family scene, when my father's lap was a source of comfort, love, security and adventure for me. He would come home from a construction job with his battered black lunch pail in one hand, outweighed by a heavy toolbox in the other. Tucked between the saws, files, planes, and other carpenter tools, would be the daily newspaper.

His smiling face would be streaked with dirt and the justified sweat of his trade. The cuffs of his pants, the cracks in his starched clothes, and even his pockets would hold treasures of aromatic sawdust and curled plane shavings. Large stubby hands would show bulged veins through accumulated layers of dried oil and grease. When he took off his cap, one could see a distinct boundary line of whiteness around his graying hair where the sawdust failed to enmesh itself. He smelled of sweat, dry wood shavings and perhaps even a little beer or whiskey, of which he had only a "short snort" with his friends, after the day's work.

After stowing his gear in the second room on the left of our railroad apartment, I'd watch him begin the cleaning-up ritual from my seat on the bathtub rim. Rolling up his "Made in America by Union," workshirt sleeves, he'd wash his hands and arms with canned gritty hand soap. Washing his face involved splashing water over and through his hair and ears, not so much to clean them as to get the dust out of them.

Drying himself, he'd gather me up in his arms and we'd set off down the hallway to the dining room, where we would sit in his favorite chair and read the comic strips together. I'd retrieve his faded and wrinkled slippers, his "old-smelly-pipe," and his can of tobacco. It was the honored task given me to crumble the tobacco in a pouch, by rubbing it's sides together. Occasionally, Dad would check my progress and when the tobacco was ground to his satisfaction, a blunted and battered forefinger would pack the brown-green grains into the bowl of his pipe. I was then allowed to light the wooden safety match and blow it out while he was sucking in the smoke.

Encircled in Dad's arms, the day's traumas receded. I would measure my hand against his by placing the palm of my left hand into the palm of his right hand. I did this every day in the hope that perhaps I would soon be grown up and my hand would be as large as his.

I hated to leave the close comfort of his arms when I was called to set the table, but I knew that after supper we'd gather around the radio and listen to the serials, Ben Grauer's newscasts, "The Answer Man," or "Twenty Questions," and I would once again

Continued on Page 38

Felix Pike came to America after World War I and stayed to become one of its builders, as his daughter, Barbara Pike Bauer, describes it. After a period in Newfoundland, he joined Local 2305 and later Local 1483 in the New York City area. Eventually he retired from Local 1222 of Medford, N.Y.

Barbara Bauer's memories of her childhood with a carpenter father are heartwarming, and we publish them here in tribute to all those Brotherhood fathers across the land, this Father's Day, 1981.

EARLY AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN ADVERTISED THEIR SKILLS WITH TRADESMEN'S CARDS

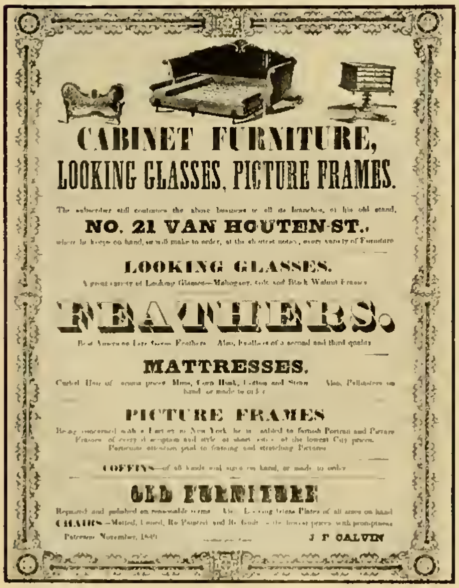
The early North American cabinetmaker was a skilled craftsman, often doubling as an upholsterer, a carpenter, a joiner, or even an undertaker—for who was better suited than he to cut the hardwoods and join and seal the timbers into coffins? He was a man who repaired furniture and restored priceless chests from Europe. He carved ornamentation along ceilings and stairs in the houses of wealthy farmers and merchants. He was sought out for his services in every village and township. His shop was a busy establishment in any community.

Many early-day wood craftsmen advertised their availability with "tradesmen's cards"—ornately printed handbills and postcards which showed their location and their services. These they distributed in taverns and coffee houses or door-to-door. There was no "sales pitch" as we know it today. None was needed.

Such cards—colorful examples of the printers' art—are now collectors' items and prized possessions of many American museums. The ones shown here are reproduced from originals in Winterthur Museum, Delaware; the New York Historical Society; the Library Company of Philadelphia, Pa., and other sources.

The whitewashed walls of the cabinet shop at Old Sturbridge Village, Mass., seen through the spokes of a wheel used to run a hand lathe.

A modern-day craftsman works in early American style among the tools of the Old Sturbridge Village Cabinet Shop, producing stools, gavels, decoys, and cabinets of many styles. Skilled colonial workers had little time to advertise their services.



CABINET FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 21 VAN HOUTEN-ST.,

LOOKING GLASSES.

FEATHERS.

MATTRESSES.

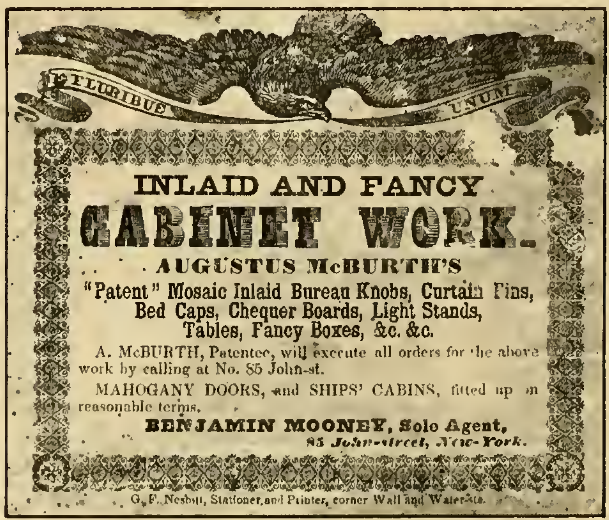
PICTURE FRAMES

COFFINS

OLD FURNITURE

CHAIRS

J. F. CALVIN



PLURIBUE UNUM

INLAID AND FANCY
CABINET WORK.

AUGUSTUS McBURTH'S
"Patent" Mosaic Inlaid Bureau Knobs, Curtain Pins,
Bed Caps, Chequer Boards, Light Stands,
Tables, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.

A. McBURTH, Patentee, will execute all orders for the above work by calling at No. 85 John-st.

MAHOGANY DOORS, and SHIPS' CABINS, fitted up on reasonable terms.

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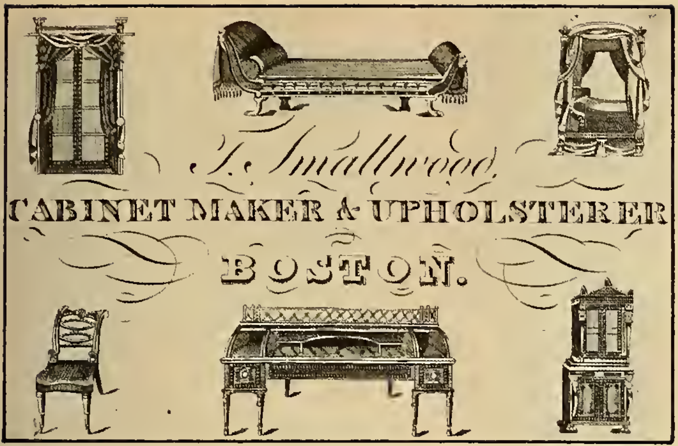
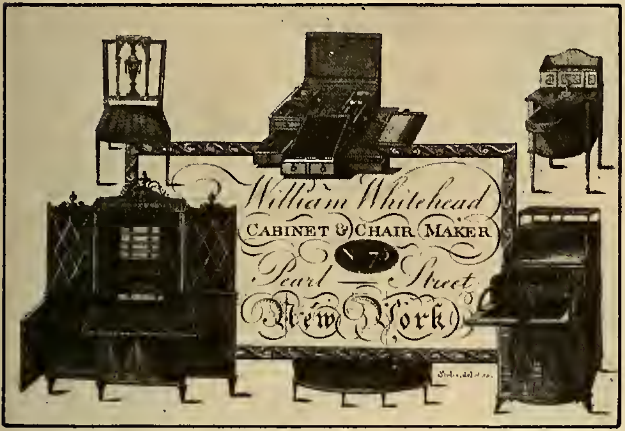
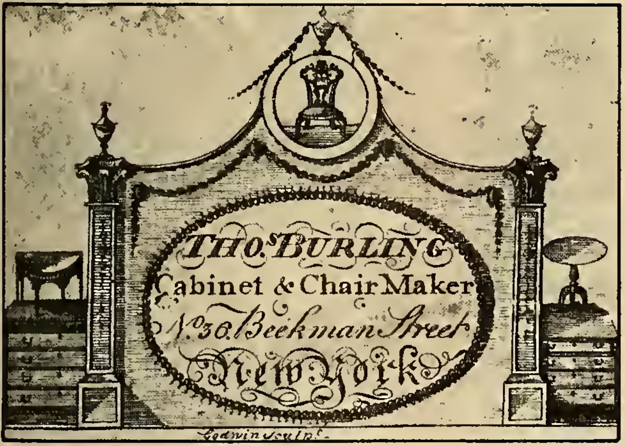
An Historical Feature Commemorating The Centennial Of The United Brotherhood



T. Smallwood,
CABINET MAKER & UPHOLSTERER
BOSTON.

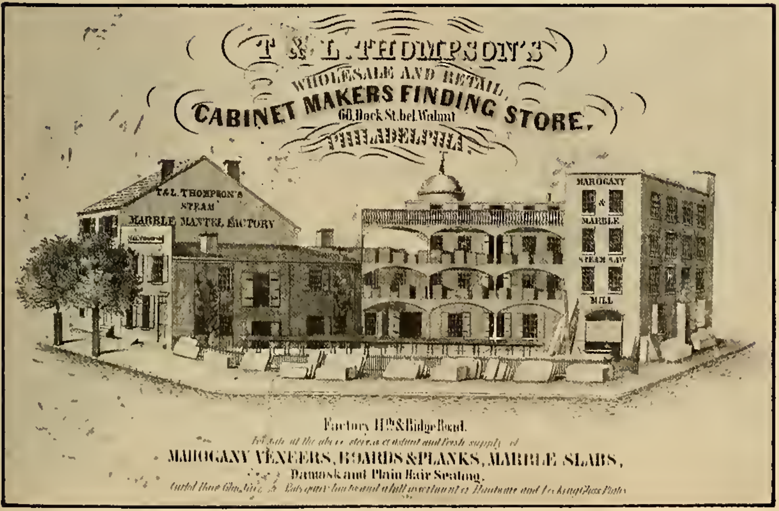


William Whitehead
CABINET & CHAIR MAKER
7
Pearl Street
New York



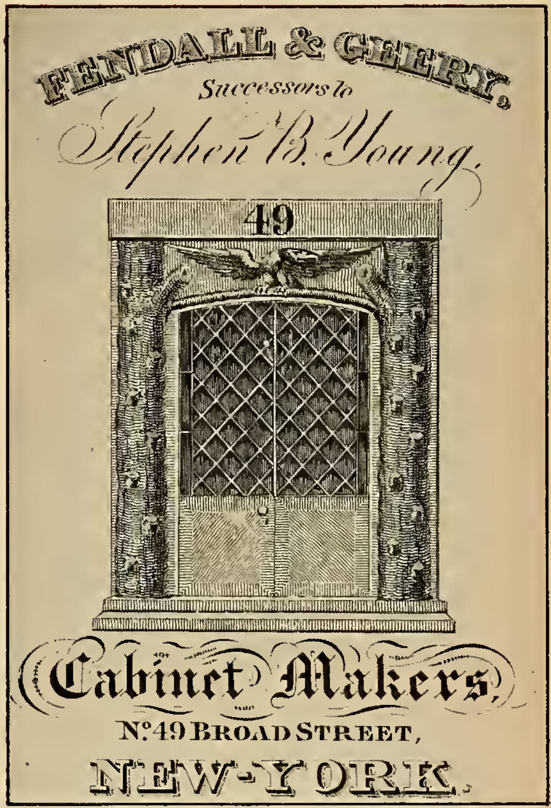
THOS. BURLING
Cabinet & Chair Maker
No. 36 Beekman Street
New York

Godwin Sculpt.



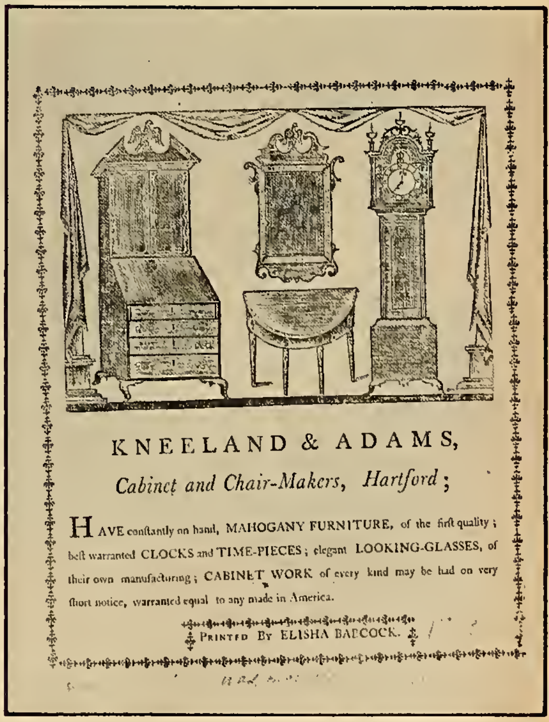
T & L. THOMPSON'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CABINET MAKERS FINDING STORE,
60, Dock St. bel. Walnut
PHILADELPHIA.

Factory 11th & Ridge Road.
For sale at the above store a constant and fresh supply of
MAHOGANY VENEERS, BOARDS & PLANKS, MARBLE SLABS,
Damask and Plain Hair Seating.
[illegible]



FENDALL & GEERY,
Successors to
Stephen B. Young.

Cabinet Makers,
No. 49 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK.



KNEELAND & ADAMS,
Cabinet and Chair-Makers, Hartford;

HAVE conſtantly on hand, MAHOGANY FURNITURE, of the firſt quality; beſt warranted CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES; elegant LOOKING-GLASSES, of their own manufacturing; CABINET WORK of every kind may be had on very ſhort notice, warranted equal to any made in America.

PRINTED BY ELISHA BABCOCK.

EXHIBIT AND DISPLAY CARPENTERS DEMONSTRATE SPECIAL SKILLS OF THE CRAFT

Installing the column cover above are Owen Foster and William Chicanos of Local 132. Working in the background is Clifton Follin.

A crew of Brotherhood members from Washington, D.C., area locals install exhibits for Navy League Convention under watchful eyes of Navy security.

If you've ever watched a circus come to town . . . saw the "big top" go up . . . the gaily-painted animal wagons move into place . . . the side show set up its colorful banners and gaudy tarps . . . and noted the speed and precision with which circus people go about their work . . . then you have some idea of the skill and know-how of Exhibit and Display Carpenters, as they set up displays in an exhibition hall.

Our cameraman recently photographed such skilled display men in Washington, D.C., as they set up exhibits for a convention of the US Navy League in the exhibition hall of a major Washington hotel. Working under tight security—since many of the exhibits dealt with national defense hardware—and with an absolute deadline of five days, the members of Locals 1110, 1590, 1145, 132, and 974, Baltimore, moved in quickly to open exhibitor's crates, set up booth frames, curtains, and all the other paraphenalia of the trade.

Local 1110, a local chartered in 1972, has 186 members and was the prime source of manpower for the work. It called upon the District of Columbia District Council to supply additional members from other locals to get the job completed on schedule. Local 1110, incidentally, also has members employed fulltime with several firms which specialize in the design and creation of many of the exhibits.

ABOVE LEFT: John Kohansby, financial secretary of Local 1110, taking measurements for a plexiglass insert in a light box. ABOVE RIGHT: Terry Davis lifts a display section into position for Lou Bower on the ladder. Both are members of Local 1110. BELOW LEFT: A father-and-son installaton—Mandel Wilson of Local 1590, father, and Keith Wilson of Local 1110, son, whose head and shoulder is at lower right in the picture. LOWER RIGHT: David Graybeal of Local 1145 cuts a plywood section.

OPPOSITE PAGE, from top: 1. Keith Wilson, employed by Installers and Dismantlers, Inc. of Decatur, installs a frame for an exhibit floor. 2. Assisting two exhibitors (second and third from left) are Dale Spears, Richard Wink, and Robert Hancock, all of Local 1110. 3. Removing displays from their crates, as an exhibitor stands by (second from left), are Darrell Hewitt and Steve Fowler of Local 974, Baltimore, Md. 4. Chris Kitts, Paul Patterson, and Robert Jennings (partially shown) set up an exhibit. Standing with a "walkie-talkie" is Mike Miller, business agent for Local 1110. 5. Robert Hewitt of Local 974 and Jim Daskam (atop the ladder) install a blue valance along the ceiling of the exhibit hall.

Karen Silkwood's Story In Stage Play

On November 13, 1974, Karen Silkwood, an employee at the Kerr-McGee plutonium facility in Crescent, Okla., was killed in a car crash. A local leader of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW), she had been collecting documented evidence of the health and safety violations at the plant. On the night of her death, all of her documented evidence disappeared from the car.

CAUSE OF DEATH?

A professional accident investigator, hired by the OCAW, concluded that Karen Silkwood's car had been hit from behind and forced off the road. The National Organization for Women eventually called for a Congressional investigation into the case on counts of contamination and conspiracy.

In May, 1979, the Federal District Court of Oklahoma, in an unprecedented decision, levied a $10,500,000 judgment against the Kerr-McGee Corporation for willful negligence and absolute liability for the contamination of Karen Silkwood. This case is currently on appeal. Meanwhile, the conspiracy case has not yet gone to trial.

The story of union activist Karen Silkwood beams an important message for all working people. It is now being portrayed in a theater production entitled, *Silkwood.* This is the first show produced by Union Sister Productions, Inc., a new, non-profit Actors Equity Company created to portray to working people the struggles of working women. The one-act play, starring actress Jehane Dyllan, takes place in the union hall where Karen Silkwood met with other union members to fight the dangerous and degrading conditions of her workplace.

LABOR SUPPORTED

Union Sister Productions, Inc., is a labor-supported group which pays union wages and uses a union crew. It has already performed before audiences in Washington, D.C.; Laurel, Miss.; and Hyannis, Mass.; and its 1981 tour will include union conventions, safety and health meetings, and college campuses.

Union Sister Productions is also a young company struggling to meet its expenses and to pay the cost of bringing its productions to small communities. In order to stay alive, the company has sent to the large local unions and central labor bodies in the United States a letter of appeal, signed by actor Ed Asner. The final line of the letter summarizes the cause: "Big business puts a lot of money into cultural events. *Silkwood,* which deals with health and safety issues in the shop, won't interest them. If the labor movement wants the story told, it will have to be willing to foot part of the bill."

Jurisdiction, Topic Of Indiana Seminar

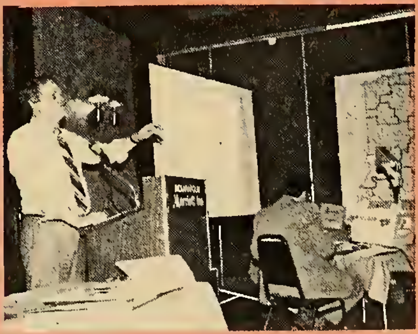
On February 20, 1981, the Indiana State Council of Carpenters held a jurisdictional seminar at the Marriott Inn in Indianapolis, Ind., for local union and district council members.

Third District Board Member Pete Ochocki, General Representatives Jack McMillan and Mitchell McCandless, and Business Representative Harry Gowan of Local 1003, Indianapolis, served as panelists for the seminar, answering any questions that arose. Business Representative James Bohlen of Millwrights Local 1043, Gary, was the seminar moderator.

In line with the theme of the educational seminar, discussions centered on agreements, decisions, drafts, memorandums, and understandings that the Brotherhood has made with regard to its jurisdictional rights.

Anthony "Pete" Ochocki, Third District General Executive Board Member, was one of the speakers at the Indiana State Council Jurisdictional Seminar.

I.R. Jack McMillan took his turn at the podium during the Carpenters Seminar.



Jim Bohlen, business representative, Northwest Indiana Millwright Local 1043, helps to explain some of the Jurisdictions outlined on the state map. —All photos by Indiana Labor News

Redwood Employees Protection Program Threatened By New Administration's Eligibility Requirements

As a result of an Act passed by Congress in March, 1978, which authorized expansion of the Redwood National Park, many forest products companies were required to sell timberlands to the federal government, leaving thousands of Northern California forest product workers unemployed. Among those laid off as a result of this government action were approximately 1500 members of the United Brotherhood.

Under the Redwood Employees Protection Program which followed, however, these members and other designated employees became eligible to receive compensation benefits until 1984, depending on their length of employment, if they were initially laid off between May 31, 1977 and September 30, 1980. Under the program, employees were able to receive protection regardless of whether they were able to obtain employment for limited periods after their first layoff. As of the end of February, 1981, 2,631 employees, laid off as a result of the National Redwood Forest expansion. program, had been paid $31,000,000.

There have been several attempts this year to reduce employee benefits and coverage under the Redwood Employees Protection Program, but, each time, the Brotherhood has stepped in to rectify the situation. In February, without previous warning, Brotherhood recipients received word that their benefits had been suspended. Legislative Director Charles Nichols contacted California Congressmen Phil Burton and Don Clausen, California Senator Alan Cranston, and Labor Department Representative Ron Glass concerning the matter. He was assured that the situation would be resolved satisfactorily.

Then, in March, U.S. Department of Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan proposed a change in the eligibility rules for employees seeking benefits under the protection program. As opposed to entitling employees originally laid off between May 31, 1977 and September 30, 1980 to receive benefits until 1984 *whenever on layoff*, the proposed rules would require employees who returned to work for an original employer after September 30, 1980 to *reestablish their eligibility for benefits*, demonstrating that the layoff was related to the expansion program.

While Labor Secretary Donovan is responsible to make rules and regulations to implement the law, he does not have the right to change Congressional intent of the law. The Brotherhood feels that this is what he is doing.

On behalf of the Brotherhood, Legislative Director Charles Nichols addressed a letter to Labor Secretary Donovan with regard to the proposed rules. Summarizing the Brotherhood's views, he wrote, "In short, the position of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is that the proposed rules exceed the Department of Labor's authority. . . . The rules serve to dismantle the Redwood Employee Protection Program by denying benefits to workers who, under the law were to be protected and to receive benefits until September 30, 1984."

The Labor Department acknowledged receipt of Nichols' letter, assuring that it would give full consideration to his comments and that it would "address all major issues in the final regulations." Meanwhile, the Brotherhood is continuing to follow this issue closely, representing the best interests of its members.

Specialized Carriers and Rigging Association Signs National Millwright Agreement with UBC

For several years, the United Brotherhood has developed formal relationships with numerous employer associations whose memberships comprise individuals and firms which employ our members. Many of these relationships developed into formal international agreements which have aided the UBC in providing protection to our trade autonomy and increased employment opportunities.

The most recent such agreement is one signed in April with the Specialized Carriers and Rigging Association, covering the work of millwrights employed by members of this association. Employers covered by the new agreement are now known as the Crane and Rigging/Millwright Group.

Authorization to begin negotiations with the Millwright Group was given by the Brotherhood's General Executive Board several months ago. Discussions with industry leaders followed, and the agreement was formalized at the annual convention of the Specialty Carriers and Rigging Assn. in San Diego, Calif., in late April.

The new agreement with the Crane and Rigging Millwright Group was signed in General President Konyha's office in Washington, D.C. Representing the Brotherhood besides the General President were General Secretary John Rogers, Second Gen. Vice Pres. Sig Lucassen, and First Gen. Vice Pres. Pat Campbell, second, third, and fourth from left, standing, sigining for the employer association was Donald Sanders, Chairman of the Millwright Group. With him were Leo M. Cyr, executive director of the Millwright Group, standing, and Gent Brymer, executive vice president of the Specialized Carriers and Rigging Association, seated right.

New Fulltime Officers And Business Representatives Attend Seminar

The Brotherhood held a leadership training seminar April 26 - May 2 at the George Meany Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md., just outside Washington, D.C.

The seminars are designed to acquaint new full-time officers or business representatives with the duties and responsibilities of their office. Due to General Convention preparations, the April seminar will be the only one held this year.

Participants in the training seminar:

Kenneth E. Acree, Local 904, Jacksonville, Ill.
James F. Almond, Local 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.
Bob Beaver, Local 1849, Pasco, Wash.
James R. C. Braggs, San Diego District Council, San Diego, Calif.
Richard Breckenridge, Local 891, Hot Springs, Ark.
Edward L. Brumbaugh, Local 912, Richmond, Ind.
Joseph F . Borza, Finger Lakes Vic. D. C., Geneva, N.Y.
John W. Cogar, Local 1332, Grand Coulee, Wash.
Harold J. Cones, Jr., Houston District Council, Houston, Tex.
Dewey F. Conley, Local 213, Houston, Tex.
Joseph F. Coombs, Local 43, Hartford, Conn.
John A. Crockett, Local 1408, Redwood City, Calif.
Neil L. Daley, Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y.
Jon C. Echols, Local 1982, Seattle, Wash.
Fritz Fischer, Fox River Valley D. C., Sheboygan, Wis.
Richard Fultz, Local 1003, Cayuga, Ind.
Wallace Hahn, Local 1855, Bryan, Tex.
George W. Harlow, Jr., Local 356, Marietta, Oh.
James A. Howes, III, Local 1969, Logan, W. Va.
Leslie A. Hunt, Lower Ohio Valley D. C., Tennyson, Ind.
Raymon Iholts, Palm Beach County D. C., West Palm Beach, Fla.
Edward C. Kelley, Local 1871, Cleveland, Oh.
James Kelley, Local 1914, Tucson, Ariz.
James P. Lindsey, Local 3265, Albany, Ga.
Clifford E. Lloyd, Sr., Local 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Lyle L. Lubke, Local 410, Fort Madison, Ia.
Ralph Lyon, Local 472 Ashland, Ky.
Gene McCrary, Local 1192, Birmingham, Ala.
Robert J. Mathews, Local 1461, Traverse City, Mich.
Walter R. May, Local 302, Huntington, W. Va.
Earl A. Mitchell, Local 1506, Los Angeles, Calif.
Roger Newman, Gen. Rep., Rocky River, Oh.
Rodney Gene Ogle, Local 1964, Vicksburg, Miss.
James W. Osburn, Local 690, Little Rock, Ark.
Daniel E. Packard, Local 269, Danville, Ill.
Vinton B. Peterson, Local 184, Salt Lake City, Ut.
Sheldon Price, Local 2232, Houston, Texas
Kenneth Rice, Hudson Valley D. C., Oneonta, N.Y.
Edward Robinson, Ohio Valley D. C., Cincinnati, Oh.
Andy Sanders, Local 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Paul G. Sines, Local 1281, Anchorage, Alas.
Darvin Stark, Local 779, Tacoma, Wash.
John Theiss, Local 182, Cleveland, Oh.
Terry Thweatt, Madison County D. C., Granite City, Ill.
Ed White, Local 34, Oakland, Calif.
John B. White, United Counties D. C., Youngstown, Oh.
Elvet Whitelock, Local 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Burton H. Wilber, Local 769, Los Angeles, Calif.
Elvin O. Winn, Local 1476, Westlake, La.
Luke C. Wiskes, Local 105, Cleveland, Oh.
Frank J. Matusz, Local 120, Rome, N.Y.

CARPENTERS
LOCAL 1837

The General Office can now supply official Brotherhood windbreaker jackets in quantity orders which display not only the emblem but the number and city of your local union, as shown at right. For details, call or write: Art Kay, Purchasing Agent, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, Telephone 202/546-6206 Ext. 200

UNITED BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS JOINERS OF AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

Did You Know?

TWENTY-SECOND OF A SERIES

General Treasurer's Office: Focal Point of Critical Activity

The General Treasurer's office oversees the demanding activities of the Brotherhood's financial and political departments.

Keeping the Brotherhood's financial affairs in order is a complicated and never-ending responsibility. But that's not the only duty of General Treasurer Charles Nichols and his staff.

As stated in the Brotherhood's Constitution and Laws, the General Treasurer also handles all death and disability claims and supervises the Brotherhood's political and legislative activities.

In accordance with these responsibilities, the General Treasurer oversees the daily operations of the Brotherhood's Payroll Department, Claims Department, Legislative Department, and political program.

The Payroll Department works in conjunction with Controller Lowell King in managing the Brotherhood's financial affairs. Of primary importance is daily maintenance of the general ledger. This is a record of the Brotherhood's entire bookkeeping operation. It includes day-to-day accounts of all incoming and outgoing revenue as well as statements of the Brotherhood's depreciations, investments, assets, and liabilities. Each month, the Payroll Department prepares a summary of these financial operations. General Treasurer Nichols incorporates all of this data into itemized financial statements which he must present at meetings of the General Executive Board.

PAYROLL DEPARTMENT

As its name implies, the Payroll Department also handles the payroll for the International's headquarters and out-in-the-field staff, keeping track of hours worked, vacation and sick time, and pay increases. In addition, the Department pays all of the Brotherhood's bills and keeps a record of accounts receivable for local union and district council pension funds. Finally, the Department is responsible for maintaining all tax records, including state and federal tax forms and returns.

Every month the Brotherhood pays out funeral donations to approximately 700 to 900 families of members who have died during a specific month. This task is handled by the Brotherhood's Claims Department. When a member dies, his or her local union financial secretary sends a death claim to the General Office. It is the responsibility of the Claims Department to approve or disapprove payment of the claim.

Approval is based on the age of the member upon joining the Brotherhood, the number of years he or she served as a member, and the age of the member at death. Based on these statistics, payments range from $50 to $2,000 per claim. In order to qualify for payment, a person must have been a member of the Brotherhood for at least two years.

Approximately 20 death claims are disapproved each month either because the person was not a member for the minimum two years or because he or she was in arrears in dues payments at the time of death.

The Brotherhood's legislative and political activities also fall under the supervision of the General Treasurer. The Legislative Department acts as a liaison between the Brotherhood and the Congress. Each day, a legislative advocate represents the Brotherhood at hearings in the House or Senate which in any way pertain to the Carpenters Union. His assistant follows these bills by reading through the daily *Congressional Monitor*, making note of hearings concerning such matters as wage protection, job safety, anti-union legislation, unemployment, or forest lands.

The legislative advocate also represents the Brotherhood at receptions and fund-raising affairs. Four times a year, by law, the Legislative Department must send a report of the Brotherhood's lobbying activities to the House and Senate.

The Legislative Department also maintains a current voting record of the Senators and Congressmen on Capitol Hill. The legislative advocate's assistant reads through the daily *Congressional Record* and keeps track of issue votes made either for or against the Brotherhood. Each year, a summary of this voting record is prepared for Brotherhood members.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

General Treasurer Nichols also directs CLIC—the Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee—which is the Brotherhood's voluntary political program. By soliciting voluntary contributions from Brotherhood members, CLIC in turn, offers donations to candidates for the US Presidency, the US Senate, and the US House of Representatives who will best serve the needs and interests of Brotherhood members and all working people.

CLIC collects voluntary contributions in several ways, including solicitation through local union financial secretaries as well as through a checkoff list where Brotherhood members agree to contribute 1% of their income, on a regular basis, to the Committee.

In compliance with Federal Election Commission requirements, the CLIC staff must maintain complete and accurate records of all voluntary political contributions. Yearly CLIC reports are prepared and sent out to all local unions and district and state councils as well. Finally, the CLIC staff is responsible for awarding contributing members and local unions with lapel pins or an array of certificates, depending on the nature of their donations.

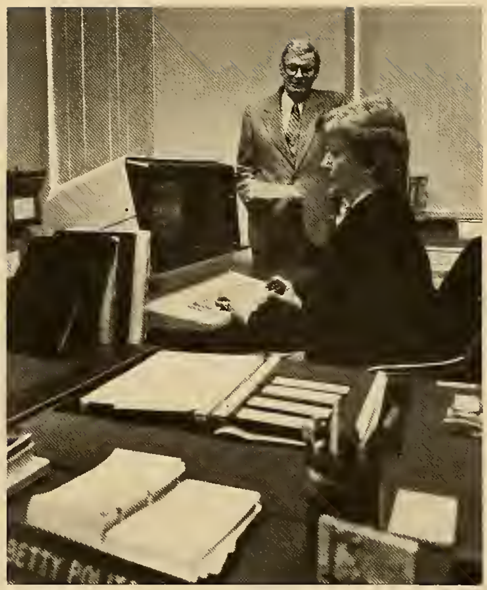
WORD PROCESSING

The entire cobweb of the General Treasurer's operations runs smoothly thanks to a tool of modern technology—a Lanier word-processing machine. A clerical assistant types a letter onto a disc placed inside the machine, along with a list of names and addresses of those people who will receive the letter. Within minutes the machine produces multiple, original-looking copies of the letter with the appropriate name and address on each. The letters are then individually signed before mailing. Discs are updated monthly.

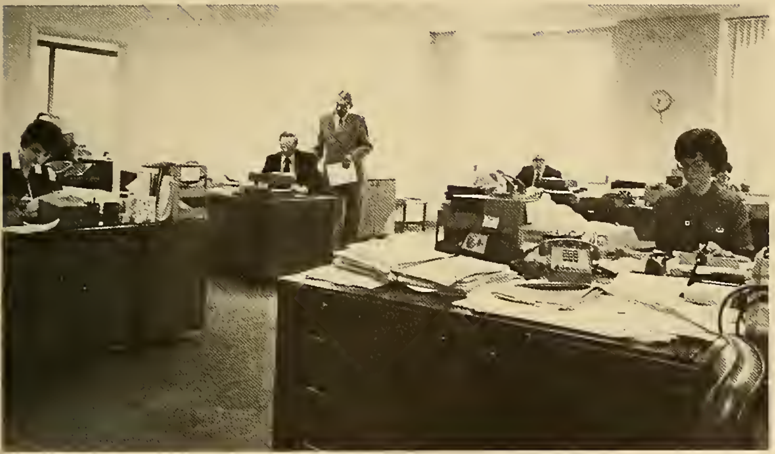
By facilitating communication on a broad basis, the word-processing machine has enabled the Brotherhood to keep abreast of many important issues. The machine is used by all of the General Officers as well as by any department that must send out five or more copies of a single letter.

The clerical assistant prepares letters for the Legislative Department to be sent to all Senators and Congressmen, and she updates the weekly Congressional Index and the monthly Federal Election Index. Individual letters are also prepared for CLIC donators as well as for

General Treasurer Charles Nichols, left, reviews the day's political activities with Legislative Advocate Kevin Campbell, center, and Secretary Pat Aldersley.



Betty Polito types a letter onto the Lanier word processing machine for over 500 Senate and House members while General Treasurer Nichols prepares to sign each one individually.



The busy Payroll Department keeps an accurate account of the Brotherhood's financial affairs. From left and clockwise are: Romona Butkiss, Assistant Controller David Wrigley, General Treasurer Nichols, Controller Lowell King, Charlotte Buffaloe, and Barbara Wilson, in the foreground. Missing from the photograph is Karen Urrutia.

Assistant to the legislative advocate Isabella Moulton, left, and Peggy Rash, of the CLIC staff, review a political action handbook which summarizes the Brotherhood's legislative and political activities.

CLAIMS DEPT.

Claims Department staff Dorothy Campbell, left, and Jack Manning, right, approve death claims of deceased members, as Controller Lowell King, standing behind, makes note of all outgoing funds.

new financial secretaries. Finally, the machine is used to record monthly listings of deceased members and American Parkinsons Disease Association contributors for *The Carpenter* magazine.

The Brotherhood's General Treasurer is a key figure in the network of officers who oversee the organization's operations. Besides being responsible for the receipt, care, and disbursement of funds, he supervises the workings of a Claims Department, a Legislative Department, and a political committee, always bearing in mind the interests of approximately 800,000 dedicated individuals.

Safety Precautions To Be Increased

Death of St. Louis Carpentry Apprentice Results in OSHA Citation and Fines

Last December, 27-year-old Terrence L. Mitchell, a carpenter apprentice employed by McCarthy Brothers Construction Co., was killed when a concrete form fell on him at the General Motors construction site in Wentzville, Mo. Two days earlier, a member of the Laborers Union, employed by the J. H. Barra Construction Co., had been killed at the same jobsite when a sewer trench caved in. A coroner's jury was appointed to investigate these deaths.

Following the investigation, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) fined McCarthy Brothers Construction Co. $20,800 and J. H. Barra Construction, Inc. $9,000 on counts of willful and serious safety violations in connection with the deaths. The citation for willful violations carried charges that the companies were aware of hazardous conditions at the Wentzville site and had failed to make an effort to eliminate them. The citations for serious violations concerned additional safety precautions that should have been taken at the jobsite.

According to an OSHA spokesman, both companies had been cited several times since 1974 for violating the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

Labor leaders in the St. Louis area were enraged by the lack of adequate safety conditions at the GM site at the time of the two deaths. A meeting was held between building trades representatives and contractors at the site. St. Louis District Council Business Representatives Jim Rudolph and Leerie Schaper represented the Brotherhood at the meeting and cited instance after instance of safety violations at the jobsite, demanding that they be corrected.

As a result of the meeting, the companies agreed to increase safety precautions and education at the jobsite in the following ways:

- Forms for concrete walls would not be removed for at least 48 hours to ensure that the concrete had set sufficiently to hold restraining anchors;
- Trenches for pipes would not be dug more than 50 feet ahead of pipe-laying crews and trenches would not be left open overnight;
- Speed limits for trucks and other equipment would be posted on the construction site;
- Weekly safety meetings would be held;
- Monthly safety meetings would be held with job stewards and representatives of the contractors on the project;
- High voltage wires would be better marked;
- The distance between trench shoring braces would be reduced; and
- A safety inspector would be added, bringing to two the number of fulltime safety inspectors on the jobsite.

The project administrator also said that safety manuals had been issued to all sub-contractors, and he assured the union leaders that, in the future, telephone operators would be instructed to call them if a worker was hurt or killed on the job.

In addition, he emphasized that workers themselves must observe good safety practices on the job, and must report violations of safety rules in order to reduce and eventually eliminate accidents. Richard Mantia, executive secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis Building and Construction Trades Council, also called for increased safety consciousness on the part of workers.

West Virginia Rejects Right-to-Work Bid

The West Virginia legislature buried an attempt to saddle the state with a so-called right-to-work law, becoming the sixth state to reject a compulsory open shop law this year. In the 1981 session just ended, the legislature also approved a series of important labor-supported bills.

The open shop bill, dubbed a "right to freeload" measure by State AFL-CIO President Joseph W. Powell, was introduced in the state senate following a statewide media and personal appearance blitz staged by officials of the National Right to Work Committee based in Arlington, Va.

Powell's head-on rebuttals of the anti-union organization's arguments and his testimony before the senate labor committee contributed heavily to that committee's voice vote to postpone action on the bill indefinitely.

"Right-to-work" measures were killed earlier this year in Maine, Vermont, New Mexico, Idaho and Montana.

NY Legislature Notes UBC's '81 Anniversary

The New York Legislature, in a formal resolution, April 3, congratulated the Brotherhood on its 100th anniversary.

The New York Assembly and Senate joined the Brotherhood to "publicly and jubilantly" proclaim that the Brotherhood's efforts "will always be to elevate the moral, social and intellectual conditions of every carpenter in this great State and Nation." The resolution also called attention to the fact that one of the first local unions chartered was in Buffalo, New York.

The resolution was offered by Senators Flynn, Levy, and Winikow and Assemblyman Reilly. The resolution was signed by Roger Thompson, secretary of the Assembly, and Catherine Carey, clerk. A framed copy is now on display at the General Office in Washington, D.C.

Victoria, B.C., Local Plans 100th-Year Fest

The first "Local 48" of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in Western Canada was chartered in 1883 in Victoria, B.C. Local 1598 of Victoria, the successor to Local 48, is now planning elaborate centenary celebrations for the year 1983 to mark this anniversary.

One of the many projects under study by the local's Centenary Committee is a history of the unionized carpenters of Victoria. To this end, it is appealing to anyone with factual information, documents, and historic artifacts relating to the union and this area to please contact the committee.

Any assistance is welcomed and appreciated, says J. Schibli, president. Write to E. T. Staley, chairman, Centenary Committee of Local 1598, 9-2750 Quadra Street, Victoria, B.C. V8T 4E8.

Konyha Named to AFL-CIO PR Group

The AFL-CIO Executive Council recently reactivated its Standing Committee on Public Relations. General President William Konyha was among those chosen to serve as a committee member.

A number of ad hoc committees established in recent years will now come under the jurisdiction of the Public Relations Committee, including a panel that has been exploring ways to improve the public relations aspects of union organizing campaigns.

The Federation, this year, is observing its centennial, calling attention to its establishment in 1881 as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions. This will increase the public relations activity during the current year.

Ottawa Report

W.C.B. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ontario Federation of Labor (OFL) has come out largely in support of Paul Weiler's report on the administration and practice of the Workmen's Compensation Board (WCB). A spokesperson for the OFL says that the report "should go a long way toward overcoming many glaring injustices that have existed to date."

Weiler's report, recently submitted to Labour Minister Robert Elgie, included the following recommendations:

- decentralization of the WCB with direct claimant access to the Board's decision-making authority
- a new independent Tripartite Appeals Tribunal with representation from labour
- an independent Medical Review Panel to assess disputed claims
- a policy planning secretariat to develop ongoing compensation policy within the WCB structure
- inclusion of domestic servants in WCB coverage
- requirement of employers to maintain such fringe benefits as private health and pension plans during a total temporary disability
- raising of the income ceiling on insurable earnings from $18,500 to $40,000 to reflect inflating incomes
- index of the income ceiling and other criteria for calculating compensation claims to the rise in the average industrial wage
- changing the name of the WCB to Workers' Compensation Board

'ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED'

Bob Rae, Member of Parliament for Broadview-Greenwood, the finance critic for the New Democratic Party, has said that Prime Minister Trudeau and Finance Minister MacLachen have drafted "an army of unemployed" to fight their war against inflation.

Noting the increasing number of unemployed, Rae was responding to the Statistics Canada announcement that in 1980 Canada had the highest annual increase in inflation since 1975.

N.S.F.L. CALLS FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS

Recalling that Michelin Tires (Canada) Ltd. had persuaded the Government of Nova Scotia to "legislate away workers' rights," in a brief recently presented to the Nova Scotia Cabinet, the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour proposed a new provincial Trade Union Act which would recognize the right of workers to join the union of their choice.

Modernization of the steel industry is a recurring promise during federal and provincial elections. Hence, the NSFL strongly urged government commitment to upgrading of the Sydney plant. "There is a proven market for products from a diversified modernized plant," the brief noted; and jobs are needed in industrial Cape Breton.

Other proposals in the 40-page NSFL submission included: a minimum wage of $4.50 an hour; mandatory overtime pay; equal pay for work of equal value; retraining programs for workers displaced by automation; a construction program to increase the supply of low-cost rental accommodation for families; and enactment of occupational health and safety legislation, preceded by labour consultation.

WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION

As a result of predicted manpower shortages, John Sandusky, past president of the Toronto Home Builders Association, and Jean Gravel, senior industrial consultant for the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission, told delegates to a recent housing conference that female construction workers will become more prevalent in the future.

"If the women are given the opportunity and the chance to acquire these new skills, I have no doubt that they will jump at the chance to enter our industry," said Sandusky.

Noting that women are already involved in the trade, some operating equipment and driving heavy trucks and vehicles, he said there is a wide range of jobs in the industry which women can fill if they have the skills.

PROMOTING HERITAGE DAY

The Heritage Canada Foundation (HCF), a national charitable foundation entrusted with preserving Canada's built-up heritage, continues its campaign to make Heritage Day—the third Monday in February—a national holiday.

Pierre Berton, chairman of the board of the HCF, believes that the great post-war construction boom that provided so many jobs is nearing an end, and that the preserving of old buildings gives people a feeling of continuity while providing new jobs for thousands of workmen. Berton says, "Preservation is the wave of the future . . . and preservation is a labour-intensive industry."

As part of its total effort, the HCF has contributed large sums of money to various conservation efforts, launched massive education campaigns to train artisans in the techniques of preservation, and engaged in experimental projects to find new uses for old buildings.

The HCF's newest effort is to effect a change in the income tax act which now makes it cheaper to tear down an old building and build a new one than to preserve the original building. As Berton states, "It simply doesn't make sense to destroy a building that is structurally sound."

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Northeast Louisiana Local Signs with NLCA

On March 9, Local 1811, Monroe, La., announced that it had signed a two-year contract with the Northeast Louisiana Contractors Association for undisclosed wage and benefits increases.

"There was an increase, but both sides decided it would be best if we didn't publicize the actual wage figures. We just didn't feel it was necessary," said Glen Salisbury, Local 1811 business agent.

The contract, which took effect in early March and expires Dec. 31, 1982, breaks tradition in its length of term. Up until now, the union has signed one-year pacts with the NLCA, an affiliate of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

The agreement affects about 500 construction workers in a 15-parish area around Monroe.

Chicago Locals Fight A Loop Open Shopper

A Chicago, Ill., firm is "trying to create an open-shop island in one of the best organized construction markets in the nation," Chicago's Loop. That's the report of *The Chicago Federation News* in a recent article showing Local 13 Business Manager Thomas J. Ryan issuing instructions to informational picketers Odell Sumrell and Elmer Engell. Painters and other Building Tradesmen joined the picket line at a loft building being turned into condominium apartments by Techcon Construction's Downstate Restorations.

Local in Trusteeship Expresses Thanks

Local 385 of New York City, which has been under trusteeship, recently voted unanimously to bestow honorary membership for the life of Local 385 to General Executive Board Member Joseph Lia, the trustee, and his assistant, General Representative Samuel Ruggiano.

The membership stated that since they have been under trusteeship, everyone gets equal treatment and everyone has had the right to express his or her views at the proper time.

Some old timers, who have been members for over 50 years, stated that they have never seen this local run as well as it has been run in the last two years under the trusteeship of Lia and Ruggiano.

Three Generations In DC Local 132

Three generations of union carpenters were honored recently by Local 132, Washington, D.C. Jim Merkle, secretary of the District of Columbia District Council, standing, and Dean Hardman, recording secretary, seated at rear, joined in commending, from left, the father, Jerry Roger Lewis, a 17-year member; J. B. Lewis, the grandfather, a 30-year member; and Jerry R. Lewis, Jr., a second-year apprentice.

Local Demonstrates Unity With Machinists

Local 678, Dubuque, Ia., recently joined several local unions to support the strike of Machinists Local 1238, Dubuque, at Richardson Motors. The various groups united in a day-long demonstration to show their uniform disapproval of Richardson's management's decisions. After the rally, a motorcade of over 150 vehicles proceeded to the UAW 94 hall for discussion.

Mid-America Red Cross Notes Joint Birthday

In recognition of the Brotherhood's centennial celebration, the Mid-America Chapter of the American Red Cross, based at Chicago, recently sent congratulations to Chicago District Council President George Vest.

An official resolution, authorized by Mid-America Chapter Executive Director Harold L. Johnson and Mid-America Chapter Chairman Grover J. Hansen, commended the Brotherhood for its active support of Red Cross programs. In addition, the resolution praised the Brotherhood for its active volunteer participation in disaster service and the use of its craftsmen to repair damages in crisis situations.

Like the Brotherhood, the American Red Cross also celebrates its 100-year anniversary this year. In acknowledgment of this shared anniversary, the American Red Cross Mid-America Chapter resolved to recognize the service that the Brotherhood has provided to its organization and the nation, further stating that organized carpenters and joiners have actively been a part of the American heritage.

Northern California Vacation Benefits

Northern California Carpenters recently reaped more than $49 million in vacation benefits, thanks to contractual arrangements with employers. The funds were distributed to 38,500 UBC members.

Officers and Trustees of Local 385 with Lia and Ruggiano, left to right: Allen Davis, warden; Ignazio T. Fazio, vice president; Anthony Musich, trustee; Victor Bernandon, trustee; Frank Calciano, president and business agent; Joseph Lia, General Executive Board Member; Joseph Calciano, recording secretary; Marcello Svedese, financial secretary-treasurer and business agent; Representative Samuel Ruggiano; and Angelo Lopez, trustee. The conductor of Local 385, William Woodley, was not present at the time the picture was taken.

Western Council Supports Multiple-Use Plan For Mount St. Helens Following Aerial Sortie

The US Forest Service found itself with a major economic puzzle following the 1980 eruptions of Mount St. Helens in Oregon. Thousands of square miles of timberland were devastated, wildlife was destroyed by the dust and lava, and communities in the national forest area were disrupted.

Eight alternative plans for the rehabilitation of the area have been under consideration by the Forest Service. These alternatives provide for protection and management of volcanic features as well as management of other resources, timber salvage, and rehabilitation of the area.

Two representatives of the Western Council of Lumber, Production, and Industrial Workers—Researcher Bradley K. Witt and the executive secretary of the Portland Coast-Columbia District, Jay Perrizo—recently made an aerial survey of the devastated area as guests of the Industrial Forestry Assn.

Following the tour, the two men urged adoption of the Forest Service's Alternative Plan 6, with modifications, which they say "will not only protect the unique volcanic landscape but also accommodate multiple-use interests."

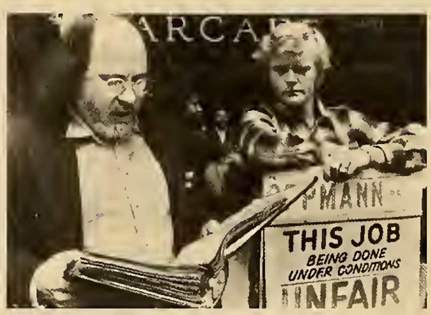
Missouri Council Has History Project

The Missouri State Council has received a grant from the Missouri Committee for the Humanities to run the first state Carpenters history project from the mid-America region.

In observance of the Brotherhood's Centennial, the project was originated by Secretary-Treasurer H. Keith Humphrey. It consists of collecting and assembling historical data from Missouri locals and district councils as well as material on Peter McGuire, a St. Louis resident recognized as founder of the Brotherhood and originator of Labor Day.

The project was well underway as early as February, when Russell J. Clemens, from the University of Missouri-Columbia History Department, interviewed Brotherhood leaders and long-time members in Kansas City and studied records of local unions there.

Twelve O'Clock Poet



Daniel Thompson reads verse outside Cleveland Arcade for lunch-hour passers-by and members of Carpenters Local 182 who have set up an informational picket line to protest the hiring of non-union workers and the failure to pay the prevailing wage for a Post Office project in the Arcade. Thompson, a family counselor for Cuyahoga County social services, had treated shoppers at the downtown complex to regular poetry readings until the picket line went up. Then he moved outside with the pickets.

Convention Dates

The 34th General Convention of the United Brotherhood will be held in Chicago, Ill., August 31 through September 4, 1981.

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New Directions For Hispanic Unionists

The Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA) has recently received a grant from the U.S. Department of Labor for a special Occupational Safety and Health Administration Project. The goal of the project is to aid Hispanic workers in organizing around health and safety issues and to educate their union leaders about the specific health and safety concerns of Hispanic workers. Alfonso Rodriguez, Sante Fe General Representative, has been chosen to serve as a vice-chairperson on the project committee.

The LCLAA was formed in 1973 by Hispanic trade unionists to increase the participation of workers of Latin descent and their families in the labor movement and the nation's political processes. Membership is voluntary and open to all union members who support the program. The LCLAA is supported by the AFL-CIO, the UAW, and individual international unions.

This special OSHA project intends to increase health and safety awareness by offering labor program service, OSHA leadership training, referral service, and a resource center.

Ernesto Gandara, vice president of Carpenters Local 993, Miami, Fla., right above, is also a vice president of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement's Dade County, Fla., chapter. He is shown here with General President Konyha, center and Eugene Perodeau, President of Local 727, at a recent LCLAA banquet in Miami.

Chartered One Year, California Local Builds a Cake for the Occasion

HAPPY BIRTHDAY 2080

On April 12, Local 2080, Escondido, Calif., was one-year-old. And, from the time it was presented its charter one year ago by General President Emeritus William Sidell, it has grown from a membership of 22 to 108.

Forty members were present to celebrate this first milestone at a regular meeting held in early April. Among the celebrants were, from left to right: California State Council Representative Art Eisele, Vice President Mike Cantonwine, Recording Secretary Ellsworth Lindsley, San Diego Business Manager Bill Rae, Trustee John Landis, Financial Secretary and Treasurer Dan Fleming, International Representative Paul Cecil, President Jack Nelson, and Warden Bill Thompson.

First Union Victory In Okaloosa County

On March 6, five employees of City Glass Co. in Fort Walton Beach, Fla., voted to unionize under the United Brotherhood. Contract negotiations were scheduled to begin in early April.

Gary Anderson, a local organizing committeeman, said the vote represented the first time an international union has been able to "break the anti-union barrier" in Okaloosa County.

Previous attempts by the labor movement to organize private workers in Okaloosa County had failed.

Eight employees of City Glass Co. participated in the National Labor Relations Board election. Representative Willard Masters worked with the employees to achieve representation.

Steward Training in Everett

Twenty-one stewards, officers, and members of Local 1054, Everett, Wash., recently gathered at the Everett Labor Temple for a day-long, steward training seminar. Assisting with the program were Puget Sound District Council President Keith Brown, Local 1054 Business Representative Frank Dennee, and Local 2633 Business Representative Dennis McGinnis.

Members who completed the program and received certificates are shown in the accompanying photograph. They include: Bud Parmenter, Steve Ginnard, Hildegrade Aurdal, Albert Nush, Art Lewis, Bradford R. Pilkenton, George Groenwold, Royce Shatto, Tom Selk, Patricia Steele, Linora Dockter, Richard N. Mickles, Wallace Mandsager; Dan D. Wampler, Patrick John Dennee, Eldo Dockter, Donald B. McCallister, Margery Price, Ron Pelzel, Jerry Haugstead, and Frank Dennee.

Above is your own personal bumper sticker and your chance to show your pride in the UBC in this centennial year. Simply detach the bumper sticker from the magazine, remove the backing, and affix to your car bumper. Join the UBC celebration.

Union Labor Life Insurance's 'J for Jobs' in the Northwest

To stimulate the sluggish construction industry and promote jobs for union construction workers, Union Labor Life Insurance Company, which serves unions and union policy holders, is continuing its policy of investing in major construction projects which hire trade unionists. Among the most recent 'J for Jobs' projects funded by ULLICO mortgages are the two shown here, which are underway in the Pacific Northwest.

One project is a warehouse in Kent, Wash. Shown in front of this job site are, from left, ULLICO Sales Representative Dave Jordan, Seattle District Council of Carpenters Bus. Rep. Gerry Marsh, Washington State Building and Construction Trades Council Vice President Bill Crooke, Laborers Local 242 Bus. Mgr. Cliff Baker, Elevator Constructors Local 19 Bus. Agent Howard Hansen, and Mortgage Banker Jerrold Congleton.

RODEWAY
INN
ULLICO

A second project is the Gateway Office Plaza located in Springfield, Ore. The group in this picture includes: Dick McFarland of Allied Commercial Realty Co., Dave Jordan, Mortgage Banker Jim Kelty, Retail Clerks 201 Pres. Jim McCormick, Local 201 Bus. Rep. Joyce Dippel, Lane County Labor Council Sec.-Treas. Irv Fletcher, Carpenters 1273 Bus. Rep. Emsley Curtis, Sheet Metal Workers 332 Bus. Rep. Frank Long, Jay Bloom of the Eugene Building Trades Federal Credit Union, Painters 1277 Bus. Rep. Ron Gillette, Lane Building Trades Sec.-Treas. Doug Dinsmore, Plumbers 481 Bus. Rep. Jay Jensen and Bricklayers 6 Bus. Rep. Tom Tallerday.

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Apprentices of Local 400, Omaha, Neb., show Girls Club members how to use carpentry tools. Each girl left the workshop with her own, personally-made pair of stilts.

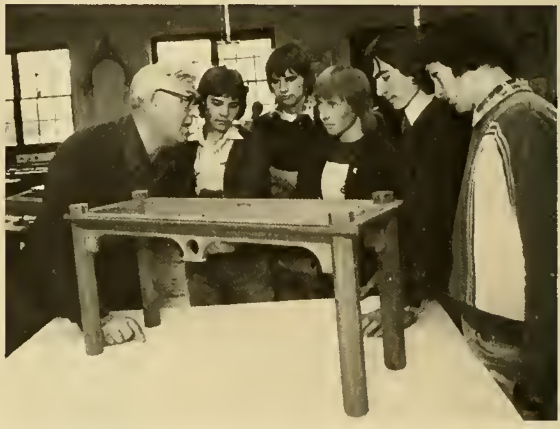
Omaha Apprentices Give Tool Workshop

Imagine a van load of 50 girls aged 10-14 tottering down the street on stilts. This was the scene at the Girls Club of Omaha on February 7, 1981, following a workshop provided to the Club by several apprentices from Carpenters Local 400, members of the Omaha, Neb., Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. In the process of building a pair of stilts, each girl learned how to use tools and some basic construction techniques.

This workshop, "Tools Aren't Tricky," held at the Metropolitan Community College in Omaha, is an example of how your local union can support a Girls Club in your community. Several Girls Clubs across the country are conducting youth employment projects and career education programs and would welcome any assistance your local could offer. For further information contact:

Mildred Kiefer Wurf, Director, Washington Office, Girls Clubs of America, Inc., 1725 K Street, N.W., Room 408, Washington, D.C. 20006, phone: 202-659-0516.

British Carpentry Contest



The Brotherhood isn't the only organization that holds an annual international carpentry contest. In England, every year, the Institute of Carpenters and the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, a 15th Century English guild, runs an English Carpenters Craft Competition. Whereas the United Brotherhood's competition is only open to apprentices, the English competition is open to all Institute members from Britain as well as from two overseas sections in Australia. A former winner of the competition is shown displaying his work in the photograph above. A master carpenter from Western Australia, this 63-year-old won his division with a miniature offertory table made from jarrah, a wood previously known as Australian Western mahogany.

Contest and Graduation Banquet, Fresno

On March 28, 1981, the Central Valley, Calif., Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee held a completion ceremony and apprenticeship contest banquet for 21 new journeymen members of Local 701, Fresno, Calif.; Local 1109, Visalia, Calif.; Local 83-L; Fresno, Calif.; and Millmen's Local 1496, Fresno, Calif. Receiving a completion certificate was Valita Robison, the first woman ever to graduate from the Central Valley Carpenters JATC.

Winners of the apprenticeship contest included Martine Borges, first place in carpentry; Ronald McClusky, second place in carpentry; Steven Mitchell, first place in millcabinetry; and Richard Simmons, second place in millcabinetry.

Pictured in the photograph are, from left to right: Local 1496 Representative William Nutt; Local 1109 President Jerry Dignan; completed apprentice Gary Smith; Local 701 President Walter Jameson; completed apprentices Jack Favila, David Otten, Randy Hatler, Tony Castillo, Perry Hemman, Donald Brillhart, Kevin Powers, and Valita Robison; Division of Apprenticeship Standards Consultant William Meyers; and Local 701 Financial Secretary and Master of Ceremonies Gene Auston, in the background.

Apprentice Graduates, Duluth

The members shown in the accompanying photograph recently received their journeyman's certificate for successfully completing four years of apprenticeship in Local 361 of Duluth, Minn. Front row, left to right, Wm. "Chuck" Aspoas, and Richard Swanson. Back row, left to right, Dennis Eckstrom, Thomas Dusek, Randy Coning, John C. Meining, and Andy Strom.

Members who received certificates but were not present for the photograph were: Eric Lindberg, Jr., John Moe, Oliver Rowe, Herbert Sellin, Timothy Shobak, Mark Sunberg, John Taskey, and Charles Thaler.

New Journeymen in Eugene

On February 20, 1981, Local 1273, Eugene, Ore., held a completion dinner in honor of apprentices who have completed four years of training. Pictured in the accompanying photograph are, front row, from left to right: James D. Smith, Financial Secretary Emsley Curtis, Committee Chairman Phil Cass, Committee Member Steven Dorman, and Assistant Business Agent Donald Smith. Back row, from left to right: Robert Poling, James E. Johnson, Michael D. Mellor, and Michael J. Hanneson.

Sarnia Apprentice Graduates

Four graduating apprentices from Local 1256, Sarnia, Ont., attended an annual apprenticeship banquet on February 28, 1981. Shown with Local 1256 President John Hammond, far right in the photograph, they are, from left: David McDonald, Mark Pulyk, Mark Smith, and Paul Rudys.

Campbell Stresses Pre-apprenticeship At Mid-year Training Conference

First General President Patrick J. Campbell addressed over 200 participants in the Mid-Year Carpentry Training Conference held in Niagara Falls, N.Y., April 28 and 29. After reviewing the agendas for the five regional sessions to be held the first day and various discussions and demonstrations of new materials in the different craft areas, First General President Campbell called particular attention to the growing need for pre-apprenticeship training.

Excerpts from his address follow:

"The agenda of this conference has five major points:

"1. We have planned meetings on a regional basis so that problems common to a region may be discussed. At these meetings we want to determine your problems and work with you on solutions.

"2. We have structured meetings for each of the craft areas, carpentry, millwrighting, piledriving and mill-cabinet so that those interested in these specific craft areas can review the new material prepared for them and discuss their particular plans for implementation.

"3. We have arranged time for the presentation of all new material across all craft areas so that all can see the general development.

"4. We have particularly focused on the need and know-how for establishing pre-apprenticeship training so that those entering apprenticeship are better prepared to survive.

"5. We have reviewed the best operating PETS programs and will share with all of you the means of establishing the best program your space and budget will allow.

"Of these topics I particularly want to call your attention to the need for pre-apprenticeship training . . .

"Many of the people coming out of high school have not learned basic arithmetic. Further, they have not had the opportunity or the need to know how to use basic tools, such as the saw and the hammer. They do not know the terminology. They have no idea of structure. Consequently, when assigned to a construction project they have no productive capability.

"Employers are reluctant to take on to project people who have no basic understanding of the construction industry, people who have no skill knowledge, no terminology knowledge and have never stood up for 40 hours, let alone work for 40 hours. . . .

"It is our feeling that there are many young people who really want to become carpenters, millwrights, etc. and who will really make an effort, if given the opportunity, to get ready for employment, understanding that getting ready will give them a greater chance to survive in the industry.

"A good pre-apprenticeship program that teaches people what the work will be and how to work will weed out those of only lukewarm interest. A challenging pre-apprenticeship experience will select those of the highest interest and motivation. Consequently, the utilization of apprentices will improve, the apprentices will be better equipped to survive on the project. Less money will be spent on drop-outs. Apprenticeship related-training time and money will not have to be utilized to teach basic tool skills and remedial arithmetic.

"We have prepared good basic tool competency training material, good measurement training material, and a practical remedial arithmetic program. We assure you that if this material is correctly used anyone who completes a pre-apprenticeship program will be ready for project work. . . ."

PLANE GOSSIP

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AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

'WHAT AM I OFFERED?'

A clerk in a department store, receiving a very nominal salary, suddenly began to lead a very gay life. He dressed in the height of fashion, bought an expensive car, and gave every evidence of having great wealth. The personnel manager kept an eye on him, and finally called him into his office.

"How is it, young man, that you, who are receiving a salary of only $140.00 a week, can spend what must certainly amount to well over $200.00 a week. Have you been left a fortune, or what's the answer?"

"It's very simple, sir," the clerk replied, unabashed; "there are more than 200 employees upstairs here, and every payday I raffle off my salary at $2 a ticket."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS

"What did you learn at school today, darling?" asked the doting mother.

"I learned two kids bettern' to call me mamma's little darling!"

OK, YOU'RE FADED

It was pay day, and the job superintendent was feeling good. He felt so good that he sang out: "I've got ten dollars for the laziest man here!"

Everybody but one man jumped to his feet and sprang forward to tell how lazy he was.

The exception didn't even stir. He merely drawled: "Just roll me over, Buddy, and slip the money in my pocket."

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '81

TIME TO LIGHT UP

An old-timer was sitting in the waiting room for expectant fathers at the local hospital.

"Is your wife here, sir?" he was asked by a nurse.

"Not this time, miss," he replied. "I just came in for cigars."

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

GET WISE! ORGANIZE!

THE MALE ANIMAL

This choke setter we know gets out of bed every morning and splashes such stuff on himself as Brute, Karate, Command and El Toro. He walks out to his driveway and gets into his car, called Mustang, a Cougar, a Fury, a Wildcat, or something like that. . . . We think some of our fellow citizens are right. TV is causing too much violence in the land . . . not the programs . . . those macho commercials!

—Thanks to Lou Erickson,
The Atlanta Journal

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

President Reagan enjoys jelly beans.
With them he fills his belly.
I'm lucky to get just a few beans . . .
I can't afford the jelly!

—Nancy M. Green
Portland, Ore.

ESCALATOR CLAUSE

Sometimes the new generation seems a little lazier than the last. We were on a department store escalator, riding behind a mother and her two young daughters. The younger child asked, "Why didn't we go in the elevator?"

The older girl replied very seriously, "Because we need the exercise, dummy!"

BUY U.S. AND CANADIAN

BEARDING THE LION

Walter B. Hicks of Local 1497, East Los Angeles, Calif., read the story in our April issue about the Minnesota member who grew a beard until the American hostages in Iran were set free. He was reminded of this story his father told him many years ago:

When the Democrats lost the election in 1897 to William McKinley, a middle-aged statesman vowed to not shave until a Democrat was again seated in the White House.

History tells us it was 16 years before Woodrow Wilson was elected in 1913. This distinguished gentleman decided to shave and surprise his lovely wife that night. He came home, slipped gently into the bed beside his wife and snuggled up to her. She felt his face and said, "Young man, you better hurry up, the old man will be here any time now!"

VOC AND CHOP NEED YOU

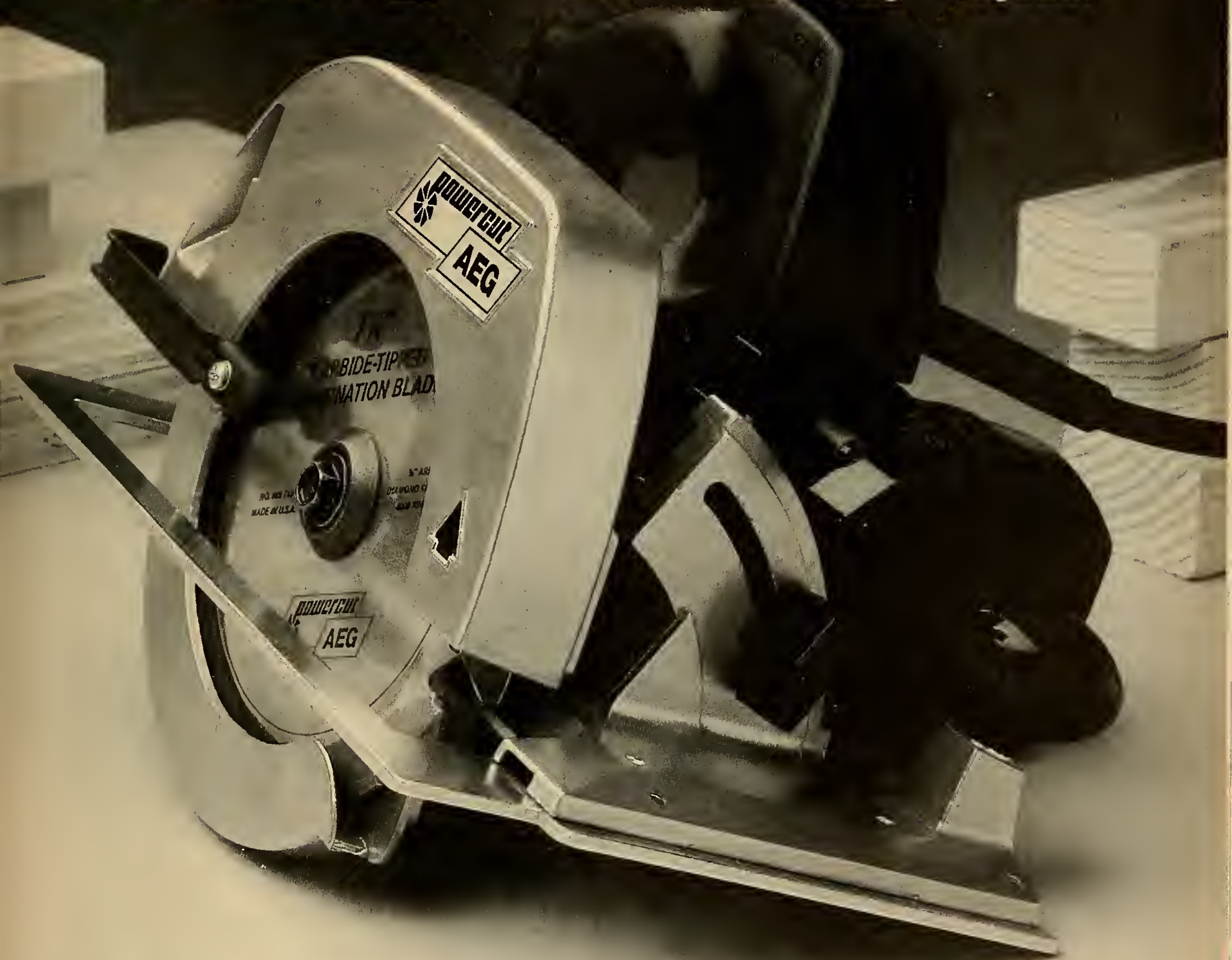
DEFINITION OF A LOSER

A man who lived in Cuba and was arrested for political campaigning against Castro, spent many years in jail, finally succeeded in escaping, got to the seashore and through a small fishing boat, arrived in Florida, took off on a plane for Chicago, and the plane was promptly hijacked back to Cuba.

—Plasterer and Cement Mason

New AEG Powercut Circular Saws:

Performance and features to cut the toughest jobs!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CARBIDE-TIPPED COMBINATION BLADE
MADE IN U.S.A.
powercut
AEG

Here's a totally new saw design that puts you a long stride ahead of any other saw you've ever used – new Powercut saws from AEG. Choose the 7¼″ PC 70 or the 8¼″ PC 80. Get rugged precision performance for all your jobs – rips, miters, cross-cuts, angle cuts. Mount an abrasive blade and dimension cinder blocks, or cut through sheet metal. On the jobsite or in the workshop, you're way ahead in power and performance with AEG Powercut saws.

New Powercut saws give you a unique combination of features:

Blade lock stops spindle motion for fast, easy blade changes.

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Parallel depth adjustment for comfort and control on any cut.

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CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

When Is Hamburger At Its Very Best?

It's cookout season again, and, as you clean off your grills and hibachis and buy charcoal and lighter fluid, keep in mind the following tips on hamburger and ground beef, prepared by the Food and Safety Quality Service of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Q: Sometimes the words "regular," "lean," and "extra lean" are used in labeling ground beef, and other times the terms "ground chuck," "ground round," and "ground sirloin" are used. What's the difference?

A: "Regular," "lean," and "extra lean" refer to the fat content in ground beef. "Ground chuck," "ground round," and "ground sirloin" refer to the cut of meat. USDA standards for these names only apply if the beef is ground and packaged in a federally inspected or state-inspected plant. If beef is ground in local supermarkets, which is often the case, the supermarkets may label their packages as they please. If you want to be absolutely sure of what you buy, select the piece of beef you desire and have the supermarket grind it for you.

Q: What's the difference between "hamburger" and "ground beef"?

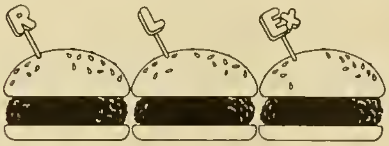
A: USDA distinguishes between "hamburger" and "ground beef" only if the meat is ground and packaged in a federally inspected or state-inspected plant, as opposed to a local supermarket. According to the USDA, "hamburger" implies that seasonings and beef fat may have been added while the meat was being ground. "Ground beef" implies that no extra fat has been added. Seasonings may be added, however, as long as they are identified on the label. No water, extenders, or binders are permitted in either "hamburger" or "ground beef." Both "ground beef" and "hamburger" are limited to 30% fat by weight. Finally, meat that has been federally ground and packaged will carry a USDA-inspected mark and will comply with USDA standards.

Q. From what kind of beef is ground beef made?

A: Generally, ground beef is made from the less tender and less popular cuts of beef. Trimmings from higher priced cuts may also be used, and these may contain varying amounts of fat and lean. Because ground beef is so popular, many butchers may buy less popular or tender meats specifically for grinding, or they may import frozen boneless beef and grind it after adding trimmings from their meat cutting operations. While most steaks come from younger steers or heifers, much ground beef is prepared from the meat of older animals, which is tougher. Grinding tenderizes it, and the addition of fat reduces its dryness and improves flavor.

Q: How much fat is in "regular," "lean," and "extra lean" ground beef?

A: Most, but not all, stores follow this rule-of-thumb: "regular"—no more than 30% fat; "lean"—approximately 23% fat; "extra lean"— approximately 15% fat. A USDA Science and Education Administration food technologist, however, claims that there is practically no difference in cooked hamburger made from extra lean or regular ground beef. He explains that, although, there is a difference in the levels of fat in raw meat, regular ground beef loses more fat during cooking while extra lean ground beef loses more water, in the form of vapor which is less noticeable. The end result is that two patties of varying fat content, which weigh the same before cooking, will weigh approximately the same after cooking, regardless of the raw fat content. The only major difference is that hamburgers made from regular beef may be juicier and a bit tastier than hamburgers made from extra lean patties.



Q: Why is prepackaged ground beef often red on the outside and dull, greyish brown on the inside?

A: The pigment responsible for the red color in meat is a natural substance found in all warm-blooded animals. When exposed to air, this natural pigment combines with oxygen to produce the red color, which is referred to as "bloom." The interior of the meat does not have the red color due to lack of oxygen exposure.

Q: How should ground beef be purchased and stored?

A: To preserve freshness and reduce the growth of bacteria, select a package of ground beef that feels cold, and make sure the package is not torn. Make this one of your final purchases, and refrigerate it or freeze it as soon as possible. If you plan to refrigerate it, make sure it is wrapped in transparent, plastic wrap and place it in the coldest part of the refrigerator or in a special meat drawer. If you plan to freeze it, wrap it in aluminum foil, freezer paper, or plastic bags. You can store it for up to three months with little loss of quality. Keep track of storage time by marking the freezing date on each package.

Q: What is the best way to thaw ground beef?

A: Ground beef should be thawed in the refrigerator to prevent growth of bacteria. If you must thaw ground beef rapidly, place it in a water-tight wrapper and immerse it in cold water. Or, place it in a closed double paper bag at room temperature. Cook it as soon as it is thawed.

Q: Why does ground beef release a lot of "juice" while cooking?

A: In making ground beef, some stores grind the meat while it is still frozen. Ice crystals, which are incorporated into the meat, melt when the meat is cooked. The same think can occur from home freezing. If large packages of ground beef are frozen, freezing will be a slow process and will cause large ice crystals to form in and eventually break the cell walls, permitting release of cellular fluid or meat juice during cooking.

Q: What causes ground beef to shrink while cooking?

A: All meat will shrink in size and weight during cooking. The amount of shrinkage depends on the fat and moisture content of the meat, the temperature at which it is cooked, and the length of time it is cooked. Generally, the higher

Continued on Page 38

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

COLUMBUS, O.

On February 20, 1981, Pile Drivers Local 1241 held an award banquet to honor members with 20 or more years of continuous service. Pin presentations were made by Robert L. Jones, executive secretary of the Capital District Council, and J. Robert Woods, apprentice coordinator for the Council.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, front row, from left to right: Ralph Stevens, Ralph Smith, Ronald Sparks, and Paul Morgan.

Back row, from left to right: Bill Tomblin, Charles Gue, Jasper Provens, and Paul Karamalakis.

Picture No. 2 show 25-year members, front row, from left to right, Donald Selvage, Thomas Pinto, and Richard Hildenbrand.

Back row, from left to right: James Jones, William Deime, and Carl Paugh.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, from left to right: Edgard Henderly, Sr., Gerald Kenney, Oscar Leach, Delbert Van Meter, and Raynor McGinnis.

Picture No. 4 shows, from left to right: President Albert Reed, Executive Secretary Robert L. Jones, 40-year member Charles Abbitt, 35-year member Frank Abbitt, Apprentice Coordinator J. Robert Woods, and Business Representative Ronald L. Sparks.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photographs were: 20-year members Clyde Durst, Edward Franklin, Stanley Henderly, James Kilbarger, Charles Layton, and Warren Self; 25-year members Harley Doss, Gerald Leeth, John Liptak, Con Lay Sparks, Chester Szall, Joe Thompson, and Roy Williams; 30-year members Clayton Bellew, Paul Harvey, Lawrence Henderly, Donald Moss, and Thomas Waller.

Columbus, O.—Picture No. 1

Columbus, O.—Picture No. 2

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

A total of 261 Local 515 members and guests gathered at the Four Seasons in Colorado Springs on October 4, 1980 to honor L. A. Ader for 40 years of dedicated service to the Brotherhood. Ader, pictured at right in the accompanying photograph below, has served Local 515 as president, treasurer, financial secretary, and business agent over the years. He started in the Brotherhood as an apprentice, and, as a journeyman, he served as foreman and superintendent to contractors. From 1960 until his retirement in 1980, he held office as president of the Southern Colorado District Council of Carpenters. Shown in the picture at left, making the presentation to Ader, is Local 515 President Dale Olson.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

100th Anniversary Year

Columbus, O.—Picture No. 3

Columbus, O.—Picture No. 4

Hialeah, Fla.—Picture No. 1

Hialeah, Fla.—Picture No. 2

Hialeah, Fla.—Picture No. 3

HIALEAH, FLA.

On January 15, 1981, Local 727 held a pin presentation ceremony and honored members with 25, 35, and 50 years of experience with the Brotherhood. Honored members are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, from left: Vernon Thrift, Jr., Grady Pate, Simas Naujokas, Anthony Lee Kwak, Alton Hicks, and Earl Bailey.

Back row, from left: Financial Secretary Michael Prince, Miami District Council Business Manager Mario Alleva, and President Eugene Perodeau.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, front row, from left: Howard Wulf, Arthur Simon, Vincent Rusiniak, Helmuth Nielsen, George McMurtrey, Rele La Bonte, Earl Garrow, and Austin Douberley.

Back row, from left: Financial Secretary Michael Prince, Miami District Council Business Manager Mario Alleva, and President Eugene Perodeau.

Picture No. 3 shows from left: Financial Secretary Michael Prince, Miami District Council Business Manager Mario Alleva, 50-year member William Martin, and President Eugene Perodeau.

NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Local 626 recently held a pin presentation ceremony and honored the following deserving, long-time members.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, front row, from left: Irvin Tucker, and Joseph Jacobi.

Back row, from left: Carl Bickling, and Pete Mulrooney.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row, from left: C. R. Wheeler, G. Squares, and W. Hyland.

Back row, from left: J. Naylor, B. Fernandez, Bill Tucker, J. McMillan, and F. Melchior.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, from left: B. Roark, Herbert Lewis, and Richard Schnechinger.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, from left: J. Lachman, George William, Ned Lucas, and S. Pienkos, Sr.

New Castle, Del.—Picture No. 1

New Castle, Del.—Picture No. 2

CAL 626 ORIGINATED AU
, 19

New Castle, Del.—Picture No. 3

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMER
LOCAL 626 ORIGINATED AUGUST 16, 1901

New Castle, Del.—Picture No. 4

INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Local 1329 recently held a service awards ceremony for its longtime members. Virgil Heckathorn, secretary treasurer of the Kansas City District Council, presented pins to the following honored members:

25-Year Members—Robert Allen, Clarence Banes, Clyde Beatie, Alfred Bishop, John Bowen, Billy Bowling, Robert Brightwell, Gerald Clark, William Crick, Elroy Danielson, James Epperson, Floyd Green, Howard Imhof, Louis Neador, Theo. Messina, Charles Patton, Francis Raines, Leonard Shaw, Raymond Spainhour, and Joe Strahan, Jr.

30-Year Members—Elton Ahlberg, C. E. Anderson, Stanley Batson, James Benefield, Albert Bonkoski, Arvid Cruchfield, George Dusselier, Henry Dusselier, Alvin Fisher, Edward Hooper, Bernley King, Ed Lanpher, Eugene Look, Roy McAllister, George Munro, Alfred Neugebauer, Gene Palmer, Lawrence Potts, Charles Pyle, Ora Reynolds, Charles Rice, Wayne Sarver, Tony Smith, Claude Tate, Virgil Tobaben, William White, and Glen H. Williams.

35-Year Members—Woody Bradberry, Carl Brown, Robert Cody, Paul Harter, R. H. Hollenbeck, Porter Watkins, Edgar Smith, Melvin Swaim, and Peter Schneller.

45-Year Member—William C. Fields.

65-Year Member—Frank Noynaert.

•

ATTEND your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member.

Hutchinson, Kans.—Picture No. 1

Hutchinson, Kans.—Picture No. 2

Hutchinsan, Kans.—Picture No. 3

Hutchinsan, Kans.—Picture No. 4

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

On February 13, 1981, Local 1587 held an awards dinner for members with 10 to 45 years of service in the Carpenters Union. Some of the members receiving pins are shown in the accompanying photograph.

Picture No. 1—From left: Lee Wright, 20-years; Steve Thompson, 10-years; and Willard Brown, 20-years.

Picture No. 2—Front row, from left: 30-year members Leroy Beach, Myrl Hamby, Carl Stramel, Vern Becker, and Martin West.

Back row, from left: 25-year members Bob Ford, and Henry Goertzen; and 30-year members Albert Smith, and Allen Stroberg.

Picture No. 3—From left: 35-year members Harold Simpson, Charles Chalfant, Alfred Roehr, and Fred Dearing.

Picture No. 4—From left: Clinton Saylor, 45-years; Orval Deffenbaugh, 40-years; G. F. Friezen, 45-years; and John Friezen, 40-years.

Other members who received pins but were not photographed were: **10-year members** Leland Morley, Elvin Northcutt, Gerald Oberle, Joe Oriet, Arnold Ruebke, Lawrence Smith, and John Ratzlaff.

15-year members R. J. Krusemark, William Nowlan, and Don Sayer.

20-year members Emil Burns, Sam Gilliland, Eugene Jones, George Mack, Howard McClure, Willard Pitts, Clifford Powell, and Bob Sinclair.

25-year members Harry Byrant, Oscar Lible, Clyde Massengill, and John Pescador.

30-year members Lynne Bunge, Fred Gilbert, Kenneth Gitchell, F. R. Johnson, Hugo Kohrs, James Long, Allen Prior, Edgar Shepherd, Wilbert Voth, and John Wilkerson.

35-year members Charles Cook, Arthur Graves, Henry Gross, Norman Jackson, Harold Might, B. L. Shoemaker, Marion Simmons, and Jasper Walker.

45-year member Bill Huffman.

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 1

CHICAGO, ILL.

In December, 1980, Local 419 honored its longstanding members at an annual party. The following members, pictured in the accompanying photographs, were awarded.

Picture No. 1 shows, front row, from left: George Hansen, 45-years; Eugene Arnold, 40-years; Robert Neumann, 40-years; Gottfried Foerster, 30-years; Matt Follman, 55-years; Anton Mergenthaler, 40-years; and Harvey Kettler, 40-years.

Second row, from left: Recording Secretary Don Manchester, 30-years; Fred Holzer, 35-years; Hans Wahl, 25-years; Andrew Boehm, 25-years; Rolf Polterman, 35-years; Chicago District Council Vice President William Cook; President Sam Durso, 35-years; Financial Secretary Gerhard Kolb; Horst Thiele, 25-years; and Peter Doser, 25-years.

Picture No. 2 shows a four-generation family of Local 419 Carpenters. Front row, from left, are: Fred Holzer, 35-years, and President Sam Durso, 35-years.

Back row, from left, are: Fred C. Holzer, Fred C. Holzer, Sr., and Fred L. Holzer.

The following members also received service pins but were not present for the photograph: 60-year member Theo Bethke; 55-year members Charles Christ, and Theodore Looft; 35-year members Frank Breneisen, and John Hess, Jr.; 30-year members William Pawelek, Ben Prace, and Waldemar Stammer; 25-year members Robert Homicke, Rudolf Lenkeit, August Wetsch, and Rudolf Schulte.

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 2

New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Brotherhood would like to recognize Ingvar Nilsen of Local 1456 for many years of dedicated service to the North American trade union movement. At the age of 79, Nilsen has been a member of the Brotherhood for 53 years. On April 17, he and his wife celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary. The two are shown in the above photograph.

Nilsen came to the United States from Norway. He worked and lived in Brooklyn, N.Y., for 50 years, until moving four years ago to Menlo Park, Calif., to be near his youngest daughter.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY, CALIF.

In October, 1980, Local 586 celebrated its 80th anniversary with "Old Timers Night." The celebration honored members with 25 or more years of continuous service, including 13 members with more than 50 years of service.

Picture No. 1—Arthur Suennen being presented his plaque and pin for 75 years of membership by Financial Secretary-Treasurer Jim Larsen. Suennen joined Local 422, San Francisco, Ca., on January 3, 1905 and transferred to Local 586 on August 3, 1923. Brother Art is 95 and Mrs. Suennen is 93. Others pictured from left are: Jerry Furniss, retired financial secretary-treasurer, Charles Gaines, retired vice-president, Brother Suennen, Mrs. Suennen, Larsen, John Hayashi, warden, M. "Bud" Bryant, president and General Executive Board member.

Picture No. 2—Victor Resch being presented his plaque and pin for 57 years of membership by Financial Secretary-Treasurer Jim Larsen. Brother Resch joined Local 586 on May 25, 1923. Others pictured are from left: Charles Gaines, retired vice-president, M. "Bud" Bryant, president and General Executive Board member, Resch, Rodney Lukins, trustee and Larsen.

Picture No. 3—Carl E. Pappa being presented his plaque and pin for 56 years of membership by Financial Secretary-Treasurer Jim Larsen. Brother Pappa joined Local 586 on May 2, 1924. Left to right are: Brother Pappa, Larsen and M. "Bud" Bryant, president and General Executive Board member.

Picture No. 4—George E. Sloppye being presented his plaque and pin for 53 years of membership by Financial Secretary-Treasurer Jim Larsen. Brother Sloppye joined Local 586 on July 15, 1927. Pictured from left are: Brother Sloppye, Ronny Langston, trustee, Larsen and M. "Bud" Bryant, president and General Executive Board member.

Picture No. 5—Charles J. Hardy being presented his plaque and pin for 50 years of membership by Financial Secretary-Treasurer Jim Larson. Brother Hardy joined Local 586 on August 15, 1930. Pictured from left are: Brother Hardy, Ronny Langston, trustee, Larsen, and M. "Bud" Bryant, president and General Executive Board member.

Picture No. 6—Mrs. Rose Vanina, widow of John Vanina accepting his plaque and pin for 69 years of membership from Financial Secretary-Treasurer Jim Larsen. John Vanina passed away shortly before the Old Timers night. Brother Vanina joined Local 586 on February 24, 1911. Others pictured from left are: Charles Gaines, retired vice-president, Mrs. Vanina, John Hayashi, warden, Larsen, M. "Bud" Bryant, president and General Executive Board member, Clifford Fyffe, conductor and Rodney Lukins, trustee.

Forty-year through 75-year members not present who also received pins were:

40 Years—Harold W. Annin, Henry G. Barrett, Ned C. Bredberg, Stanley Brinegar, Al J. Burkart, Evender A. Carroll, John Corcoran, Oscar Faoro, Everett H. Huss, Victor J. Lachapelle, Clyde E. Lukins, Robert A. McLaren, James McPeak, Albert A. Miner, Fay O'Dare, William N. Phillips, Felix Risse, Frank J. Stastney, Harold Stewart, James Winkle.

Sacramento Valley, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

41 Years—Chesney Brown, Richard Forsty, Robert E. Hart, Tony Massi, Olov A. Nordquist, Joseph Raviotta, Manuel Silva, Don Yates, John O. Zimmerman.

42 Years—James W. Beard, Carlyle Beutler, Claud Evans, John Fundus, Harold Konvaln, Eugene F. Malik, Karl J. Towle.

43 Years—J. C. Beam, El Roy Burr, C. W. Churchill, A. M. Harris, William A. Joyce, Elmo Levin, Fred Reagan, Elmo E. Seaburg.

44 Years—Ervin Brandt, H. S. Butler, Wm. C. Church, Jr., Jules Decuir, Alfred Doermann, Denver M. Good, Harry Kohler, Willard Laws, Clarence E. Leiby, John B. Long, Ralph Mason, Gus McGillivray, Victor W. Sleuter, Peter Stender, Marsh Werry, Laine Wicksten.

45 Years—Tom Bambery, L. M. Scribner.

46 Years—Turello Tabarracci.

47 Years—R. J. Estes.

49 Years—E. L. Gilbert.

50 Years—C. J. Hardy.

51 Years—Louis Bernabovi.

53 Years—G. E. Sloppye.

54 Years—William H. Wackford.

Picture No. 6

55 Years—Harvey Falk.

56 Years—C. E. Pappa.

57 Years—Frederick V. Karlson, Victor Resch, S. G. Vernatchi.

59 Years—Ray Sawyer.

63 Years—Sam Tripp.

69 Years—John Vanina.

75 Years—Arthur Suennen.

Miami Fla.—Picture

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 2

MIAMI, FLA.

On February 10, 1981, Local 2024 honored its long-standing members with service pins. Those receiving honors are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row from left to right: Pedro Azczno, L. W. Scobey, President R. E. Stephenson, Representative H. F. Morris, John Sutherland, and Paul Walker, Jr.

Back row, from left to right: Willie Bass, Roy Benson, Joseph Burke, Albert Deluga, Donald Dowling, Jr. (For Father, Donald Dowling, Sr.), George Gibson, William McCurry, Jr., Carl T. Powell, Jr., Gentry Prather, and Alden Sauer.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row from left to right: John N. Bryan, James Cumberbatch, Representative H. E. Morris, President R. E. Stephenson, James W. Curry, and Herman Danker.

Back row, from left to right: Adolph DelFavero, Wyatt Johnson, James McCoy, Fred Parker, Peter Perez, William Pinder, Jr., Ezekiel Poitier, Vernon Powell, William Schneider, Jr., Arthur Shields, Ira Shockey, and Humbert Watler.

Picture No. 3 shows 40-year members in the front row, from left to right: Roy A. Dykes, Herbert McLaughlin, Representative H. E. Morris, and President R. E. Stephenson.

Back row shows 35-year members, from left to right: Glenn Binkele, Joseph Dazzo, Anthony Ditomasso, Herbert Kelm, Douglas Price, Carl T. Powell, Sr., and George Walton.

Miami,
Fla.,
Picture
No. 3

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Morgantown,
W. Va.,
Picture
No. 1

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Local 1339 celebrated its 75th anniversary with a "Diamond Jubilee" awards banquet honoring members with 20 or more years of continuous service to the brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left to right: Maple Lemley, Robert Newlon, Oscar J. Whipkey, Sr., Billy Bebout, Ralph Livengood, Herbert Fleming, and Roy Williams.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, from left to right: Foster Burch, John Hackney, Russell Whipkey, and Glenn Ireland.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, from left to right: Dale Davis, Charles Johnston, and George H. Campbell, Jr.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year members, from left to right: Marshall Piper and Morgan "Dutch" Harman.

Picture No. 5 shows 20-year members, from left to right: Walter Evans, Dean Brewer, and Paul Lenhart.

Members who received pins but were not present for the ceremony included: 20-year members Harold Atkinson, Raymond Ennis, Francis Haught, George W. Pritt, and James Staggs, Sr.; 25-year members Colman Bowers, Roger Cordwell, Henry Donahue, William W. Everly, James Lewellen, Edward Morgan, John Taylor, and Robert Trickett; 30-year members John Ammons, Delbert Bolyard, John Conaway, Lesley Dent, William R. Everly, William Haught, Allen Huggins, Cecil Kincaid, Dana Martin, J. W. Rudisill, Clement Stump, Joe Swajnos, and Scott Yost; 35-year members Page DeWitt, Robert H. Jones, Jr., Benjamin Cole, James Shue, and Albert Zimmerman; 40-year members Audrey C. Fetty, Albert Jones, and Edward Roy Pride (deceased October 11, 1980); and 60-year member Orville C. Brown (deceased August 11, 1980.)

Morgantown, W. Va.—Picture No. 2

Morgantown, W. Va.—Picture No. 3

Morgantown, W. Va.—Picture No. 4

Morgantown, W. Va.—Picture No. 5

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COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

On February 14, 1981, Local 295 celebrated its 90th anniversary at the Holiday Inn in Collinsville and honored 92 longstanding members with service pins. Local President Larry Reynolds served as Master of Ceremonies, and guest speakers included Southwestern Illinois Building and Construction Trades Council President and Madison County Carpenters Business Representative Jchn Ubaudi, General Representatives John Pruitt and Don Gorman, Illinois State Council Organizer Henry Eversman, Senator Sam M. Vadalabene, Representatives Sam Wolf and James McPike, and Collinsville Mayor Gene Brombolich. A total of 223 attended the cocktail/dinner party.

Collinsville, Ill.—Picture No. 1

Collinsville, Ill.—Picture No. 2

Collinsville, Ill.—Picture No. 3

Collinsville, Ill.—Picture No. 4

Picture No. 1 shows, from left: John Ubaudi; John Arth, 55-years; John H. Eckert, 60-years; Larry Reynolds; and William Delaney, 45-years.

Picture No. 2 shows 40-year members, from left: Norman Wrigley, Robert Fletcher, Norman Gronau, Rudy Merlo, and Paul Rezabek.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, front row, from left: Fred Liebler, Henry Eversmann, and Silvio Merlo.

Back row, from left: Domico "Primo" Cappo, Walter Roach, Norman Turner, and John Canterbury.

Picture No. 4 shows 30-year members, from left: Elvin Mersinger, Chester Huston, John Ubaudi, John J. Quatto, Bobby R. Matthews, Robert C. Watt, and Roy J. Janser, Jr.

Picture No. 5 shows 25-year members, from left: Charles R. Schottel, Robert P. Bohnenstiehl, A. J. Corradini, Louis J. Marchetti, A. J. McDaniel, Jr., and Joseph A. Schweider.

Picture No. 6 shows 20-year members, from left: Everett W. Eckert, Dale M. Willimann, Calvin H. Eade, Todd J. Beckman, Frank A. Quatto, Lee Wayne Wallace, and Kenneth Powell.

Picture No. 7 shows 15-year members, from left: Gary P. Kuhn, Norman Thayer, Jr., Donald M. Johnson, John E. Boyle, Louis Farenzena, Ardell Lee Joseph, and Louis J. Corradini.

Picture No. 8 shows 10-year members, front row, from left: H. J. Esterlein, Larry Reynolds, David S. Beckemeyer, and Thomas K. Eversmann.

Back row, from left: Wililam T. Birch, John S. Cockran, Gary Eversmann, Jesse E. Laswell, Jerry W. Eichelberger, Klaus K. Brunner, and Clyde J. Frey, Jr.

Collinsville, Ill.—Picture No. 5

Collinsville, Ill.—Picture No. 6

Collinsville, Ill.—Picture No. 7

Collinsville, Ill.—Picture No. 8

AUGUSTA, GA.

Dedicated members of Local 283 were recently awarded their 25 and 35-year service pins. Pictured in the accompanying photograph, from left to right, are: Eddie Wilkerson, 25-years; Jack C. Andrews, Sr., 35-years; and Leonard P. Mays, 25-years.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph included 25-year members Mike Vanegas, and Sammie Willis; and 35-year members John T. Kennedy, Jr., and W. H. Newsome.

Augusta, Ga.

LOUISIANA, MO.

L. M. Dawson of Vandalia, Mo., has been a member of the Brotherhood for 60 years. A Member of Local 1008, he has worked at the trade in several states. He recently marked his 84th birthday.

Memphis, Tenn.—Picture No. 1

Memphis, Tenn.—Picture No. 2

Memphis, Tenn.—Picture No. 3

Memphis, Tenn.—Picture No. 4

Memphis, Tenn.—Picture No. 5

Memphis, Tenn.—Picture No. 6

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Local 345 recently held its annual pin presentation ceremony. General Representative George Henegar presented pins to those with 20 or more years of service to the brotherhood. Officers are shown in the rear of each group picture.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, front row, from left to right: Robert H. Ales, W. T. David, Jr., Woodson Harris, Wm. R. James, L. V. Mitchell, Clarence Rhea, C. W. Shoops, H. H. Smith, and James E. White.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row, from left to right: H. E. Brynat, G. C. Cox, John W. Forbis, Wm. M. Delk, R. W. Nutt, T. E. Pennington, Jr., and T. A. Jackson.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Frank Bennett, Sr., George H. Daniels, J. S. Goldman, A. F. Jenkins, Jr., E. H. Laatsch, C. W. Moore, J. R. Thurman, W. K. Valentine, Jr., and E. J. White.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: N. C. Brigance, Herman Houston, M. E. Hutchkins, W. J. Kopp, John W. Lacy, John W. Smith, and C. O. Smyth.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members, front row, from left to right: E. F. Culp, T. A. Graham, G. D. Grimes, J. W. Lowe, J. E. Roach, A. L. Roberson, Earl J. Shepherd, and R. O. Whittle.

Picture No. 6 shows Financial Secretary T. A. Jackson on the left, presenting a 40-year pin to General Representative George Henegar.

Those eligible for pins but not present for the photographs were: **20-year members** John C. Bell, E. W. Brinkley, C. D. Coker, S. O. Ervin, Kenneth W. Free, Carl O. Hudson, Wm. A. Kidd, Revis Lockhart, V. B. McAlister, H. T. McMillin, T. H. Shelton, and Wilson Vandergrift; **25-year members** A. D. Allen, C. L. Barton, E. G. Buckley, C. M. Burns, G. L. Coley, T. H. Hardy, C. F. Holloway, David J. Jones, T. B. Kirksey, D. L. Laster, E. D. Lee, Jr., James E. Lyons, Wm. E. Mason, C. O. McMullen, Ben A. Morris, C. V. O'Neil, Paul Peacock, M. E. Ratliff, H. H. Sharp, Ira D. Stewart, and Willie Lee Woods; **30-year members** Donald O. Branch, James C. Bringle, Joe B. Carrier, Sr., F. E. Cook, W. E. Crosby, J. D. Gentry, K. W. Glenn, Ray Harness, Jr., J. H. Littlejohn, James Moore, C. L. Salewsky, and Clifford Whitten; **35-year members** Edgar Duncan, Grady Hart, H. P. Jones, John T. Lyon, C. E. Montgomery, I. R. Roach, Roy W. Stockwell, Milton Stoner, P. D. Turpin, John A. Welting, and W. C. Williams; **40-year members** E. S. Autry, O. P. Davis, M. Y. Eaker, E. H. Fernandez, Herman Freeman, A. F. Houston, Henry A. Kellum, Louie Powell, L. N. Pritchard, W. T. Stapleton, Frank White, and M. L. Yow; **45-year members** E. L. Adcock, H. H. Mitchell, and W. R. Russum.

SHENANDOAH, PA.

The Brotherhood takes its hat off to nine members of Local 709 who have served the Carpenters Union for a total of 600 dedicated years. Shown in the accompanying photographs are 94-year-old Roy O. Yost, 75 years; 78-year-old Wallace Henninger, 66 years; 90-year-old Ralph Morgan, 66 years; 80-year-old George Pfeifer, 66 years; and Henry Breiner, 64 years. Also included but not photographed are 93-year-old Harry E. Kleckner, 75 years; John Wertz, 72 years; Russell Fry, 58 years; and William Tempest, 58 years.

Roy D. Yost
Shenandaoh, Pa.

Wollace Henninger
Shenandoah, Pa.

Ralph Morgan
Shenondoah, Pa.

George Pfeifer
Shenandoah, Pa.

Henry Breiner
Shenandooh, Pa.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 909 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,190,698.55 in death claims paid in January, 1981.

Local Union, City

2, Cincinnati, OH—Mrs. Oscar Jones, Mrs. Frank Urban.
3, Wheeling, WV—Mrs. Donald Sommer.
5, St. Louis, MO—Herman L. Eckert.
7, Minneapolis, MN—Peter C. Anderson, John S. Nelson, Nels Bernard Nelson, Clarence R. Olson.
8, Philadelphia, PA—Clifford A. Demo, Sr., Mrs. Frank J. Schmutz.
11, Cleveland, OH—John E. Bodnar, Mrs. Joseph Dopira, Mrs. James M. Magee.
12, Syracuse, NY—William H. Goodfellow, Peter Moziak.
13, Chicago, IL—John H. Hoffman, Eric A. Holm.
14, San Antonio, TX—Theodore H. Hood.
16, Springfield, IL—Louis B. Smith, Kenith L. Westbrook.
19, Detroit, MI—Richard T. Rickley.
20, New York, NY—Patsy Caruso.
22, San Francisco, CA—Raymond E. Grant, Nils G. Steiner.
24, Central CT—William J. Semmens, Thomas A. Starno.
26, East Detroit, MI—George A. Foster, Mrs. Marcel Hughe, Joseph Pytleski, Donald P. Robertson.
27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Mrs. Lawrence H. Gosse, Anthony Tommiska.
28, Missoula, MT—James S. Umber.
30, New London, CT—Leo J. Arpin, Victor LaMorey, Joseph Tarnowski, Jr.
31, Trenton, NJ—Harold I. Lee.
32, Springfield, MA—Adolf Ventulett.
33, Boston, MA—John J. MacDonald, Lewis Obelsky.
34, Oakland, CA—Charles A. Bond.
35, San Rafael, CA—James Gleeson.
36, Oakland, CA—Mrs. Carl Hattberg, John Nord, Mrs. Fred A. Tate.
37, Shamokin, PA—Vincent A. Krouslis.
38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—Charles Cornelius Barnes, Mrs. Albert L. Green.
40, Boston, MA—Patrick J. Fitzpatrick, Vaughn A. Kasabian, Mrs. Thomas P. Kelly, Hugh J. Murphy, Archibald Neilson, Mrs. John Ramus.
42, San Francisco, CA—William Fagerstrom.
43, Hartford, CT—Everett Gergler, George C. Jarvis.
44, Champaign, IL—Clark D. Guin.
47, St. Louis, MO—Louis E. Foeller, Charles A. Seyfarth.
48, Fitchburg, MA—Thomas W. Parhiala.
50, Knoxville, TN—Mrs. Grady R. Benton.
54, Chicago, IL—John Jacklin, Jr., Henry L. Wajda.
55, Denver, CO—Fred Bohm, James O. Dale, Clifford E. Smith, Vern J. Sutton.
59, Lancaster, PA—Paul H. McMillan.
60, Indianapolis, IN—George R. Bishop.
61, Kansas City, MO—James R. Crosby, Cyrus Henry Hill, Mrs. Leo J. Madison, Louis Franklin Moss, Leslie H. Ramsey, Max H. Sorden.
64, Louisville, KY—James R. Hayes.
65, Perth Amboy, NJ—William D. Sedlak.
66, Olean, NY—Ernest C. Hallett.
67, Boston, MA—Adolph C. Andersen, Ivon S. Carpenter.
69, Canton, OH—Mrs. Gerald T. Bussey.
74, Chattanooga, TN—Mortimer A. Doty, Jesse C. Roberts, Ivan L. Sherrill, Sr., Edward A. Thomas.

Local Union, City

77, Port Chester, NY—Ragnar O. Elfman.
80, Chicago, IL—Albert Pearson.
81, Erie, PA—Mrs. Donald Barton, Mrs. Arthur Rose.
83, Halifax, NS, Can.—James McDonald, Allison W. Slaunwhite.
85, Rochester, NY—Archibald F. Barton, James L. Dennis, Anthony S. Greco, Edwin M. Humphrey, F. Paul Laube, Robert D. Paterson, William Sparks.
87, St. Paul, MN—Arthur O. Finholt, Mrs. Gilbert Jorve, Harold E. Lofgren, Roy M. McLaen.
94, Providence, RI—Frank D'Amore, Henry Read, William H. Weedon.
98, Spokane, WA—Ralph B. Whitmore.
99, Bridgeport, CN—Albert Salminen.
100, Muskegon, MI—Walter Zegarowski.
101, Baltimore, MD—Freeman R. Zimmerman.
102, Oakland, CA—Mrs. Allen L. Babb, Mrs. Edward Dugan.
103, Birmingham, AL—Hester Martin, Willard Pridmore.
105, Cleveland, OH—Anthony Fiorelli.
106, Des Moines, IA—Clarence O. Carlson, Russell F. Wistrom.
109, Sheffield, AL—Luke Thomas Coker.
112, Butte, MT—Leo J. Joki, Mrs. Michael Kelly.
116, Bay City, MI—Edward J. Schmidt.
117, Albany, NY—Rene Desrosiers, Mrs. Frederick T. Fischer.
120, Utica, NY—Mrs. Michael Foti, Samuel Peerless.
121, Vineland, NJ—Frank P. Lacivita.
122, Philadelphia, PA—Mrs. John L. Slachta.
128, St. Albans, WV—Howard M. Key, Mrs. George W. Lilly, Lewis H. Watson.
129, Hazleton, PA—Michael Kudrick.
131, Seattle, WA—Dixon R. Connors, Colburn Granvold, Sr., Mrs. William T. Jackson, Mons Monson, Gustof Zennan.
132, Washington, DC—Mrs. Joseph D. Ashbaugh, Glen R. Fitzgerald, Fred Johnson, Bert G. Kees, Arthur J. Lohr, John A. McGuire.
134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Leopold Asselin, Alban Filiatrault, Clement Hamel.
135, New York, NY—Mrs. Sherwood Waldman.
142, Pittsburgh, PA—Joseph Leibfreid, Paul J. Perrott.
144, Macon, GA—Mickie M. Barberich.
146, Schenectady, NY—Frank J. Heitzman, Mrs. Huel A. Turkett.
150, Plymouth, PA—Mrs. Paul Markiewicz.
154, Kewanee, IL—George A. Elliott.
155, North Plainfield, NJ—Albert Nelsen.
162, San Mateo, CA—Kermit E. Williams, Sr.
165, Pittsburgh, PA—Irvin N. McMullen, Logan H. Williamson.
169, E. St. Louis, IL—William E. Freund.
171, Youngstown, OH—Herman L. Affolter.
174, Joliet, IL—Ernest E. Cason.
180, Vallejo, CA—Mrs. Angelo C. Azuar, Robert Bitcon, Fenton E. Costa, Ray E. Darling, Lester L. Wait.
181, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Felix Coles, George Glas, Einar A. Hansen, Sylvester Lawson.

Local Union, City

182, Cleveland, OH—Nicholas A. Cummings, Clarence Dorn, Fridrich W. Gatzke, Michael M. Lipka.
183, Peoria, IL—John H. Foote, Auldin D. McMonigle.
184, Salt Lake City, UT—Victor Braithwaite, Mark Hepner, Mrs. Harry E. Mabey, Elwin M. Peterson, Herman H. Spilker.
188, Yonkers, NY—Mrs. Nicholas Dioguardi, Ignatz Poleshuk.
195, Peru, IL—Lawrence E. Johnson, John Leindecker.
198, Dallas, TX—Charles N. Green, Andrew O. Guthrie.
200, Columbus, OH—William E. Case, Mrs. Armand Fish, Harvey L. Warne.
203, Poughkeepsie, NY—Joseph Azzolina.
210, Stamford, CT—Alexander Dzerve, Clifford R. Kreuter, Philip Peters, Leonard Piacenza, Eugene Pilon, Mrs. Edmund Pfeffer, Edward Sandor, Donn Shelden.
213, Houston, TX—Frank J. Bohac, William E. Cossey, Ivy L. Jones, Max P. Matherene, Albert S. Wallace.
215, Lafayette, IN—Mrs. Laurence Swain.
218, Boston, MA—Alex MacDonald, Mrs. Alfred G. McKennon, Fred T. Parsons.
225, Atlanta, GA—Edwin V. Burk, Charles C. Sheppard, Delmar D. Taylor, Harrison W. Teate, William L. Tullis.
226, Portland, OR—Mrs. Robert L. Athey, William M. Dailey, Mrs. Sherman O. Everett, Cezar (Chet) Fanucchi, Lars Haugen, Albert S. Johnson, Mrs. John Williams.
232, Ft. Wayne, IN—Mrs. Herman Grothaus, Gilbert Taylor.
235, Riverside, CA—Milton D. Cadwell.
241, Moline, IL—Seward A. Marvin.
242, Chicago, IL—Alfred Lorenz, Leonas Ziuraitis.
246, New York, NY—Matthew Hoeflinger, Morris Levine, Adolf Rommel, Angelo Tancredi.
249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—J. Douglas Little.
255, Bloomingburg, NY—Christian Langeland, Edward J. Lockwood, Sr.
256, Savannah, GA—Elam R. Culpepper.
257, New York, NY—Remy G. Amodeo, Ragnar Berggren, Peter A. Omland, Axel M. Larsson, William Schaal.
259, Jackson, TX—Floyd Ray Stevens.
262, San Jose, CA—Donald L. Bradley.
264, Milwaukee, WI—Frank Koenig, Henry W. Moeller, Harold J. Rooney, Walter G. Wankowski.
266, Stockton, CA—Everett L. Agnew, Mrs. William R. Turner.
267, Dresden, OH—Edward M. Gates, Mrs. Neal B. Smitley.
272, Chicago Hts., IL—Gordon L. Elliott, Raymond P. Hartmann.
275, Newton, MA—Clarence W. Burgess.
278, Watertown, NY—Anthony P. Rodick, Norman H. Gagnon.
281, Binghamton, NY—William Kumpan, Edward A. Wilhelm, Joseph A. Surdey.
284, New York, NY—Humbert Brancaccio.
298, New York, NY—Mrs. Joseph Minissale, Charles Tejral.
308, Cedar Rapids, IA—Herman May.
311, Joplin, MO—Gale Goostree.

Local Union, City

314, Madison, WI—Alfons M. Eiseman, Edgar R. Lafrancois, Mrs. Joy Schoeneman.

316, San Jose, CA—Ross H. Achord, Sr., Cornelius A. Hopkins, Clifford A. Nelson.

320, Augusta, Waterville, ME—Merle G. Nelson.

324, Waco, TX—John Harvie Hensley.

325, Paterson, NJ—Robert Zindt.

329, Oklahoma City, OK—Ronald L. Jordan.

334, Saginaw, MI—Wade Sams, Robert G. Schwartz.

335, Grand Rapids, MI—Clayton V. Stephens.

337, Detroit, MI—Dale Jones.

338, Seattle, WA—Cornelious W. Casey.

342, Pawtucket, RI—James M. Couto.

343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Dmytro Iwanicki.

345, Memphis, TN—Mrs. Dwight L. McClure, Frazier E. Owen, Millard M. Pryor, James C. Simpson, Mrs. George Smith.

354, Gilroy, CA—Lawrence A. Pauls, Jr.

356, Marietta, OH—Ross Flickinger, Jr., Mrs. Clark C. Samples.

359, Philadelphia, PA—Nicholas Fox.

360, Galesburg, IL—Carl A. Nelson, Francis *Patrick* Shea.

377, Alton, IL—John L. Schenk.

384, Asheville, NC—Lonnie G. Buckner, John M. Nesbitt.

385, New York, NY—Mrs. Frank Abbondanza, James Cardascia, Irving Feinberg, Thomas Leanza, Costante Olivier, Mrs. Thaddeus Watkins.

393, Camden, NJ—John F. Burd, Hayden S. Walker.

396, Newport News, VA—Earl E. Spivey.

400, Omaha, NB—Hugo T. Anderson, Ralph Marcan, Sr., Roy E. Nusser, Arthur M. Petersen, Manley Sundsboe, Mrs. Lester A. Swanson.

402, Northampton-Greenfield, MA—George J. Piasecki.

410, Ft. Madison, IA—J. S. Bennington, Kenneth Huey.

417, St. Louis, MO—Mrs. James M. Raddatz.

422, New Brighton, PA—Mrs. Harry H. Hartling.

424, Hingham, MA—S. Peter Steinemer.

430, Wilkinsburg, PA—Iven W. Larimer.

434, Chicago, IL—Abram Haywood, Folke *Verner* Johnson, Anthony F. Swienty.

446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Can.—Yrjo I. Kastikainen.

448, Waukegan, IL—Mrs. Roderick Ames.

452, Vancouver, BC, Can.—Hercy Conn, Adolph W. Ratzinger.

454, Philadelphia, PA—Dominic G. Leone, Sr.

460, New York, NY—Siguard S. Higbie.

461, Highwood, IL—Walfred J. Borgeson, Allen M. Danner, Joseph J. Riddle.

468, New York, NY—Frank Piccininni.

470, Tacoma, WA—Clarence Burleigh, Mrs. Cyprian L. Major.

472, Ashland, KY—John E. Nichols.

486, Bayonne, NJ—Patrick Sullivan.

488, New York, NY—Severino Galella, William L. Nordstrom.

492, Reading, PA—John E. Knittle, John A. Mell.

493, Mt. Vernon, NY—Mrs. Sabatino Capozzi.

494, Windsor, Ont., Can.—Peter Huebsch, Philippe Villandre.

Local Union, City

496, Kankakee, IL—Carl Rettke, Mrs. Stanley Schultz.

499, Leavenworth, KS—Frederick D. Spindler.

500, Butler, PA—Harvey N. Conner.

504, Chicago, IL—Max Dicker, Harry Sukenik.

515, Colorado Springs, CO—Oren A. Lomax, Mrs. Clarence Wheatley.

526, Galveston, TX—Transito A. Ochoa.

527, Nanaimo, BC, Can.—Asbjorn T. Clausen.

530, Los Angeles, CA—Frank J. Sommer.

532, Elmira, NY—Mrs. Albert Boughton, Leon L. Parsons.

542, Pennsville, NJ—Frank V. Hearn.

543, Mamaroneck, NY—James L. Vinci.

548, St. Paul, MN—Adrian A. Yeats.

557, Bozeman, MT—Arnold B. Taylor.

558, Elmhurst, IL—Edward Teschke.

559, Paducah, KY—Charles L. Swafford.

562, Everett, WA—Siegfred Stockholm.

563, Glendale, CA—Earl J. Cushman.

564, Jersey City, NJ—Mrs. Alvin J. Carlson, Theodore Ollwerther.

565, Elkhart, IN—Mrs. Marvin E. Sellers.

569, Pascagoula, MS—Albert B. Chandler, Paul Dickens.

576, Pine Bluff, AR—Mrs. H. H. Lemley.

586, Sacramento, CA—Harvey Falk, Loring M. Scribner, Andrew J. Sullivan, Mrs. Warren W. Wittig.

599, Hammond, IN—David T. Cooly, John Dutko, John Ross, Jr., Fred H. Smith, Vernon J. Willis.

600, Bethlehem, PA—Remandus H. Loux, Preston C. Stirk, Elmer M. Woodling, George J. Yurko, Sr.

606, Virginia, MN—Jay M. Mault.

608, New York, NY—John Anders.

610, Port Arthur, TX—Marvin L. Osborne.

620, Madison, NJ—Mr. & Mrs. John Kroslid.

624, Brockton, MA—Niilo H. Liukko.

625, Manchester, NH—Raymond Paradis.

626, Wilmington, DE—King J. McNally.

627, Jacksonville, FL—Lester Ritter.

635, Boise, ID—Finley M. Hanssen.

637, Hamilton, OH—Laverne A. Abraham.

639, Akron, OH—William F. Burse, Harry G. Lovsey, Steve Matovich.

641, Ft. Dodge, IA—Jesse J. Stephenson.

658, Millinocket, ME—Mrs. Leo Jamieson.

665, Amarillo, TX—Woodsen E. Roberts.

674, Mt. Clemens, MI—Charles DeSot, Alton T. Hill, Norman D. Kampfer.

675, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Preston A. Rogers.

691, Williamsport, PA—Joseph J. Jolin.

696, Tampa, FL—Willie C. Collins.

698, Covington, KY—Mrs. Jerome C. Lohre, Anthony Schlupp, Joseph W. Slomer.

701, Fresno, CA—Lee Miller, George K. Mitchell.

703, Lockland, OH—Anthony T. Wagner.

714, Olathe, KS—Mrs. John C. Leecy.

715, Elizabeth, NJ—Michael Pasternak.

721, Los Angeles, CA—Richard M. Marzo, Mrs. Jose A. Morales, Thomas N. Zager.

725, Litchfield, IL—Frank G. Lewey.

743, Bakersfield, CA—Tony Dillard, Otis Etchison, Ernest A. Murphy, Frank Newton, Mrs. Conley W. Shippey, Roy C. Siebert, Mrs. Homer Smith, Mrs. Allen C. Williamson, Steven W. Wilson.

745, Honolulu, HI—George M. Kunimura, Mrs. Tadao Naito, Iso Sugimoto.

747, Oswego, NY—John G. Talamo.

751, Santa Rosa, CA—Glenn L. Gurney, William James, Howard Norton.

755, Superior, WI—Colbein Moen.

Local Union, City

764, Shreveport, LA—Lynn L. Reeves, Ruil H. Walker.

768, Kingston, PA—John A. Fabian.

769, Pasadena, CA—William E. Hall, Carl Keyte, William R. Lundin.

783, Sioux Falls, SD—Max A. Doren.

785, Cambridge, Ont., Can.—Hugh Taylor.

787, New York, NY—Bernard Holm.

792, Rockford, IL—Leslie G. Lindstrom, David W. Wernberg.

795, St. Louis, MO—George Davison.

801, Woonsocket, RI—William Guertin.

803, Metropolis, IL—Donald Teal, Olpha Tolen.

811, New Bethlehem, PA—Stephen D. Carrier.

815, Beverly, MA—Louis V. Dumas.

819, W. Palm Beach, FL—Mrs. Bryan L. Crosby, Anthony J. Marinelli, Ralph J. Saulnier.

824, Muskegon, MI—William D. Hines, Andrew R. Kandalec, Claire L. Mathias.

829, Santa Cruz, CA—Fred L. Shreves.

836, Janesville, WI—John D. Clark, John C. Dunning, Mrs. Edward Messerschmidt, Fred B. Thomsen.

839, Des Plaines, IL—Mearl H. Gardner.

844, Reseda, CA—Leo E. Frick, Olin M. Gaumer, Louis J. Rasmussen, Edward Willemsen.

851, Anoka, MN—Marion J. Tils.

857, Tucson, AZ—Robert Abril, Sr., Samuel H. East, Mrs. N. W. Herrington.

870, Spokane, WA—Mrs. Joe L. Oxford, Merril E. Sorenson.

902, Brooklyn, NY—Terje Andersen, Joseph Diana, John Nordblom.

921, Portsmouth, NH—Mrs. Alfred W. Scott.

925, Salinas, CA—Christopher C. Bragg, Robert L. Hamby.

930, St. Cloud, MN—Joseph G. Henkemeyer.

932, Peru, IN—Ralph H. Klostermeyer.

933, Hermiston, OR—Clarence E. Royer.

943, Tulsa, OK—Benjamin C. Stabler.

944, San Bernardino, CA—Haskell D. Brooks, Francis Byrd, Mrs. William H. Dawson, Albert D. Mitchell, Mrs. William A. Price.

951, Brainerd, MN—Earl A. Manley.

953, Lake Charles, LA—Joe E. Felice.

954, Mt. Vernon, WA—Arie Rylaarsdam.

955, Appleton, WI—Adolph H. Sell.

964, New City, NY—Mrs. Joseph P. Emmert, Mrs. Joseph Yonko.

971, Reno, NV—Mrs. Walter Faught, William B. McDaniel, Oscar V. Swanson.

982, Detroit, MI—Mrs. Everett Fox, Joseph O'Reilly.

993, Miami, FL—Matthew S. Anderson, Frank D. Thompson.

998, Royal Oak, MI—Blair E. Ransom.

999, Mt. Vernon, IL—Don Preston Gulley.

1001, North Bend, OR—Sidney R. Arnhold.

1002, Knoxville, TN—William K. Clevenger.

1005, Merrillville, IN—Tommy A. Welch.

1006, New Brunswick, NJ—Peter M. Sackett.

1007, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—Marcel Germain.

1016, Muncie, IN—Van A. Gordon, George W. Mandrell.

1020, Portland, OR—Henry Burkhart, Frank L. Dickson, Clarence M. Earnest.

1026, Hallandale, FL—Leary L. Grice.

1033, Muskegon, MI—Steve Koziak.

1039, Cedar Rapids, IA—Walter J. Henderson, Fred P. Tamisiea.

1040, Eureka, CA—George Kneaper, Sr.

1044, Charleroi, PA—Mrs. Albert Kendall.

1046, Palm Springs, CA—John L. Cerar.
1050, Philadelphia, PA—William Dutchak, Mrs. Raymond Ginnetti, Mrs. Thomas Portare.
1052, Hollywood, CA—Glen C. Goodfellow, Charles L. Pelham.
1055, Lincoln, NE—Mrs. Richard A. King.
1067, Port Huron, MI—Mrs. Frederick Roehring.
1073, Philadelphia, PA—Walter J. Kapczynski, Thomas A. Shields.
1084, Angleton, TX—Orage E. (Dick) Masters.
1089, Phoenix, AZ—Mrs. Morris Christensen, Dennis C. Lucus, Mrs. Curleigh S. Scotten.
1093, Glen Cove, NY—Elis A. Goranson.
1097, Longview, TX—Henry G. Allen, George W. Cook.
1098, Baton Rouge, LA—Mrs. Ray J. Brown, Nolan A. Day, Louis O. LeBlanc, Carlos Mistric.
1102, Detroit, MI—Howard F. Boston, Herman Jenson.
1109, Visalia, CA—Thornton H. Eastin.
1114, S. Milwaukee, WI—Donald G. Biersteker, Andrew J. Rudolf.
1125, Los Angeles, CA—Ralph R. Dunbar, Chester W. Hensley.
1138, Toledo, OH—David *Chester* Banning.
1140, San Pedro, CA—Willis T. Albaugh.
1143, La Crosse, WI—Mrs. George A. Bell, Jerome E. Bishop, Frank J. Riese.
1148, Olympia, WA—Jesse A. Barnett, Mrs. Merle Cleveland, Mrs. Donald L. Lucas, Dewey L. McClaskey.
1149, San Francisco, CA—Willie Clark, Jr., (Dell) Albert F. Cranmer.
1150, Saratoga Springs, NY—Leonard E. Krutz.
1160, Pittsburgh, PA—Alfred N. Rush.
1162, New York, NY—Henry Pape.
1164, New York, NY—Herman Abraham, Henry Aust, Quirino Bartolomucci, Eric Johnson.
1171, Shakopee, MN—James B. Ross.
1172, Billings, MT—David M. Lund.
1184, Seattle, WA—Ike W. Hansen.
1185, Hillside, IL—Walter C. Klich.
1194, Pensacola, FL—Preston Harrelson.
1204, New York, NY—Mrs. Joseph Segalini.
1216, Mesa, AZ—Mrs. Melvin W. Juntti.
1222, Medford, NY—Alexander Kolomick, Stanley Sulzinski.
1226, Pasadena, TX—Dudley J. Oliver.
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HAMBURGER AT ITS BEST

Continued from Page 26

the cooking temperature, the greater the shrinkage. In addition, overcooking draws out more juices from ground beef and results in more shrinkage and a dry product. Season with salt after cooking to reduce shrinkage and the loss of juices. If you want to enhance the flavor of the ground beef, salt it before cooking

Q: Is there any danger in eating raw or rare ground beef?

A: The USDA recommends against eating raw ground beef since harmful food-poisoning bacteria could be present. The process of grinding exposes more of the meat surface to bacteria normally occurring in the air, on the butcher's hands, and on the equipment he uses. These bacteria are not necessarily harmful, but they will cause loss of quality and spoilage if the meat is mishandled. To keep bacterial levels low, cook ground beef thoroughly. If you enjoy your hamburgers rare, however, make sure the meat is at least brownish-pink in color. And be sure to handle the meat carefully, washing your hands with soap and hot water before and after handling it, to minimize the risk from harmful bacteria.

A LONG-AGO LAP

Continued from Page 7

sit in that solid, "always-there-when-you-need-it" lap.

If my father had a talkative and reminiscent day at the shanty, he would wistfully tell of his younger days in Newfoundland, where he hunted seal, or lumber-jacked, or fished the "Tommy Cod" and "jigged from squid." Dan got a faraway look in his eye and would look up at the ceiling as if he could see the whole panorama of the rocky hills and island-dotted bays with it's schooners, trawlers and dories, come alive.

He'd say, "When I was your age . . ." or "On a day like this back in 19 . . ." (he'd always give specific dates) or "You really missed somethin' girl . . ." in his clipped and broguey accent.

He had a habit of cutting off the letter "h" in a word and adding it to a word beginning with a vowel. That's when I'd be transported to a schooner and become a ship's mate looking for ice floes or signs of seagulls. Or I'd be on the rocky hills and sight a 400-pound moose in my gun sights.

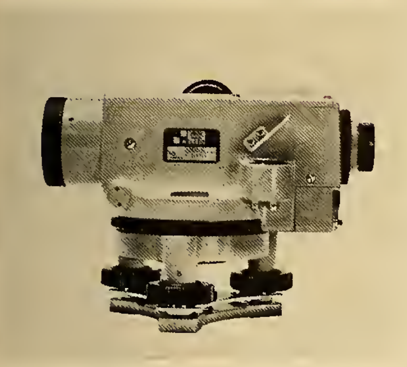
It was sad when I realized one day that my hands matched his in length, but never in the width, nor as work-worn as his. I can't climb into his lap anymore for comfort and security. I can still hear those stories of Newfoundland, and again I feel carried away into the past.

But the magic is gone now. The stale, smokey smell of his pipe tobacco is no longer mingled with the work day's accumulation of sawdust on my clothes when I go to bed at night. The tobacco is now ready-rubbed, and I've learned to read the funnies by myself. The radio sits silently on an upper shelf while we watch the evening news on television, and the favorite chair, moulded into his shape, remains in the corner. I look at it, longing for his large and welcoming lap.

•

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member.

ELECTRO-WARNING LEVEL



David White Instruments introduces a new automatic level, the S-305W. The new auto level features a compact, lightweight design and weighs only 4¼ lbs. The builder's instrument is recommended for jobs with sightings up to 300 feet, requiring leveling accuracy of 0-1/16" at 150 feet. The correcting range of its compensator is ± 15 minutes of angle.

The difference between automatic levels and conventional 'manual' levels is the leveling compensator—a precise optical pendulum that uses gravity to correct the optical path through the instrument to a level line of sight. The David White S-305W uses a unique optical arrangement that permits the compensator to be smaller, lighter in weight, and substantially more stable. This advanced design also provides twice the level correcting ability over most other compensator designs. Since there is less weight and less mass in the compensator to react to rough field use, the compensator is extremely durable.

The S-305W features an exclusive electronic safety system, the push-button Level-Guard. This warning system uses an externally visible, LED indicator to tell the user if a level line of sight is being maintained. A red light alerts the user of incorrect or inadequate rough leveling or of any tripod shift which could have tilted the instrument out of the effective operating range of the compensator.

The 24X telescope uses a rack and pinion mechanism for focusing. Focus range is from three feet to infinity and the field of view is one degree and 30 minutes. A glass stadia reticle for determining distances is standard on the S-305W.

Other features of the new auto level include a sharply graduated horizontal circle for angle measurements direct to single degrees (estimation to ¼ degree); slow motion tangent knob which permits precise control of telescope movement; and circular bubble mirror which allows user to check bubble position without moving eye from eyepiece. For safety, the instrument is a bright red-orange color for high visibility in the field.

The auto level has three leveling screws and is used on a tripod with a ⅝" X 11 head. A sturdy thermoplastic carrying case with a carrying strap and molded foam inserts provide maximum protection for the instrument.

The new S-305W is available through authorized David White Instrument dealers. Or write: David White Instrument Division, N93 W16288 Megal Drive, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.

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IN CONCLUSION

The Growing Home Improvement Scandal and What We Can Do About It

Homeowners face faulty workmanship, overpriced, inferior products, and just plain fraud.

In this period of housing depression—when high mortgage interest rates virtually smother the market for real estate—many homeowners are staying where they are instead of moving into new and better housing. They are "making do" with home improvements on their present houses and hoping for better times in the years ahead.

In such a period as this, many elderly couples as well as families in all age and tax brackets are being victimized by unscrupulous operators in the home improvement business. The Consumer Federation of America recently reported that almost as many consumers complain to Better Business Bureaus today about home improvement frauds as complain about faulty auto repairs. And the problem appears to be growing worse, CFA added.

CFA, the nation's largest consumer advocacy group, recently released a preliminary report on home improvement frauds. Prepared for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the report provides a general orientation to home improvement abuses.

CFA found such abuses are more likely to occur in areas of high ownership, with the most fraudulent contractors operating in low-income communities with many homeowners. "The functionally illiterate, the foreign-born who have not mastered English, and those recently widowed without extensive purchasing experience are especially vulnerable," CFA reported.

Certain climates favor certain types of home improvement needs and, along with them, frauds. For example, in the Pacific Northwest, an area subject to heavy rainfall, the most frequently purchased home improvement—and thus the most likely for abuses—is roof repair.

In four case studies, CFA describes particular types of home improvement abuses.

A survey of roofing repair complaints in Washington State revealed home improvement complaints about unfinished work, down-payments taken by contractors performing no service whatsoever, poor workmanship and contractors working without a license and bond.

In one case, an elderly homeowner hired a contractor to re-roof her home for $800—$400 down and the rest on completion of the work. The roofer began the job, then failed to appear for several days. Meanwhile, the homeowner was concerned about leaks from the unfinished roof. After repeated attempts, she finally reached the contractor, who asked for the remaining $400 plus an additional $300 before he would finish the roof.

CFA classified the lien-sale contract swindle in California as perhaps "the worst consumer rip-off of the last 30 years." The contract establishes a lien on the house. When payments are missed the holder of the lien may foreclose on the property and then sell it in a private process.

HOMEOWNERS SUFFER many types of abuse in this type of case. For example, consumers have been sold texacoating allegedly to fill exterior cracks, but which, homeowners complained, washes off when it rains. Products are likely to be overpriced as in the case of burglar alarm systems worth less than $750, but selling for over $5,000. A high proportion of those signing lien-sale contracts default on their loans, either because they cannot afford high monthly payments or because they refuse to pay for defective products.

For a decade, the most costly home improvement abuses in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area have been associated with the soil injection method of basement waterproofing, CFA found. Typical contracts range from $1,500 to as much as $5,000. Waterproofing abuses also are found in the East and Midwest.

The effectiveness of certain basement waterproofing methods is dubious at best. In the case of soil injection, consumers reported the waterproofing actually caused property damage—sometimes taking the form of clogged drain tiles and costing thousands of dollars to repair.

Solar and related home energy systems in California have become big business, with a thousand firms reporting themselves in the solar business. While the incidence of fraud in residential solar systems is very low, there are some problems.

In terms of sales techniques, for example, the tax credit incentive is sometimes used, or misused, to sell the system. In one scheme, a contractor offers to sell a $3,000 system for $4,000 to boost the consumer's claim for the tax credit. The contractor then offers to "throw in a $1,000 monitoring system for free." The higher price paid by the consumer is only partially offset by the credit and the monitoring system may not be worth the money. This also represents an illegal kickback to the consumer.

* * * * *

I COULD GO ON AND ON with this, citing case after case. And if you've been in the construction business for any length of time, you can cite some cases, too.

My point in bringing all this up at this time is that I believe that every Brotherhood member and every UBC local and council must be aware of the dangers which might accrue to our good name as skilled and honest union craftsmen, if participants in such unscrupulous dealings should ever carry a union card or union dues book.

In one hundred years of struggle, we have used the slogan, "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay." We have developed a four-year training program for our apprentices which turns out, year after year, the most qualified journeymen in the business.

Among the half million and more Building Tradesmen in the ranks of our United Brotherhood, only a very small percentage actually work, day after day, in the home improvement and home remodeling businesses. Those who do, for the most part, work under union contracts for licensed and qualified employers. Occasionally, when work is slow, a commercial or residential carpenter will take on an odd home-improvement job—add a room to a house, install a carport, add closet space. We expect such a member to abide by his long-standing obligation to the Brotherhood to use *every honorable means* to produce employment—no more no less. We expect every business agent to uphold the good name of our organization by sending only qualified members to perform assigned work.

Meanwhile, as citizens of thousands of communities across the land, Brotherhood members can back up our demands for quality workmanship and fair play by supporting consumer-protection laws which eliminate the frauds. Many of our members are in positions of local civic leadership. I urge these members to do their part to change the scandalous conditions which exist in so many parts of the home improvement industry today. Let's protect our good name.

William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

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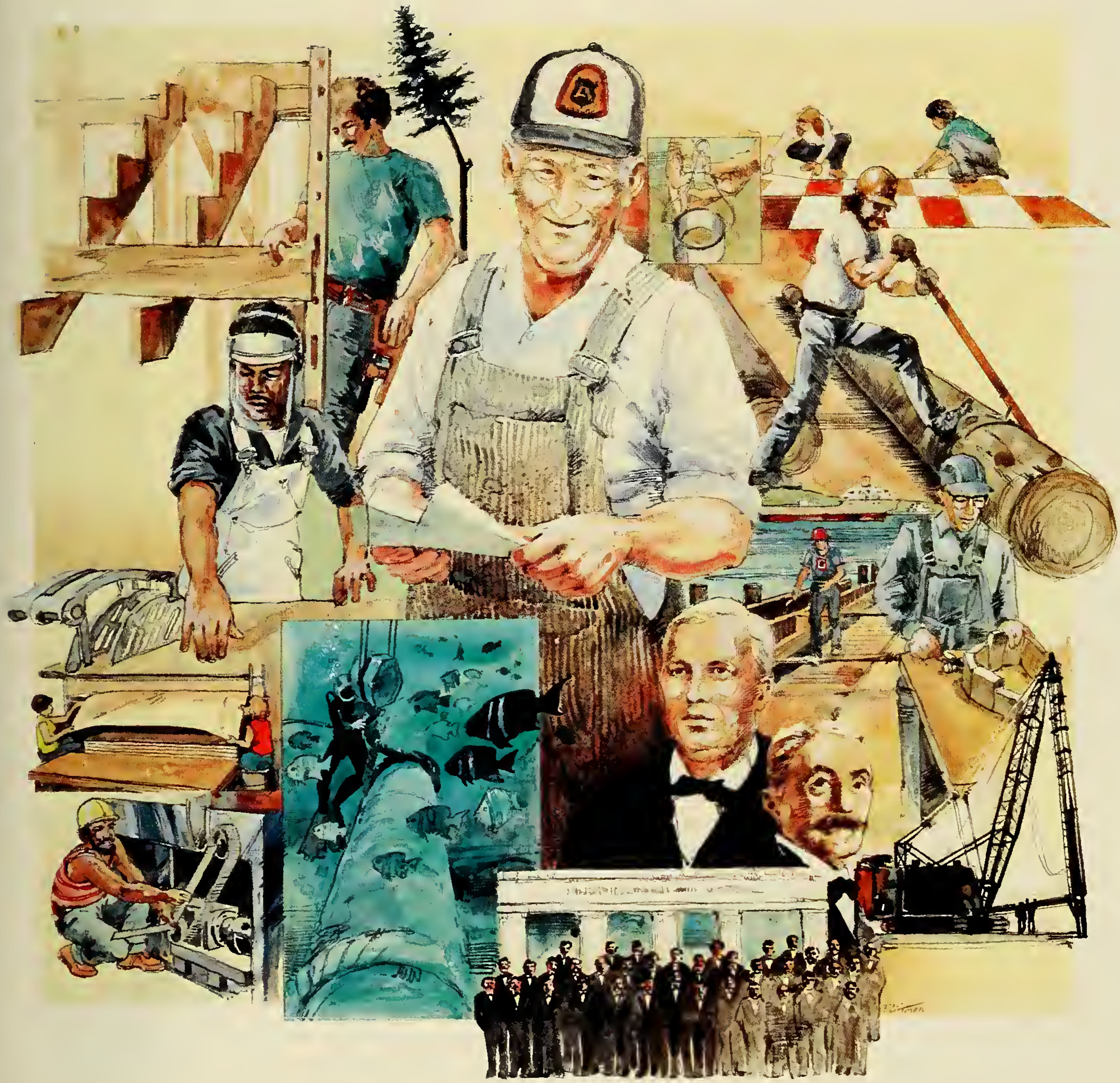
July 1981

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Founded 1881



1881-1981—100 Years of Workers Helping Workers to Better Their Lives

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT
William Konyha
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY
John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER
Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENTS EMERITI
M. A. Hutcheson
William Sidell

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, Joseph F. Lia
120 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

Second District, Raymond Ginnetti
117 North Jasper Ave.
Margate, N.J. 08402

Third District, Anthony Ochocki
14001 West McNichols Road
Detroit, Michigan 48235

Fourth District, Harold E. Lewis
2970 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Suite 300
Atlanta, Ga. 30305

Fifth District, Leon W. Greene
4920 54th Avenue, North
Crystal, Minnesota 55429

Sixth District, Dean Sooter
400 Main Street #203
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Seventh District, Hal Morton
Room 722, Oregon Nat'l Bldg.
610 S.W. Alder Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Eighth District, M. B. Bryant
Forum Building, 9th and K Streets
Sacramento, California 95814

Ninth District, John Carruthers
5799 Yonge Street #807
Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3V3

Tenth District, Ronald J. Dancer
1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K OG3

William Konyha, *Chairman*
John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

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Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 7 JULY, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

The General Office has prepared a general-purpose brochure entitled, "This Is the UBC," which it is now distributing to persons who phone or write for information. It answers questions like:

How big a union is the UBC?
Where are its members?
How does the union operate?

Illustrations for this 16-page leaflet come from a montage of art portraying typical members of our union at work, which is the centerpiece of our July cover.

Created by Washington artist Barbara Gibson under the direction of Maurer, Fleisher, Anderson, and Conway, the montage shows a hale and hearty carpenter, wearing a UBC bill-cap at top center. At upper left, another carpenter works beside a stair frame, while, in miniature, a logger tops out a tall Western hemlock. At center, left, a cabinetmaker works at a bench saw, while, below him, two industrial members stack laminate sheets and a millwright works at a conveyor. A commercial diver attaches tackle to an underwater pipeline. At the lower right, two founders of our union—Peter J. McGuire and Gabriel Edmonston—appear with delegates to an early convention.

On the right side of the montage are floorlayers at work, the hands of a millwright taking a measurement, a logger moving a trimmed trunk into position for loading, a woman dock builder on a pier, a shipwright at work, and, finally, a piledriver's rig in action.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

July 1981
CARPENTER
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
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1881 1981—100 Years of Workers Helping Workers to Better Their Lives

An American Electric Power representative explains the installation of a turbine.

General President Konyha stressed the need for an aggressive program to obtain and protect millwright work.

General Rep. Bill Nipper checks in at the registration desk in the conference hotel.

Third International Millwrights Conference

MILLWRIGHTS CALL FOR GREATER WORK PROSPECTS, ASSURED JURISDICTION

UBC Millwright leaders—367 strong, from 217 local unions throughout the US and Canada—assembled at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, May 19-21, for their Third International Conference.

In a forceful manner, traditional to their craft, the Millwrights called for a strong and united international effort to "get the work and hold it"—to expand their work prospects and strengthen and protect their jurisdiction in industry.

General President William Konyha told the conference delegates: "There are, I believe, great prospects for expanding the job opportunities for the highly skilled trades . . . and Brotherhood Millwrights are as skilled as any workers in the world. Reindustrialization is on everyone's lips . . . from politicians in Washington to businessmen in California. This means new plants utilizing the latest technology and retrofitting old plants as well. New energy technologies may well open up whole new vistas for the millwright trades, as will increased use of older technologies, such as windmills and hydro-electric units. . . ."

Millwrights must adjust to changes in the industry, if they are to secure new work and "keep the open shop at bay," the General President told the delegates.

Dr. John Dunlop, former US Secretary of Labor, who is one of America's foremost authorities on labor-management relations, told delegates that Brotherhood Millwrights must become "more competitive" and they must continue to act with responsibility and discipline in their deliberations with management. He foresees a great future for millwrights because of the growing technology in the industry, and because North America is "concerned about the sad shape of its industrial machines." He listed six major changes which are taking place in the industry, and warned delegates to be prepared for them:

1. The scale of industrial projects has grown tremendously. "There were only a few multi-million-dollar projects before World War II; now we talk of billion-dollar projects." And, he added "there are few managers suited to run these vast projects. . . ."

2. There are more detailed analyses of construction projects today. Management is going into minute detail in scheduling materials and work, using computers and other advanced technology.

3. Until now, millwrights did not have a counterpart management group with which to deal. Construction work is often divided under the general contractors. He pointed out that few bricklayers today work for general contractors, for example. They work, instead for masonry contractors; plumbers for plumbing contractors, etc.

4. There are more government regulations, covering "equal opportunity," record keeping, etc. "It takes a lawyer to write a picket sign, these days. You don't know what legal liability you'll incur."

5. There is more absentee ownership and management of projects, making negotiations and representation more difficult.

6. Geographical shifts in the working population have tended to disrupt wages and working conditions in many areas.

Many of the conference speakers called attention to the fact that the competition between the union sector of the industry and the non-union sector is becoming more intense. The number of contractors going "double-breasted" (with union and non-union work crews) is growing.

"We are seeing the non-union element penetrating the innermost sanctums of union construction," Dr. Dunlop commented.

Much of the conference discussion was devoted to the problems of jurisdiction. It was generally agreed that one of the best answers to such problems is the firm establishment of working agreements with management associations, with both sides living up to the agreements.

Vice Presidents Pat Campbell and Sig Lucassen stressed the importance of "getting into areas of work early" and maintaining millwright positions there.

"Only if we continue to go after work assignments in gray areas, are we going to get decisions in our favor," they emphasized. Campbell stressed the importance of keeping records of past jurisdictional practices in local and council areas to strengthen future work efforts. Delegates reported that some millwright locals are currently fighting to maintain control of slide and chute installations.

There was much optimism at the conference because of the new working relationship with the National Millwright Contractors Association. Don Sanders, president of that organization, was a speaker at the conference.

Editor's Note: We will summarize his remarks and those of other speakers in the August issue of The Carpenter, *as we continue our report on this important conference.*

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS — *Among those who addressed the Third International Millwrights Conference in Chicago were the industry and Brotherhood leaders shown below* • **FIRST ROW,** *from left — Professor John T. Dunlop, former US Secretary of Labor, who has served as chairman of many disputes panels involving millwright work; Fred Beldham, Ontario Millwright Contractors Assn.; Richard Kibben, executive director, construction, the Business Roundtable Users Council; Robert McCormick, National Constructors Assn.* • **MIDDLE ROW,** *from left — First Gen. Vice Pres. Pat Campbell; Second Gen. Vice Pres. Sig Lucassen; General Secretary John Rogers; General Treasurer Charles Nichols; and Joseph LaRocca, impartial secretary, National Maintenance Agreement Policy Committee* • **BOTTOM ROW,** *from left — Assistant to the General President Jim Davis; Don Sanders, president, National Millwright Contractors Assn.; Frank Sweeney, Construction Management, Ohio Power; Charles Castle, Ohio Power; and Associate General Counsel Robert Pleasure.*

Washington Report

MASS RALLY PLANNED

Organized labor is planning a massive rally in Washington this fall to "bear witness" to what AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland calls the "profound changes" in the role of the federal government now being wrought by the Reagan Administration and Congress.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council decided recently to have a committee plan a major rally of working people and organizations allied with labor in the Budget Coalition.

The rally would not be on Labor Day, Kirkland said, because Congress will be in recess at that time. It will be before the AFL-CIO Convention in November.

HELMS-STYLE COST CUTTING

Sincerity or hypocrisy—which is the guiding idea for the Reagan Administration's much ballyhooed cost-cutting and economizing on social services needed by poor and low-income Americans? The question is being fulsomely answered by Republican Senator Jesse Helms (N.C.), regarded by many unionists as the most reactionary hatchetman of them all. As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Helms is seeking an additional $1 billion cut in food stamps for the poor and needy—that's a $1 billion slash on top of the reductions demanded by President Reagan. But, when it comes to the well-off and prosperous farmers in his and other states, Jesse Helms wants to squander more of the taxpayers' money than ever before. For example, on this year's farm bill Helms wants to spend $8 billion more than Reagan recommended. On dairy price supports, Helms and his Committee turned down the Reagan figure and enlarged it by $1.5 billion. Then came legislation farmers and cattlemen. Helms and his committee pushed through a bill that will add $2.1 billion more in subsidies for farmers than did Reagan's.

WORKERS AND WILDCATS

The Supreme Court has ruled that employers cannot sue individual workers for damages caused by wildcat strikes.

The court's 7-2 decision on May 4 was viewed as an important legal victory for organized labor. The AFL-CIO had filed a brief with the court, although no federation affiliate was directly involved.

The ruling upheld a decision by a federal appeals court that a trucking company in Flint, Mich., couldn't sue several employees who, in 1976, staged a 13-day strike that wasn't authorized by the Teamsters union local to which they belonged.

The high court decision settled an issue which had long been unresolved following enactment of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947, under which an employer may sue a union for damages caused by union-encouraged violations of a collective bargaining agreement.

NO 'WALKAROUND PAY'

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration recently announced the final revocation of the "walkaround pay" rule, which would have required employers to pay employees for time spent accompanying OSHA inspectors around a worksite. It was deemed "not necessary" to carry out effective OSHA inspections, according to OSHA chief Thorne G. Auchter.

Auchter said OSHA had determined that the walkaround pay rule "would have only a negligible effect on the number of employees who participate in OSHA inspection. . . ."

However, George Taylor, AFL-CIO Safety and Health Director, told PAI that the revocation is "just another way of keeping workers from meaningful participation in the inspection process."

"Any employer who pays for walkaround time now probably won't in the future," Taylor said. He noted that, when inspections sometimes take a week, there "certainly is not encouragement for workers to lose that much time and pay."

VETS: BEWARE 'WAMPUM' HOAX

"Wampum from Washington" is the latest twist in the insurance hoaxes which have plagued World War II veterans and the Veterans Administration since World War II.

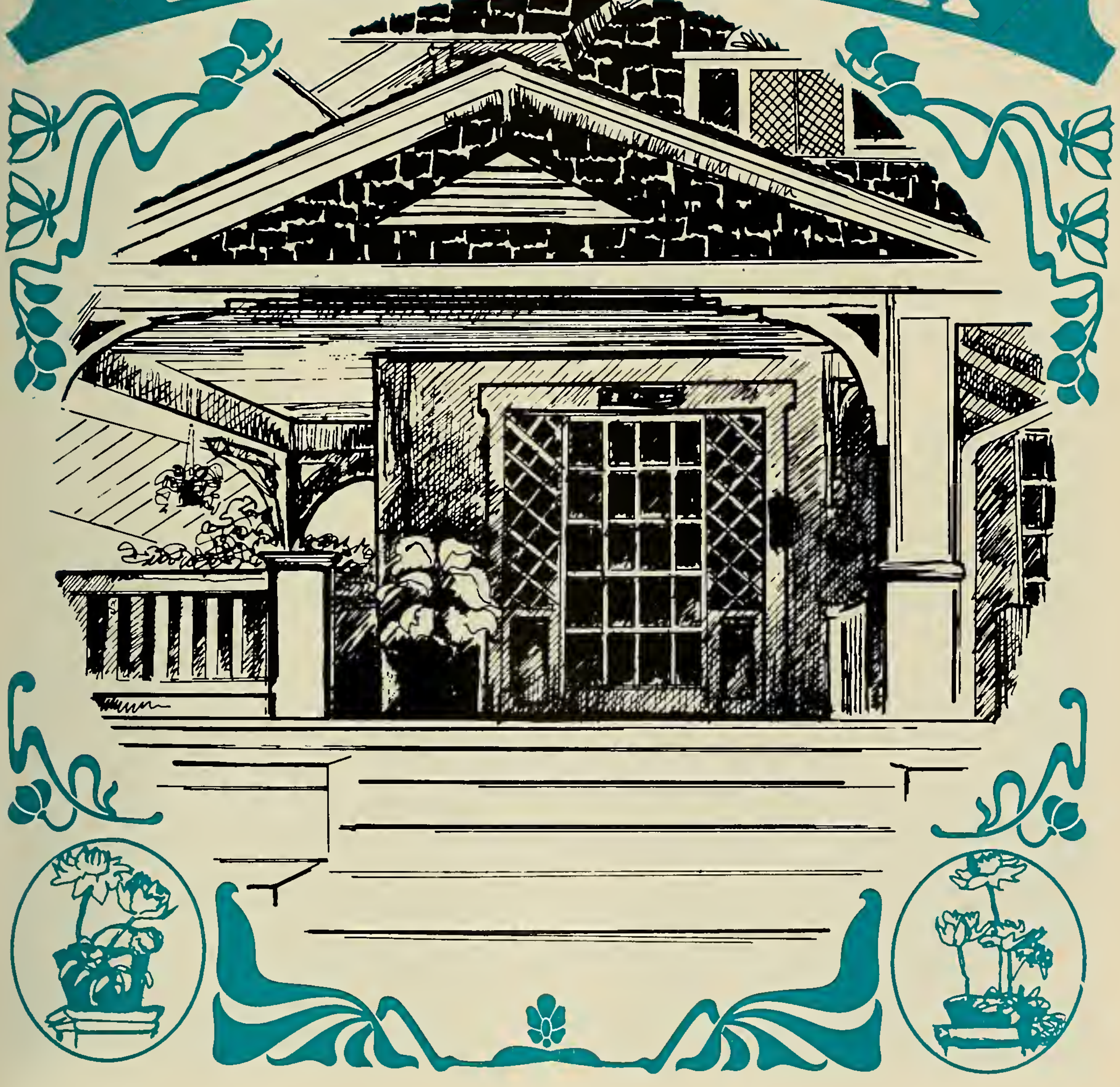
A "Wampum" handbill advising WW II vets they can collect a non-existent insurance dividend on their cancelled policies has surfaced in Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana and Montana, according to the VA.

The fraudulent handbills promise to "cut red tape" by supplying an address for a quick dividend payment if $10 is sent to a post office box.

Postal inspectors interviewed a man distributing the handbills at a Wisconsin American Legion meeting. He said he bought the address from a person in Minnesota and produced a check he said he received when he claimed his dividend. But the check was not issued by the VA and the address he was selling is the one long used in hoaxes.

The VA said official-looking forms often show up at meetings of unions, veterans groups and public buildings. The VA cannot find any motive for spreading the false forms, but the new twist of illegally selling an address through "Wampum" handbill should be reported to local police, the agency said.

THE FRIENDLY FRONT PORCH FADES INTO YESTERYEAR



Many Early Porches Were 'Masterpieces of Gingerbread Carpentry'

The United States is no longer "as American as a front porch." The front porch has all but disappeared.

Once a window on the world in the days when families knew their neighbors, the front porch has been judged obsolete. As a center for family togetherness, it has been replaced.

But not without a sad look back and even considerable concern by those who prize neighborliness and community spirit, says the National Geographic Society.

In one view: "There's not a TV set made, not a concrete patio and barbecue grill, not an air-conditioned family room that will take the place of a front porch."

Relic of Yesterday

Today's builders don't see it that way. A big subdivision developer says, "The front porch is superfluous. It is like the convertible or the rumble seat. It's gone the way of the horse. Why sit outdoors when it's much more pleasant to close the windows and be nice and cool inside?"

If Americans are sitting inside or elsewhere, many blame the automobile in the attached garage.

Noisy, polluting traffic has dehumanized porch sitting, they contend. And, they add, with the shifting population of the automobile age, no one seems to stay put long enough to become interested in the folks next door or down the block.

The front porch was made in America and rarely imported by other lands.

In one way or another it dressed up any kind of house—as an imposing veranda with soaring columns at Washington's Mount Vernon, as a masterpiece in gingerbread carpentry on a Victorian mansion, as a screened summer sanctuary fronting a nondescript bungalow.

Front porches had a way of trying to keep up with the Joneses, or ahead of them. Depending on the pretensions of the neighborhood, a porch might masquerade as a porte-cochere, piazza, portico, colonnade, or arcade. Yesterday's veranda is today's deck, sometimes so small about all you can do on it is sweep it.

June, Moon, Spoon

All kinds of furniture coexisted on the front porch: bamboo rockers, collapsing canvas deck chairs, creaking wicker recliners, shin-high wrought iron tables. And any porch worthy of the name had a chain-hung swing or a clanking glider ideal for a moon-watching twosome on a June evening.

Porches had: light fixtures that captured countless moths, invading trumpet vines or wisteria, paint—gray or white—that always started to peel before it could be replaced, squeaking steps, slamming screen doors, and the odd wasp or spider to liven up things.

Many porches had balustrades ideal for clacking a stick against and railings perfect for tightrope walking. Roller skates and tricycles turned bigger porches into rinks and speedways in the daytime, obstacle courses at night.

Floors were always slanted toward the front, which not only ran off rainwater but could put anyone in a straight chair on the edge of his seat. Before indoor-outdoor carpeting, rattan floor runners left naked enough of the ever-splintering floorboards to menace bare feet all summer long.

Cobwebs And Kittens

Front porches could become elevated starting lines for watermelon-seed-spitting contests. The roofs were universally popular targets for strong-armed newspaper boys. Porches covered cobwebby crawl spaces favored by lost kittens and curious toddlers.

Screens might not protect a front porch from stifling humidity, but they did manage to trap all mosquitoes and flies which easily slipped inside through the inevitable crack around the door.

Front porches were the most soothing setting for a summer afternoon nap, and the most exciting seat in the house for watching a sudden thunderstorm.

They were also grandstands for holidays, spiraled in red-white-and-blue crepe paper bunting and proudly flying the flag on Decoration Day or Washington's Birthday, scaring the faint-hearted with fiery-eyed pumpkins on Halloween, and even imperiling themselves with sparklers on the night of July Fourth.

More than anything, front porches were grandstands for keeping in touch with the neighborhood. "In the old days," says a front porch veteran, "you wanted to see people. Nowadays it seems like just the opposite."

But all are not lost. In some old residential neighborhoods, as in the Chevy Chase, Maryland, suburb of Washington, a wrap-around front porch survives as the ultimate status symbol.

Cost of a Porch in 1941

Believe it or not, the cost of materials for building a back porch in 1941 was only $116.43, according to a member of Local 1453, Huntington Beach, Calif. He submitted the following breakdown to Financial Secretary Cyril Fritz, who relayed it on to us, illustrating still another area hit by inflation. ► ► ►

16 2x4x8 #2 yellow pine (86 board feet at $40.00/1000 board feet)		$ 3.44
8 2x8x6 #2 yellow pine (64 board feet at $42.00/1000 board feet)		2.69
2 2x8x2 #2 yellow pine (32 board feet at $42.00/1000 board feet)		1.35
282′ of 8″ #2 yellow pine sheathing board ($40.00/1000 board feet)		11.28
10 ½″x6x3 A-grade red cedar siding (15 board feet)	TOTAL 175 board feet at $40.00/1000 board feet	7.00
10 ½″x6x4 A-grade red cedar siding (20 board feet)		
30 ½″x6x5 A-grade red cedar siding (75 board feet)		
10 ½″x6x6 A-grade red cedar siding (30 board feet)		
10 ½″x6x7 A-grade red cedar siding (35 board feet)		
36 pieces of 4″x6′ V-groove fir flooring (72 board feet at $50.00/1000 board feet)		3.60
2 10x12 4-light sash (75¢ each)		1.50
2 1x6x8 #1 yellow pine (8 board feet)	TOTAL 13 board feet at $55.00/1000 board feet	.72
1 1x6x10 #1 yellow pine (5 board feet)		
1 2x8x10 #1 fir (14 board feet at $50.00/1000 board feet)		.70
3 6′ pieces of #8432 molding (18 lineal feet)	TOTAL 26 lineal feet	.26
1 8′ piece of #8432 molding (8 lineal feet)		
2 1x4x8 #1 yellow pine	TOTAL 9 board feet at $55.00/1000 board feet	.50
1 1x4x10 #1 yellow pine		
1 2′8″x6′8″x1⅜″ Klon door		3.50
1 2′8″x6′8″x1⅜″ door frame		3.25
1 2′8″x6′8″x1⅜″ 8-light combination screen/storm door		4.65
1 24x24 triple frame		7.34
3 24x24 2-light windows ($1.65 each)		4.95
12 5 lb. sash weights		1.60
1 Hank cord		.50
3 12′ pieces of #8541 molding		
3 4″x10′ fir casing	1 triple window trim	
1 6″x10′ clear fir	1 door frame	3.60
1 10′ piece #8669 molding		
1 mortise lock		.60
1 pair 3½″ butt hinges		.35
1 pair 3″ #193 hinges		.22
1 screen door latch		.50
3 2′6″x6′8″x2 panel fir doors ($3.00 each)		9.00
3 sets fir door jambs ($1.20 each)		3.60
3 18′ pieces #8542 molding (54′ at 1½¢/foot)		.81
6 4″x14 fir casing	TOTAL	3.60
2 4″x12 fir casing		
3 mortise locks (60¢ each)		1.80
3 pairs 3½″ hinges (25¢ each)		.75
21 2x4x14 #2 yellow pine	TOTAL 200 board feet at $40.00/1000 board feet	8.00
1 2x4x6 #2 yellow pine		
2 10x12 4-light sashes (75¢ each)		1.50
1 2x6′8″x2 panel fir door		2.74
45 32x48 plaster board (480 board feet at $20.00/1000 board feet)		9.60
6 1x4x6 V-groove fir flooring (12 board feet)	TOTAL 40 board feet at $55.00/1000 board feet	2.20
12 1x4x7 V-groove fir flooring (28 board feet)		
1 2′8″x6′8″x1¾″ 15-light white pine door		7.25
1 2′8″x6′8″x1¾″ 8-light combination storm/screen door		4.65
6 boxes #7 nails (5¢/box)		.30
4 lbs. plaster board nails (7¢/lb.)		.28
2 Outside thresholds (20¢ each)		.40
1 Inside threshold		.20
2 6″x12′ fir base molding (24 feet at 4½¢/foot)		1.08
1 6″x6′ fir base molding (6 feet at 4½¢/foot)		.27
5 12′ pieces #8065 molding		.60
20 lineal feet #8011 molding (2¢/lineal foot)		.40
1 1x12x8 white pine — common (5¢/foot)		.40
1 1x4x8 white pine — common (3 feet at 5¢/foot)		.15
1 cement cloth		.66
1 mortise lock		2.25
1½ pairs 4x4 hinges (35¢/pair)		.58
		$127.17
	LESS MATERIALS RETURNED	— 15.48
		$111.69
	TAX	+ 2.24
	PREPAID DRAY	2.50
	TOTAL COST OF MATERIALS	$116.43

UNITED BROTHE OF
CARPE TE
AMALGAMATED TRANSIT UNION
EMERGENCY EXIT

Maryland Governor Harry Hughes assists AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland in cutting the ribbon to open the 1981 Show in Baltimore, at upper left. • At upper right, Second District Board Member Ray Ginnetti, AFL-CIO President Kirkland, General President William Konyha, and Baltimore District Council Secretary Nick Bassetti, stand beside a cross-section model of the Fort McHenry Tunnel Project, a major construction job in the Baltimore area • The lower pictures show Frank Torsella demonstrating workmanship on foot stools and tool boxes for show visitors, while Brotherhood booth attendants distribute literature and answer the questions of passersby.

U.S. Labor History Featured At 36th Union-Industries Show

Once again demonstrating the skills of American labor in their respective trades and industries, the 36th annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show proved a success at the Convention Center in Baltimore, Md.

A special feature of the 1981 show were exhibits with historical themes illustrating the centennial of the labor movement.

A major exhibitor at this year's exhibition was the United Brotherhood, UBC displays of products and services bearing the union label were extensive. Show visitors saw pictures of major UBC construction jobs in the Baltimore area, and they learned about the Brotherhood's 100-year history. Craft skills were demonstrated by apprentices from the Baltimore-area joint apprenticeship training school. The new general-purpose brochure, "This Is the UBC," was distributed to the general public for the first time.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, noting the show symbolizes the historic partnership of unions and industry, said "that employer respect for workers' unions and for the collective bargaining process is essential to tackling the serious problems of our economy—high energy costs, crippling interest rates, inflation and unemployment."

"In a climate of mutual respect," Kirkland declared, "labor, industry and government can work together to make our economy work."

Joining Kirkland at the opening ceremonies was Maryland Governor Harry Hughes. Hughes said he hoped the good relations between government and organized labor in Maryland would be "one of the primary factors in our favor with which we can interest industry in investing in Maryland."

Many members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council attended the opening ceremonies and show, which for the first time coincided with a council meeting in the city.

Nearly 200,000 visitors viewed the more than 300 exhibits demonstrating the crafts, services and products of American unions.

In addition to the estimated $100,000 worth of prizes and souvenirs given away during the six-day show, visitors enjoyed a first-hand glimpse of the many skills and crafts demonstrated by union members at the exhibits. Glass bottle blowing, food processing, graphic arts works, cake decorating, television broadcasting, live theatre, movie-making, and health care services were just a few offered.

Other unions focused on the services or products they provide, benefits enjoyed by their members, or the contributions of their members to the community.

Chicago, our Centennial Convention city, offers visitors a shimmering panorama of fascinating sights. From right: the bronze lions which guard the Art Institute on Michigan Avenue; Buckingham Fountain erupts in downtown Grant Park; the Merchandise Mart is the world's largest commercial building; mammoth sculpture by Picasso on Civic Center Plaza; twin towers of Marina City loom over Chicago River; huge 100-story John Hancock Center (fondly called Big John) dominates skyline.—Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau Photos

Final Preparations Underway for the 34th General Convention

The 34th General Convention of the United Brotherhood, August 31-September 4, which will mark the 100th anniversary of our Brotherhood—will undoubtedly be one of the busiest and most exciting to date.

Not only will there be a full agenda of official business to be acted upon, resolutions to be voted up or down, and proposed constitutional amendments to be considered, but there will be many outstanding speakers and many special events to mark the centennial.

There will be a special branch post office set up at McCormick Place, the convention site, so that delegates and guests can post their mail quickly, and each piece of mail will be stamped with a special UBC Centennial cancellation.

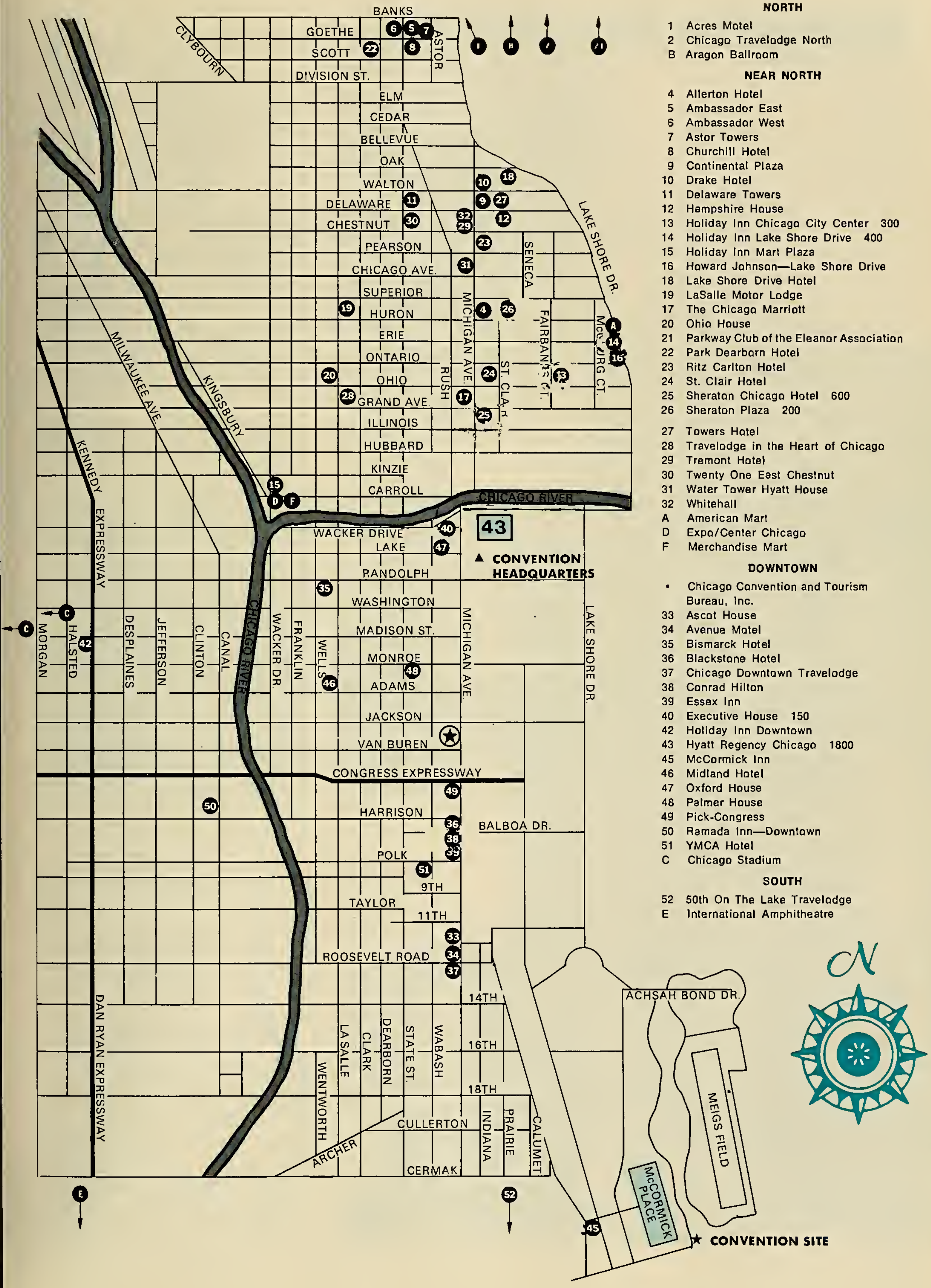
The first performance of "Brotherhood," a "living newspaper" stage production, will be presented in the Arie Crown Theatre, with the noted actor, E. G. Marshall, in the role of Peter J. McGuire, founder of our union. "Brotherhood" was especially commissioned by the Brotherhood for the centennial observance. The script was written by the noted playwright, Arnold Sundgaard; director is John Allen; and the production is under the supervision of Chicago's famous Goodman Theater.

First-edition copies of *The Road to Dignity* by Thomas Brooks, a history of the Brotherhood, will be distributed to delegates, and the author will be on hand at the convention to autograph copies.

There will be a major exhibit at McCormick Place, displaying in pictures and artifacts the long and colorful history of the UBC. This special attraction will be dismantled after the convention and sent "on the road" to other cities, following the convention, so that as many North Americans as possible can learn of our significant role in US and Canadian history.

The General Secretary's office in Washington has been busily checking delegate credentials, and more than 5,000 delegates and guests are expected in the Windy City. A total of 3400 hotel rooms in six downtown hotels have been committed to the convention. General Officers are currently reviewing the entire logistical plan for the convention and expect the 1981 conclave to be one of the best ever.

Details of convention planning are discussed in the weekly meetings of the General Officers. From left in the picture are Second General Vice President Lucassen, First General Vice President Campbell, General President Konyha, General Secretary Rogers, and General Treasurer Nichols.


BANKS
GOETHE
SCOTT
CLYBOURN
ASTOR
DIVISION ST.
ELM
CEDAR
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WALTON
DELAWARE
CHESTNUT
PEARSON
CHICAGO AVE.
SUPERIOR
HURON
ERIE
ONTARIO
OHIO
GRAND AVE.
ILLINOIS
HUBBARD
KINZIE
CARROLL
LAKE SHORE DR.
SENECA
FAIRBANKS CT.
McCLURG CT.
MICHIGAN AVE.
RUSH
ST. CLAIR
MILWAUKEE AVE.
KINGSBURY
KENNEDY
EXPRESSWAY
CHICAGO RIVER
43
▲ CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
WACKER DRIVE
LAKE
RANDOLPH
WASHINGTON
MADISON ST.
MONROE
ADAMS
JACKSON
VAN BUREN
CONGRESS EXPRESSWAY
HARRISON
BALBOA DR.
POLK
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TAYLOR
11TH
ROOSEVELT ROAD
14TH
16TH
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CULLERTON
CERMAK
ARCHER
MORGAN
HALSTED
DESPLAINES
JEFFERSON
CLINTON
CANAL
CHICAGO RIVER
WACKER DR.
FRANKLIN
WELLS
LA SALLE
CLARK
DEARBORN
STATE ST.
WABASH
MICHIGAN AVE.
INDIANA
PRAIRIE
CALUMET
WENTWORTH
LAKE SHORE DR.
DAN RYAN EXPRESSWAY
ACHSAH BOND DR.
MEIGS FIELD
McCORMICK PLACE
★ CONVENTION SITE
N

NORTH

1 Acres Motel
2 Chicago Travelodge North
B Aragon Ballroom

NEAR NORTH

4 Allerton Hotel
5 Ambassador East
6 Ambassador West
7 Astor Towers
8 Churchill Hotel
9 Continental Plaza
10 Drake Hotel
11 Delaware Towers
12 Hampshire House
13 Holiday Inn Chicago City Center 300
14 Holiday Inn Lake Shore Drive 400
15 Holiday Inn Mart Plaza
16 Howard Johnson—Lake Shore Drive
18 Lake Shore Drive Hotel
19 LaSalle Motor Lodge
17 The Chicago Marriott
20 Ohio House
21 Parkway Club of the Eleanor Association
22 Park Dearborn Hotel
23 Ritz Carlton Hotel
24 St. Clair Hotel
25 Sheraton Chicago Hotel 600
26 Sheraton Plaza 200
27 Towers Hotel
28 Travelodge in the Heart of Chicago
29 Tremont Hotel
30 Twenty One East Chestnut
31 Water Tower Hyatt House
32 Whitehall
A American Mart
D Expo/Center Chicago
F Merchandise Mart

DOWNTOWN

• Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau, Inc.
33 Ascot House
34 Avenue Motel
35 Bismarck Hotel
36 Blackstone Hotel
37 Chicago Downtown Travelodge
38 Conrad Hilton
39 Essex Inn
40 Executive House 150
42 Holiday Inn Downtown
43 Hyatt Regency Chicago 1800
45 McCormick Inn
46 Midland Hotel
47 Oxford House
48 Palmer House
49 Pick-Congress
50 Ramada Inn—Downtown
51 YMCA Hotel
C Chicago Stadium

SOUTH

52 50th On The Lake Travelodge
E International Amphitheatre

MEMBERS RESTORE

President Reagan's Boyhood Home in Illinois

Brotherhood members Art Burke of Mt. Morris, left, and Howard Glenn of Amboy, restore siding to the Reagan home.

By SUZANNE HANNEY

The Dixon Evening Telegraph,
Dixon, Illinois

Union labor is the latest contributor in the campaign to restore President Reagan's boyhood home at 816 S. Hennepin Ave., Dixon Ill.

Reagan, his brother Neil and their parents occupied the entire frame structure from late 1920 to about 1923. However, in the years prior to its purchase by a nonprofit group of Dixonites this summer, the home had been modified to create two separate housing units.

But after only two days on the job, members of Carpenters Local 790 are fast turning back the clock on the building. Using blueprints drawn by Willett Hofmann & Associates and verified by Reagan and Neil over Thanksgiving, Brotherhood members have boarded up a side window installed after 1923, recut shingles in the decorative siding and removed an exterior wall to eventually recreate the original side porch.

Aware of the seasonal unemployment among carpenters, Reagan House Restoration Committee secretary Marj Reuter said she thought the job might be a "morale builder." And when she had approached union business agent Dean Frey about donating some labor toward the restoration, she said she had only hoped for a day or two of their time.

But Frey said that while the local had not formally committed itself to finishing the job, "we're kind of figuring on doing what it takes to get the outside of this house done." Their next undertaking will be to open up the front porch, which had been boxed in since the Reagans lived in the home.

With an estimated 60 percent unemployment among the tradesmen, Frey has had little difficulty finding three to four men for each day's work.

Local 790 volunteers Russell Glen of Dixon, left, and Si Witzlet remove a tub; the wall has been knocked out to restore the side porch.

Volunteers knocked out a side wall around a contemporary bathroom to restore this side porch to the 1920's exterior; rain gutters were replaced.

Art Burke scrutinizes some of his siding alignments on the Reagan home.

Howard Glenn wields a hammer in the restoration efforts.

An average hour's wage for local members working on houses is $12.10 an hour, he said, noting that some members incur additional expense driving from their homes within a 20-mile radius.

With almost $20,000 to be raised toward the $31,500 purchase price of the house, the Reagan Home Restoration Committee has advanced the project largely through donations.

Numerous volunteers, including the Kiwanis, have stripped and scraped interior moldings, which now appear to be a fine-grained cypress wood. Before the carpenters' union began refurbishing the exterior, Dixonite Reva Alber had donated toward the removal of brick-patterned siding which covered it. A Dixon lumberyard contributed a portion of the siding used in recreating the exterior.

But although he guesses his union to be divided between members of the President's party and the Democrats, Frey summarizes a common viewpoint in noting the job is not a political undertaking.

On an afternoon when 30 tourists had signed the register, Frey said "it doesn't make one bit of difference if you're Democrat or Republican. Someone has to do it for the town, the area. Our members have as much community pride as anyone else and we like to have them (the tourists) see his house looking really top shelf."

Added Local 790 member and overseer Si Witzleb, 62, who remembers Ronald Reagan the lifeguard kicking him out of the deep water at Lowell Park, "we're not ashamed of him, you know."

UBC Lauds Crowell Appointment to USDA

John B. Crowell, Jr., a nominee strongly supported by the Brotherhood, has recently been appointed Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, US Department of Agriculture. From this post, Assistant Secretary Crowell will oversee the National Forest Service.

Assistant Secretary Crowell has been involved in forestry matters for many years and is well-versed in problems confronting our West Coast lumber and sawmill workers. The National Forest Management Act of 1976, a statute that was applauded by the Brotherhood, the forest products industry, and various environmental groups, was largely brought about through the efforts of Assistant Secretary Crowell while he served as a leader of the National Forest Products Assn. and the Western Timber Assn.

Assistant Secretary Crowell's professional background includes thorough involvement in matters of Federal forest management, and solving conservation and government-business problems.

In a written statement, Crowell stated, "I expect to move the national forests toward being more productive in terms of output of timber, oil and gas, minerals and grazing animals . . . I am certainly also sensitive to other multiple-use interest of the national forests, including wildlife and wilderness."

During the confirmation proceedings, Idaho Senator Stephen Symms termed Crowell an "outstanding, good American who will do good service for his country."

New Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Crowell, left, with General Treasurer Charles Nichols during a recent visit to the General Office.

Increase In "Double-Breasted" Companies Means Lost Job Opportunities For Union Carpenters

By Herb Newquist and
Glen McMillen

Reprinted from the Western Pennsylvania Carpenter

DOUBLE-BREASTED—a new word that has been added to the construction vocabulary. A word that has a far reaching effect on our everyday working lives.

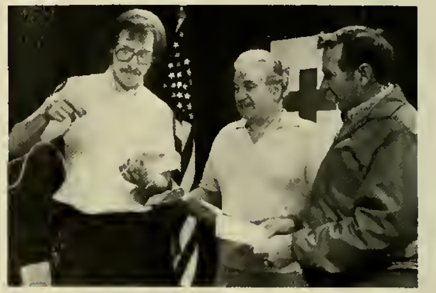
In the construction field, there are some Union contractors who feel they are not getting their share of the construction pie, so they cross over into the territory of the non-union and contract both union and non-union.

This double-breasted practice has never been recognized by the courts in the past, but with some legal wizardry, the double-breasted companies operate within the boundaries of the labor laws. To stay clean and avoid legal entanglements, the double-breasted company will give their non-union counterpart another name and completely divorce themselves from their union company. Many double-breasted contractors use a separate company that owns the tools and equipment used by the union and non-union companies. Supervision and employees are seldom, if ever, intermixed. By doing this it is impossible to prove the non-union firm is, in fact, part of the union company.

Many ask what creates double-breasted contractors. Union contractors, like everyone else, are in business to make money. If the non-union element in an area is allowed to run free, without action being taken by the union to protect the union contractor, the union contractor may feel he can only stay in business by establishing another company to compete with the non-union firms. At other times, a union contractor who does commercial and industrial work only, may go into the residential field with a non-union company created for this purpose, then proceed to use this non-union company to do small commercial and industrial projects where they feel safe to do so. The size of a construction company has no bearing on the question of being double-breasted, as there are multi-million dollar employers who are double-breasted as well as small general and specialty contractors.

Can the double-breasted contractor be stopped? We feel the answer to this is yes. It will take work on the part of the Business Representatives, as well as the membership, but it can be done.

MEMBERS in the news



Donor DeFlorio, center, in the Hammond blood bank.

FIVE-GALLON BLOOD DONOR

In November, 1980, Daniel R. "Duke" DeFlorio, Sr., of Local 599, Hammond, Ind., made his 40th trip to Carpenters' Hall to become a five-gallon blood donor. DeFlorio, who is second vice president of the Lake County Central Labor Union in East Chicago, Ind., and chairman of his local union's blood donor program, is pictured, at center, in the above photograph. With him, at left, is Joe Johnson, a mobile unit assistant, who drew the latest unit of blood. At right, is James H. Donnella, secretary-treasurer and business manager of the Northwest Indiana District Council.

60-MILE MARATHONER

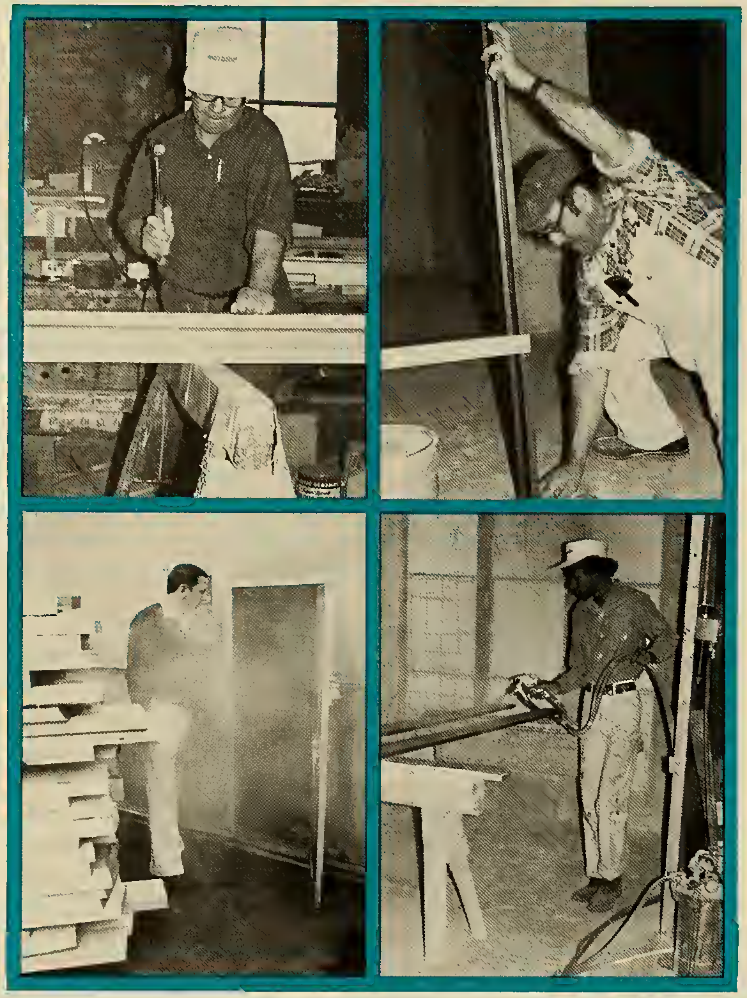
For some people, the idea of competing in a 26-mile marathon is totally breathtaking, but imagine running an ultra marathon of 60 miles. It sounds almost impossible! Yet, on Saturday, March 28, 1981, 23 brave competitors proved that it can be done.

Competing in the Second Annual Great Philadelphia to Atlantic City Race, they ran from the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia to Convention Hall in Atlantic City.

One of the courageous few was 47-year-old Gordon Bruce, vice president and 28-year member of Local 393, Gloucester, N.J. Bruce made an outstanding performance by placing as the 14th of 18 finishers. He covered the distance in 10 hours, 55 minutes, and 28 seconds—just three hours behind a 27-year-old first place winner.

Bruce has been a runner for four years. He is an avid competitor and keeps himself in shape by entering many marathons throughout the Eastern seaboard area.

100th
Anniversary
Year



Above, George Hudson loads raw lumber onto a loading dock. Top center, Jim Saule wields a hammer, assembling a tongue-and-groove unit. Upper right: Vic Kelly installs a door jamb in an office complex. Lower center: Company President Ted Petersen, the fourth generation to head the business, checks the drying kiln. Lower right: Bill McMath applies coats of sealant, stain, and lacquer.

Century-Old Planing Mill Bears UBC Stamp

The year 1881 is a landmark in the eyes of many. Besides being the birthdate of the United Brotherhood, it is also the year that a Danish immigrant, Lauritz Petersen, and his wife Otillie founded a family wood-planing business in St. Louis, Mo., that has continued to flourish over the years, employing union workers longer than any other shop in the area.

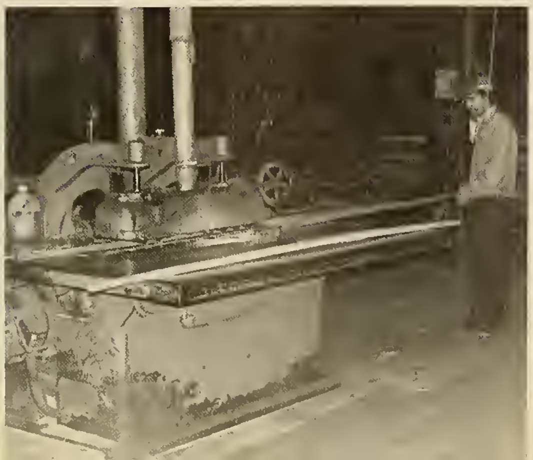
Known as Petersen's Planing Mill, the shop has changed in the course of a century. Originally, it produced mostly window frames, sashes, doors, and door and window trim, and only 10% of the business was devoted to producing cabinets. Today, in its fourth generation of family ownership, 90% of the business consists of producing fine cabinets and only 10% is devoted to trim work.

The carpenters at Petersen's Planing Mill are members of Local 1596, St. Louis. In fact, St. Louis District Council Secretary-Treasurer Ollie W. Langhorst obtained his first carpentry job at Petersen's. Some of the other union workers are shown in this pictorial story of how lumber is cut, shaped, molded, assembled, and installed.

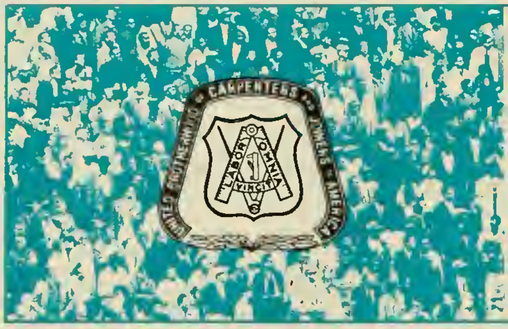
—Photos by the St. Louis *Labor Tribune*

Steward Leonard Boyer runs the planer where wood is dressed and surfaced.

Danny Boyer feeds a straight-line ripper, which cuts wood to the correct width.



Lee Sanders runs a profile molder where the wood is shaped.



Did You Know?

TWENTY-THIRD OF A SERIES

New Industrial Dept. Serves Growing Segment; Attorneys Cover Much Litigation

One quarter of the UBC is now made up of industrial members; our newest department serves their special needs. The Legal Department assisted in its establishment.

Operating from the third floor of the Brotherhood's General Office, the Industrial Department and the Legal Department undertake a wide range of responsibilities every day.

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THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT was established in 1979 as the result of resolutions passed at the UBC's 33rd General Convention in 1978 calling for increased specialized services to the industrial membership. Its primary responsibility is to provide training and back-up support for industrial councils and industrial locals.

A portion of the Industrial Department's time is spent working closely with the Organizing Department to provide research support for International Union organizing in the industrial sector. The Legislative Department has also called on the Industrial Department staff for research support on legislative issues of concern to the UBC's industrial membership.

The Department is staffed with a director, an economist, two field representatives, and a contract analyst. Under a US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) grant, an industrial safety and health director and an industrial hygienist work within the Department. Also contributing to the Department's efforts is an attorney from the UBC's Legal Department with the full-time responsibility of handling legal matters in the industrial sector.

One important activity handled by the Department is the production of the *Organizing-Industrial Bulletin*. A 12 to 16-page publication, the *Bulletin* is put out six times a year to provide councils and local unions with material to improve their service to members. The *Bulletin* contains collective bargaining, organizing, legal, and safety and health information and advice, as well as news from the UBC's industrial sector.

To provide more effective representation for UBC's industrial members, the Industrial Department is involved in training: an innovative steward training program, complete with slides, role-playing exercises, and case studies; two-day industrial conferences; and a five-day seminar for full-time industrial representatives at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Spring, Md.

Collective bargaining information and analysis is provided to council and local union representatives on a regular basis by the department. Responding daily to letters and phone calls, and using a variety of source materials, the department performs its own analysis of contract language and comparative wage and fringe benefit information. The Department also performs financial analysis of companies for collective bargaining purposes which includes such items as profit figures, plant locations, and corporate salaries.

An important mainstay of the department is the computerized file which allows the staff to rapidly identify UBC contracts by industry, and geographic and corporate characteristics. The Department is currently involved in making the computerized information directly accessible to council and local union representatives in the midst of negotiations.

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THE UBC'S LEGAL DEPARTMENT handles a great variety of legal affairs affecting the Brotherhood and its many local unions and councils. In the past few years, the amount of litigation in which the Brotherhood has been involved has been steadily increasing.

At the end of 1980, the Brotherhood was involved in over 75 separate lawsuits, pending in Federal, state, and provincial courts in the United States and Canada. The total amount claimed in damages in these lawsuits amounted to over $60,000,000. Although the majority of these suits will eventually be disposed of without payment of damages, it is imperative that they be defended.

The Legal Department has also handled a variety of administrative proceedings including processing bond claims, assisting in the handling of Article XX proceedings under the Constitution of the AFL-CIO, and working with the Brotherhood's General Officers on matters relating to internal affairs.

The Legal Department currently consists of five members—three attorneys who serve as General Counsel, Associate General Counsel, and Assistant General Counsel, respectively, and two secretaries.

A 1978 General Convention mandate authorized the Legal Department to assist the Industrial Department in serving the membership. Industrial activities the Legal Department has been involved in include the planning and production of the industrial conferences, legal advice and representation to various industrial councils and locals involved in litigation arising from coordinated bargaining activities, and counsel to industrial councils and locals on a variety of legal matters in an effort to avoid costly litigation. Through the Department's counsel, union representatives have been able to make use of the legal process to win contract rights and fight union-busting activities.

The Legal Department also furnishes ongoing support to the Organizing Department and its general representatives in their efforts to organize in the industrial and construction sectors. When organizing cases present legal problems, the Legal Department moves quickly to provide the appropriate form of direct representation.

The Legal Department regularly contributes to the education and training of UBC representatives by providing legal rights information for the *Organizing-Industrial Bulletin*. Recently, the Department has been involved in delivering health and safety training under the OSHA grant awarded to the Industrial Department.

Separate but often indistinguishably intertwined, the Industrial and Legal Departments' diligent performance maintains their important position in Brotherhood affairs.

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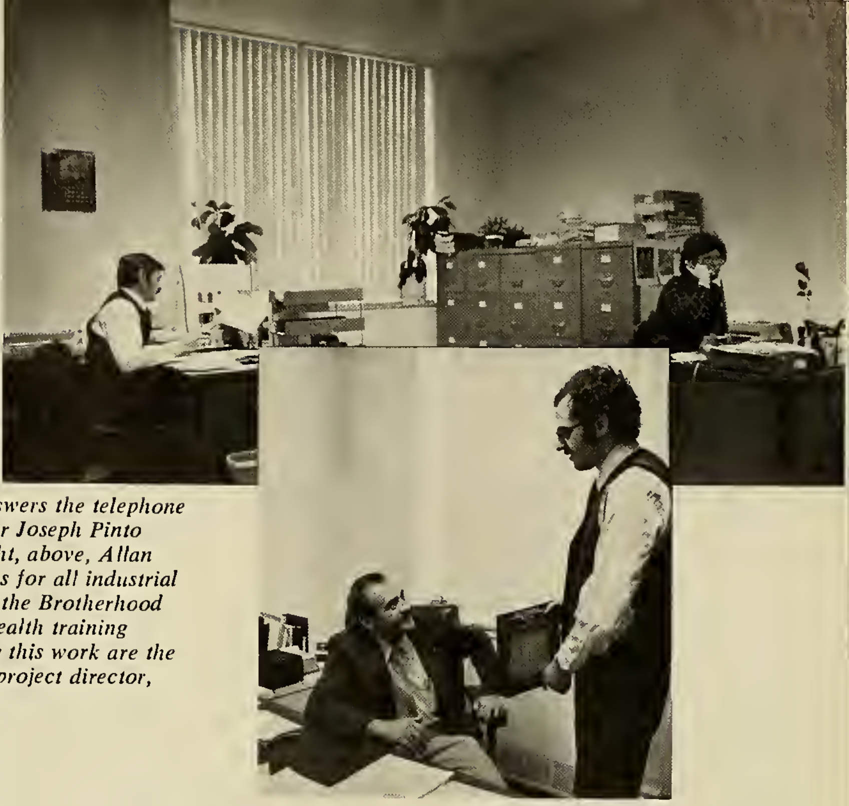
PENSION INFORMATION OFFICE — In recent decades, the Brotherhood has encouraged the growth of reciprocal pension agreements across North America, whereby members maintain pension protection even when they move from one region or employer to another. The records of various agreements are maintained in the Pension and Bonding Office on the General Office's third floor. Also administered by this office is the pension plan for fulltime officers and business representatives of locals and councils and the bonding information necessary to comply with provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Law.



INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT—*Secretary Mary Davis answers the telephone in the outer office, left, above, as Department Director Joseph Pinto confers with Staff Economist Wally Mallekoff. At right, above, Allan Carpenter maintains the records of contract provisions for all industrial locals, working with Andrea Odell, far right. In 1980 the Brotherhood received a grant from OSHA to conduct safety and health training seminars and prepare educational materials. Handling this work are the two men shown in the insert at right—Joseph Durst, project director, and Scott Schneider, industrial hygienist.*

LEGAL DEPARTMENT—*The legal staff is housed in offices at the west end of the third floor of the General Office. Heading this operation is William McGowan, shown standing at left, confering with Associate Counsel Bob Pleasure. Secretary is Estelle Phillips.*

The two UBC attorneys confer with the industrial hygienist in the law library. McGowan dictates to Mildred Daniels at upper right; Assistant General Counsel Kathy Kreiger confers with an attorney in a distant city about a local union problem.

PENSION INFORMATION OFFICE—*The office which maintains information about reciprocal pension agreements and other data for retirees is operated by Paul Connelley, standing at left. He confers here with Betty Gibson. Also in this office is Wilma Clark, who handles the bonding records.*

Ottawa Report

REVISION OF INDEX URGED

Statistics Canada, the agency which keeps track of consumer prices and other data, recently reported that in April inflation was a record 12.6% higher than it was the previous year. The figure touched off protests against the government's economic policies and raised the question of whether the index is an accurate measure of what is happening to the elderly and others on low incomes.

Critics complain that the index is a mishmash of spending habits "ranging from the lifestyle of the well-dressed young man who throws his money around on fast cars to the elderly lady in a one-room slum who gets out only once a week to visit friends by bus." The regular index does not accurately show the effects of inflation on the poor, critics add. Research is needed to refine a possibly separate system for low income groups, as they spend a larger portion of their incomes for food and shelter than do the rich.

INCOME TO BUY A HOME

A family in Toronto Metro now needs an average income of $36,780 a year to be able to afford a home, says a recent Toronto city planning report. Yet the average 1980 income for a Toronto family was only $27,800, and it won't be much more this year.

About 62% of Canadian families own their own home, according to data supplied to the recent All Sector National Housing Conference in Ottawa. There is hope, however, according to one economist: average incomes during the past decade increased more rapidly than average new house prices.

UNION COUNSEL DIES

David Lewis, a founder of Canada's New Democratic Party and a former member of the Canadian parliament, died of leukemia May 24.

Lewis, who was 71, also had served as the Canadian legal counsel for a number of AFL-CIO affiliates. He was a member of the UBC's Centennial Observance Committee.

JOB SECURITY, MAIN GOAL

Over the past 23 years Gallup Poll interviewers have questioned Canadians three times with regard to the major aims of labor unions. Each time, security of employment for the members has been selected as of prime importance. In 1981, it's of more importance than ever.

In 1958 a total of 47% of those interviewed cited job security as labor's chief goal; in 1976, 45% agreed. In a general poll of Canadians, this year, the proportion rose to 50%. Union members cited job security first among 56% of those polled; non-union workers, 48%.

In second place today, and in 1956, is "better working conditions." This was mentioned by 19% five years ago and by 18% today. The only other listed item which was named by one in 10 Canadians was "higher wages." This has remained fairly static: 11%, five years ago, and 10% today.

UNORGANIZED LOSE MORE

Another bad record was set last year, as Canadian workers' real earnings continued on the longest and biggest drop in recorded history.

Organized workers have experienced a reduction in their purchasing power of 4.5% over the past four years due to the effective wage controls program and the continuing slow economy with high unemployment. But the loss has been even greater for the unorganized and those in smaller firms.

The broadest average of earnings, which includes all paid workers in Canada including those in smaller firms, showed a much more startling drop. Real earnings per paid worker have fallen by more than 10% since the final three months of 1976. While average dollar earnings rose 29.4% from $237.77 to $307.67 by the fourth quarter of 1980, prices shot up 44.2% over that period leaving workers with an average of $35 a week less in purchasing power than they had four years ago.

SASKATCHEWAN PROPOSALS

Trade union rights have not been adequately covered in the proposed national Constitution, nor adequately discussed in the debate in Parliament, according to the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour. As as result, the executive council of the Saskatchewan Federation has unanimously endorsed a campaign calling for:

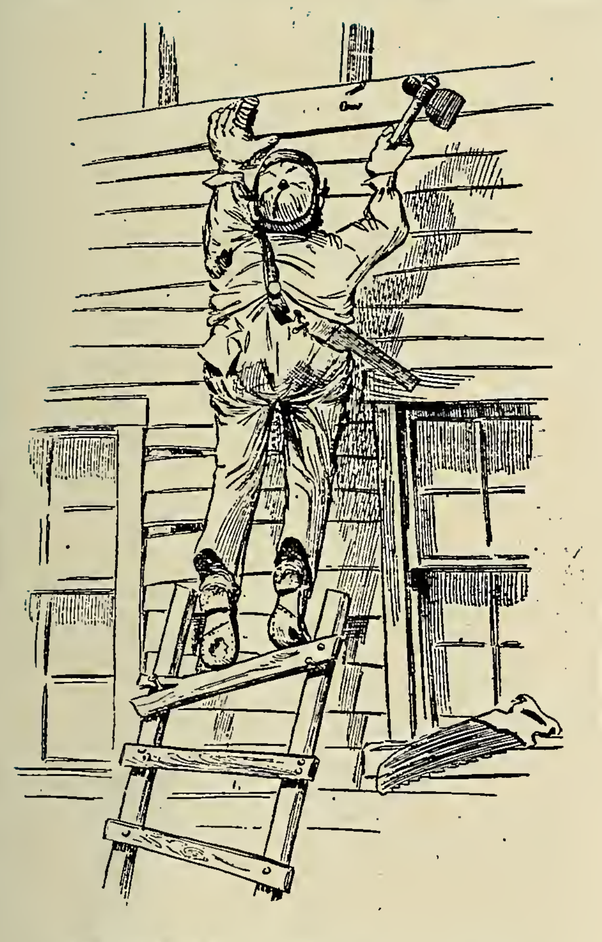
- the abolition of the Senate, or at least abolishing their veto power;
- an amending formula which recognizes population and regional areas of Canada;
- a Charter of Rights that does not infringe on trade union rights such as compulsory check-off and the right of workers to organize into the union of their choice;
- a Constitution which provides an override clause which would give elected legislators, federal or provincial, the ultimate authority to amend and/or implement legislation.

THE CARPENTER'S MIGHTY PEN

A Centennial Feature

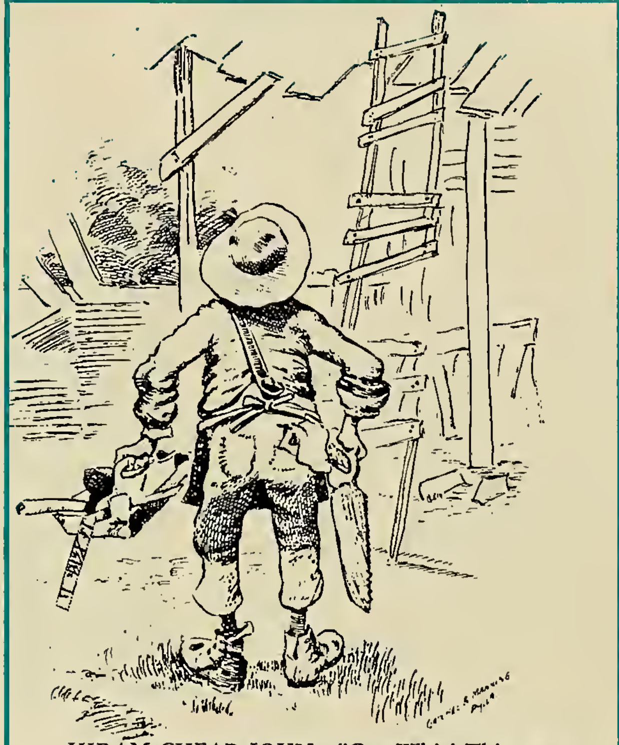
For a century, *The Carpenter* has fought the good fight for social and economic justice for workers. Under the mighty pens of Peter McGuire, Frank Duffy, and Peter Terzick, the Brotherhood's official magazine has truly demonstrated that the written word is often mightier than the sword.

It has campaigned for the eight-hour day, for a national holiday for labor (finally achieved when the Congress declared the first Monday in September as Labor Day), for fair wages and working conditions, and labor law reform . . . to list only a few. The cartoons and poem on this page show the satirical skills of our early editors as they fought for labor standards and quality workmanship.



HIRAM WORK-AS-LONG-AS-YOU-PLEASE—"These pesky unions tire me. This is a free country. A man has a right to work for any price. If wages are low let us work longer hours to make up."

Reprinted from the January, 1897, Carpenter



HIRAM CHEAP JOHN—"Gee Whiz' This yere talk about yer dodrotted Unions and high dues makes me sick. I'm an economical Carpenter!"

Reprinted from the April, 1896, Carpenter

THE JACKLEG*

Reprinted from the July, 1914, Carpenter Magazine

He marked out the corners and cut up the stuff,
  And started the house with a vigor and vim;
He sided and covered and floored with that bluff
  Assurance peculiar and native to him.
When all of the sawing and planing was done,
  He painted the building within and without;
He reared up a flue like a tow'r to the sun,
  And boasted that ne'er was a structure so stout.
He mixed up the mortar, the sand and cement,
  And laid down the pavement so smooth and so white;
He worked on the plumbing in perfect content,
  And tinkered with fixtures for heating and light.
The house was a wonder when finished at last,
  It soon became tired and lurched to one side;
The flue began leaning, the walk crumbled fast,
  The windows all laws of proportion defied.
A sight to deplore was the paint that he spread,
  So blistered and spotted in just a few weeks;
The pipes wouldn't work, and the roof overhead
  Gave trouble, indeed, with its numerous leaks.
The owner got nothing but what he deserved,
  A jumble of junk in a hideous heap;
He may now be wiser since he has observed
  That nothing is good if it's offered too cheap.

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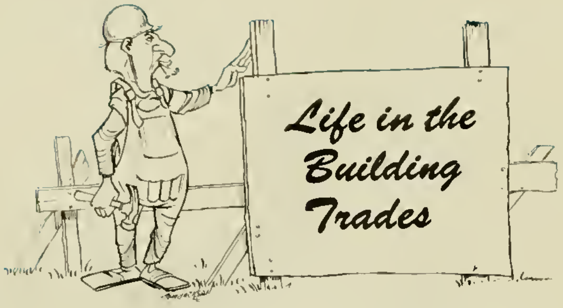
* An archaic term for an inferior worker.


Life in the Building Trades

Tom Jackson has the building trades in his blood. "Once it's in your blood, it stays . . . I become like the horse that bolts when it hears a bell when I see a construction site."

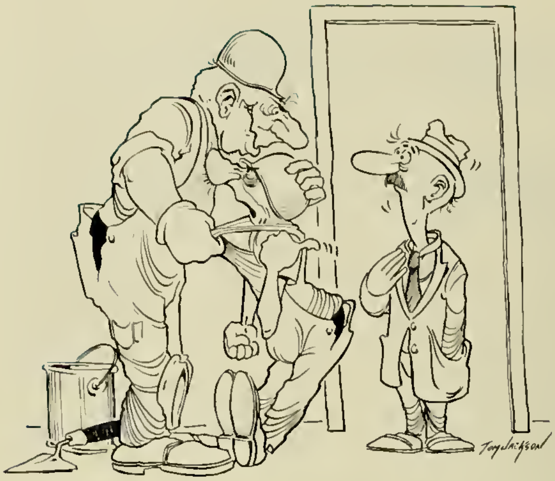
He comes from a building trades family; his grandfather was a carpenter, his father was a ceramic tile setter—a profession which Jackson also pursued; his brother is a sheet metal worker; and his collection of cousins include plumbers, carpenters, and tapers.

A member of Tile and Marble Setter Helpers Local 7 in San Francisco for over 25 years, including two years as a business agent, Jackson suffered an on-the-job accident that injured his back, chest, and spine and left him 40% disabled. He had to find a new way to earn a living.

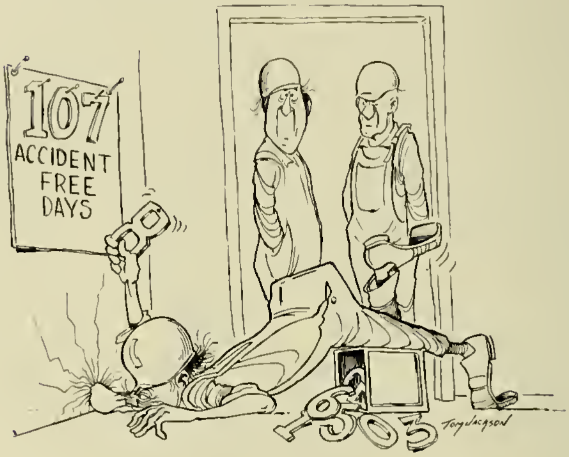
In a tight spot, Jackson's sense of humor came to the rescue. He began developing his cartoon style during his prolonged hospital stays. As Jackson put it, "With some injuries, it only hurts when you laugh . . . But it hurts more when you don't." So began Jackson's career of keeping himself, and others, smiling.

More recently, Jackson has developed his sculpturing and ceramic skills, and has won several awards for his artwork. He now supports himself through his cartoons, sculptures, and sketches.

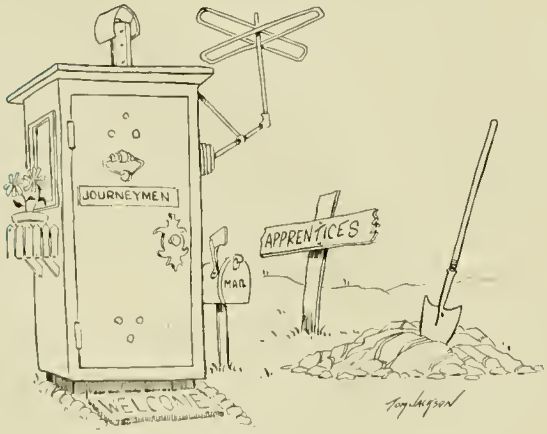
As a child, Jackson would sit on his grandfather's lap and listen to stories about construction experiences, and, in spite of the accident, Jackson considers himself lucky to have been in the building trades. Even now, Jackson says, "I itch to join in but can't . . . instead I take notes on what I see, record them, and later do a cartoon."



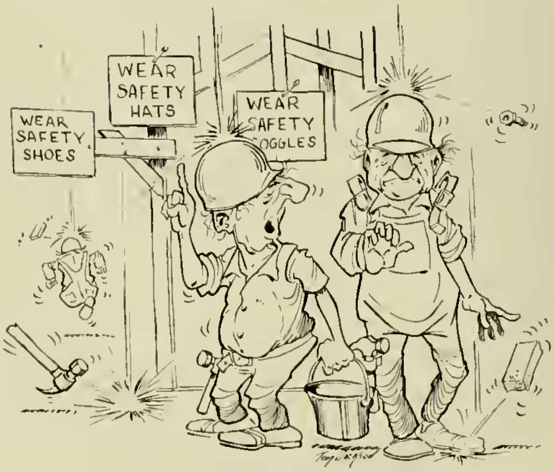
"Now you're gonna get it! My business agent is here!"



Down for the count of 8 . . .



Rank has its privileges . . . even on a job site.



"They're wearing the new safety gloves."

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

FENCE BUILT BY
THE UN TED BROTHERHOOD OF
S AND J RS

The executive committee of Local 2601, Lafayette, Ind., stands in front of the Brotherhood insignia on a fence built with volunteer labor from Local 2601 to keep the ailing summer baseball programs going. The result has been an inflow of funds from local merchants buying advertising space on the fence, and a healthy baseball program. Executive committee members are, from left, Eugene Heeke, Lee Gray, Otis Bierly, Charles Bell, Raymond Duvall, Orville DuFrain, Tom Jones, Jr., Perry Peterson, Elmer Howerton, and Norman Gammons.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT FENCE IN PARKS

Lafayette, Ind., has always been a sports enthusiastic town, from grade school to high school and on up to the college levels at adjoining Purdue University.

About two years ago, a concerned group of Lafayette citizens formed what is now called The Lafayette Summer Baseball Working Fund Committee. One of the committee leaders is Charley Bell, financial secretary of Local 2601 and secretary of the Indiana Industrial Council, and another is the general manager of the local National Homes industrial plant. Between National and Local 2601, fences were built and installed at the four parks used in the various leagues' games. National supplied the material, and Local 2601 supplied the labor. In the main park, huge 8′ x 20′ signs were sold, and 4′ x 8′ signs at the three smaller parks were put in the package as well.

For their unselfish and contributed efforts, Local No. 2601 has its sign and name well displayed at each of the parks (for donating all their labor to install each of the four fences).

MASTER OF LAWS

Denis R. Sheil, New York District Council secretary-treasurer, recently received a Master of Laws degree from New York University. The degree is awarded after successful completion of an intense series of courses dealing with labor law. Sheil received personal congratulations from the dean for his "outstanding academic record," and two of his research papers have already been published in labor law periodicals.

SHEIL

Sheil received his A.B. degree, *cum laude*, from Fordham College in 1949, and his Doctor of Law from Fordham Law School in 1953.

WEST POINT GRAD

Second Lieutenant William Riker, Jr., son of William E. Riker, assistant administrator for compliance, Local 22, San Francisco, Calif., is an '81 graduate of West Point. Lt. Riker will join the First Armored Division in Germany.

RIKER

FUND DRIVE MEMBERS

The selection of leaders for a fund-raising committee marked the beginning of the San Diego sheriff's department's recent efforts to purchase a $350,000 jet-turbine helicopter. Among those selected for the 16-member committee were General President Emeritus William Sidell, Secretary of the Carpenters District Council Bill Rae, and General Representative Paul Cecil.

The new turbine-type helicopter will carry nearly three times the weight as the Bell 47 helicopters currently in use by the department. In addition, the new copter offers increased maneuverability.

With an annual operating budget of $217,000 for its aerial support program, the county could not afford to purchase the helicopter and will rely on the newly-formed committee to raise the necessary funds. Others chosen for the committee include Joe Francis, secretary-treasurer of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council and R. R. Richardson, former secretary-treasurer of the same organization.

RETIREE STILL ON ICE

Action is the name of the game for 69-year-old Al Peloquin, a retired 30-year member of Local 94, Providence, R.I. Every Wednesday morning, between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m., he dons gloves, pads, head gear, and a face mask and engages in a spirited game of ice hockey with 11 other men ranging between the ages of 65 and 81.

The players practice their sport at the Dennis M. Lynch Arena of the Pawtucket, R.I. ice rink. They play a serious game on the ice, forbidding body checking and slap shots, and "ward off the beckoning of the rocking chair."

Each player has many years of ice hockey experience behind him. One player, a 56-year-old "youngster" who acts as the team's physician, formerly played hockey at Boston College and then with amateur Canadian teams when he attended medical school.

Peloquin, a particularly agile skater, played for years in the Rhode Island intercity amateur league at the Rhode Island Auditorium in Providence. He is pictured above, stick in hand, at the far left of the front row.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

So You're Going to Take a Trip

It's July, and you're thinking about taking a trip. It may be a camping vacation, an outing to the beach, or a short weekend to visit relatives. No matter the type of trip that interests you, you want to enjoy it to the fullest. Here are some suggestions to help make your trip a happy and memorable event.

Every locale in the vast United States and Canada has something to offer its visitors, be it historical landmarks, beautiful scenery, or man-made wonders. You can learn more about possible vacation destinations from the Chambers of Commerce, the U.S. Travel Bureau in Washington, D.C., state and city publicity and information agencies, and automobile clubs. Travel agencies can be very helpful, even if you do not plan to fly, and their services are free. And don't rule out your local Chamber of Commerce—you could be surprised at how much there is to see within 150 miles of your own doorstep.

RESERVATIONS—One preparation effort that can prevent a lot of anxiety is to make your reservations in advance. Check your phonebook for hotel and motel chains with toll-free "call ahead" service. Also check your library; it may have some directories of toll-free numbers for informational services that could make your planning a lot easier. Should you decide to travel as you please, and make room arrangements upon arrival, plan on stopping by 4:00 in the afternoon, and keep in mind that hotels and motels on the outskirts of town often have lower rates.

WHAT TO BRING—If you're not familiar with the climate where you're headed, take the time to find out what it will be. You can save a lot of unnecessary luggage by knowing what to expect. Sit down and think through all the possible activities you might be taking part in, so that you won't be caught trying to go swimming without a bathing suit or trying to go fishing without a fishing rod.

WHAT TO WEAR—Wherever you're going, there are some wardrobe components, beyond normal basics, you won't want to forget. Do bring an outfit that's appropriate for an evening out. If you don't wear it, you had an extra outfit to carry, but you won't ever have to to turn down an exciting invitation or event because you didn't bring appropriate clothes. Remember to bring special sportswear, if needed, and that includes footwear—such as tennis shoes. One pair of sturdy, *not-new* walking shoes are a must. Throw in that extra sweater, and a raincoat and umbrella. Being prepared for the weather is half the success of any trip. Whether you're staying at a friend's house or a hotel, to avoid having to get completely dressed the minute you get out of bed, throw in a pair of slippers or thongs to keep by your bed and a robe or some apparel that you can pull on quickly and easily.

MAKE A LIST—One of the best ways to prepare for a trip is also one of the simplest. Make a list. A few weeks before your trip, take out a pad and pencil, put it someplace handy, and every time you think of something you want to bring, WRITE IT DOWN. This can then be used as a checklist while you are doing you're actual packing. It's a good idea to save this list; if you forget something on this trip, you can add it to the list and next time you won't forget it. Before too long, you'll have such a system that getting ready for a trip will be as natural as eating breakfast in the morning.

HOW TO PACK—Chose your luggage with your trip and yourself in mind. If you're going to be carrying it a lot, keep it light. If it will be unpacked and packed often, make sure

Watch That Heat

- Rule No. 1: Be aware of how long you're in the sun, and don't overdo it! Be especially careful if you're traveling to a region that's hotter than the one you left; even a healthy body takes a few days to adjust to higher temperatures.
- Keep in mind that certain drugs can increase heat susceptibility, including alcohol. If you are under medication and plan to spend time in the sun, check with your doctor to make sure there are no probable adverse effects.
- Replace the extra fluid lost in hotter weather. Fruit juices are an especially good choice for they are good sources of potassium which, along with salt (sodium), is lost through perspiration and must be replaced. Also remember that particularly with children and the elderly, a feeling of thirst is not always an accurate guide to the body's needs.
- And finally, know if you are especially susceptible to the dangers of excessive heat. People of high risk include: the very young, the elderly, pregnant women, the overweight, alcoholics, and people with heart or circulatory trouble, including high blood pressure.

it's sturdy and closes well. Proper packing can also help make your vacation a more enjoyable one. Bottles need to be closed tightly and secured with tape or placed in a plastic bag, and do carry all "spillables" in plastic bottles. One incidence of a broken bottle in a suitcase is all it takes to convince anyone to use plastic. Keep vital medicines on your person. If you are dependent on eyeglasses, strongly consider bringing a second pair. If space is a problem, keep in mind that the fewer folds in the clothes, the less room they'll take up. One last packing tip—whenever possible, pack similar articles together. By knowing their general location, you'll be able to find that pair of socks or that piece of jewelry in a hurry.

GATES 1 2 3 4 5 6

FOR THE CHILDREN—If you're planning a car trip with little ones, also plan on something to keep them occupied. Toys and coloring books are standard, but don't forget car games such as finding all the alphabet letters or keeping track of different states' license plates. Pack some easy-to-eat, good-for-you snacks like apples, nuts, cheese, or crackers and a thermos of something thirst quenching. A moist washcloth or two kept in a plastic bag is a welcome addition for any car ride, at snack time or just to freshen up.

NECESSARY FUNDS—A necessary concern of any trip is funds. If you are taking a considerable sum of money, travelers' checks, which are insured against loss or theft, are the safest way to handle your money. You can get them at any bank for a small charge, in a variety of amounts, and they can be cashed anywhere. Most hotels and restaurants will also accept national credit cards.

COVERING YOUR ABSENCE—Now that you're clear on what you'll be taking with you, what about what you're leaving behind. If you plan to be away for an extended period of time, a number of things should be attended to before you leave. Stop mail, milk and paper deliveries, or have someone pick your deliveries up. A number of old papers hanging around the house are a sure sign that no one is home—a fact you certainly don't want to advertise. Make sure a light or two is set to go on and off at different times. If you're particularly worried about burglary, you may even want to have a neighbor put some garbage out for you on trash days, and notify the police that your house will be empty.

HAPPY HOUSEPLANTS—Don't forget your plants. If there's no one to check in on them while you are away, give each plant a good watering and wrap it up in a plastic bag. For an especially large plant, your local cleaner will often sell you some cleaner bags at a small charge. And lastly, it's always a good idea to leave some sort of schedule of your itenerary and a set of keys to your house with a neighbor or friend so in the event that something did happen, someone would be able to take care of the situation in your absence.

Sound like a lot of work? Just remember that a little pre-planning can assure that your trip will be a wonderful one. So don't forget to check the local paper and talk to people and personnel upon arrival in that new place; you wouldn't want to miss anything now that you've made the effort to be there. Happy traveling!

Camping Comments

- Choose your campsite carefully, and while it's still light. Avoid cliffs, low areas, swampy mosquito havens, sites near swiftly running water, and shady spots under dead tree branches.
- Don't touch *any* wild animals, dead or alive. They might carry serious diseases.
- Memorize the appearance of poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac. Don't touch it or burn it, and do pack materials to handle this type of mishap in your first-aid kit.
- Check your car and tires, and don't forget emergency repair equipment and signaling devices.
- Make advance reservations for campsites at any National Parks you plan to visit, or you are likely to find yourself with no place to camp.

Carpenters, hang it up!

Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif. (Patent Pending)

Clamp these heavy duty, non-stretch suspenders to your nail bags or tool belt and you'll feel like you are floating on air. They take all the weight off your hips and place the load on your shoulders. Made of soft, comfortable 2" wide red nylon. Adjust to fit all sizes

Try them for 15 days, if not completely satisfied return for full refund. **Don't be miserable another day, order now.** Send check or money order to:

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4806 Los Arboles Place, Fremont, Ca. 94536
Please rush "HANG IT UP" suspenders at $19.95 each includes postage & handling California residents add 6½% sales tax ($1.20). Canada residents please send U.S. equivalent.
NAME ______
ADDRESS ______
CITY ______ STATE ______ ZIP ______
Please give street address for prompt delivery.

NEW, OFFICIAL Brotherhood Watch

The official Brotherhood battery-powered, calendar, quartz watch, made by Helbros; yellow gold finish, shock-resistant movement, automatic day and date change, adjustable band, accuracy rated at 99.99%, guaranteed in writing for one year.

QUARTZ
HELBROS

$54.00 postpaid

Please indicate street address, where possible, for delivery by United Parcel Service. Send order and remittance to: John S. Rogers, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Award-Winning Houston DC TV Commercial

High above Houston, Tex., on the steel-girder framework of the new Texas Commerce Tower, Houstonian Jim Gough plunked away at his guitar, a cowboy boot atop a nail keg and a Brotherhood emblem attached to a girder behind him. A local film crew, thus, produced a musical 30-second spot announcement for the Houston District Council.

The commercial was aired this spring over Houston television stations, and it won a Bronze Award for Institution Identity at the recent Houston International Film Festival. The commercial was scripted, scored, directed, and edited by Video Concepts Productions of Houston.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS & JOINERS
LOCAL 690

Arkansas Success

Brotherhood members of the Arkansas State Council joined other Building Tradesmen recently in a lobbying effort at the State Capitol in Little Rock. The "Hard Hat Day" demonstration was an action against a legislation bill designed to do away with the state's Little Davis-Bacon Act, a law that requires contractors to pay locally prevailing wage rates to all workers employed on construction projects receiving Federal funds in Arkansas. As a result of their lobbying effort, the bill was sent to an interim committee for two years to be studied, and Building Tradesmen left the capital with a feeling of satisfaction for a day well spent. The picture shows demonstrators forming outside the offices of Local 690.

Ohio Carpenters For Honda Plant

A $200 million Honda automobile plant, to be built in Marysville, O., has been named an Operation MOST job-site. This designation is a pledge that The Lathrop Company, general contractors, will employ Building Trades unions on the project. Carpenters Local 976, Marion, O., is one of the many unions involved in the project.

Operation MOST, an acronym for Management and Organized Labor Striving Together, is a cooperative program launched in 1976 by construction labor unions and management groups in Central Ohio.

Construction of the proposed Honda plant is to begin in 1982. During peak construction periods, The Lathrop Company plans to employ as many as 1,000 union workers on the project.

Campaign Against Non-Union Homes

In Cleveland, O., an information program has been established to inform the public where skilled craftsmen are being employed in home building . . . and where they are not being employed.

At a development of non-union homes, about 100 tradesmen recently turned out to demonstrate and hand out leaflets to potential home buyers, cautioning them about getting short-changed on quality workmanship.

The leaflet stated: "The Trades believe home builders as well as home buyers should be concerned with helping to maintain standards of work, craftsmanship, income, and general conditions in the Home Building Industry which have been established by many generations of union craftsmen."

Most recently, the Cleveland Building Trades concentrated on an informational campaign against a local owner of a 246-suite apartment building that was being converted into condominiums with non-union workers. After a four-month effort, the owner agreed to hire union tradesmen for all work, including proposed remodeling of other buildings.

St. Louis DC Seeks Historic Photographs

In preparation for the 100th Anniversary of the United Brotherhood, the St. Louis, Mo., District Council is planning historical booklets and exhibits calling public attention to the early history of Carpenters in its metropolitan area.

Ollie Langhorst, executive secretary-treasurer, has issued a call to all members in search of old historic photographs.

"If you have any old photos that could possibly become part of the history of our great union, please call the district council office or bring them to the office yourself," he told members.

The photographs will be copied and returned, so there is no fear that they will be lost or destroyed. The kinds of photographs desired are those showing members working on projects or the projects buildings or facilities themselves.

Philadelphia Pensioners Visit Headquarters

On a visit arranged by General Representative George Walish, more than 50 retired members from the Philadelphia District Council and surrounding areas recently toured the General Headquarters building in Washington, D.C. Arriving around noon, the pensioners had a late lunch in the cafeteria, followed by a tour of the General Offices and a meeting in the auditorium which was hosted by General Treasurer Nichols. The photograph above shows the pensioners and General Treasurer Nichols posing in front of the General Offices; in the photograph on the right, retired members board two buses for the trip home.

COMPARE
THE VAUGHAN PRO-16
WITH ANY OTHER 16 OZ. HAMMER

VAUGHAN 16 oz. 99
PROFESSIONAL TOOLS SINCE 1869
VAUGHAN MADE IN USA Pro·16

Only the Pro-16 has all these features!

- Triple-zone heat-treated head
- 25% larger striking face, precision-machined with wide, safer bevel
- Double-beveled claw . . . grips brads or spikes
- "Sure-lock" head-to-handle assembly
- Deep-throat design for power strikes even in difficult areas
- Choice of hickory, fiberglass or tubular steel handles . . . all superbly balanced

Grab hold of a Pro-16 . . . we designed it for you!

Make safety a habit. Always wear safety goggles when using striking tools.

VAUGHAN
VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MFG. CO.,
11414 Maple Avenue, Hebron, Illinois 60034.

Higher Interest Rates On U.S. Savings Bonds

Dear Brothers and Sisters in the USA:

The United States Savings Bonds Program has long had the strong support of this union, and all of organized labor. Again this year, the executive committee and I want to express our unanimous feeling that the purchase of Savings Bonds is a positive step toward financial security for every working man and woman.

Labor has long taken a leadership role in the sale of Bonds. It has done so because the regular purchase of Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan is good for you and good for our country.

Buying Series EE Bonds in small, regular installments through the Payroll Savings Plan provides an easy, effective way to save more with less effort. As the Bonds add up they earn interest at the best rate ever—yielding 5.5% after one year, 7.5% after five years, and 8.0% if held to maturity at nine years.

Bonds have other benefits. They are exempt from state and local income taxes, and federal tax may be deferred until the Bonds are cashed or reach final maturity. They are easy to redeem at most banks at any time after being held six months. And Bonds will be replaced free by the U.S. Treasury if they are ever lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed.

Savings Bonds help our country's economy by providing a stable, low-cost foundation for debt management. By helping in the fight against inflation, Bonds are helping each of us.

Please give careful consideration to joining the Payroll Savings Plan. You will find it an easy way to increase your savings, and help yourself and your family to a more secure future.

Fraternally,
William Konyha
General President

Public Employees In Jacksonville

When the Florida legislature passed the statute granting collective bargaining rights to public employees in the State of Florida, Willard Masters, an organizer for the United Brotherhood, was quick to respond. His hard work resulted in the organization of Local 2081, which was chartered in 1976 and negotiated its initial contract during that same year with the Jacksonville Port Authority.

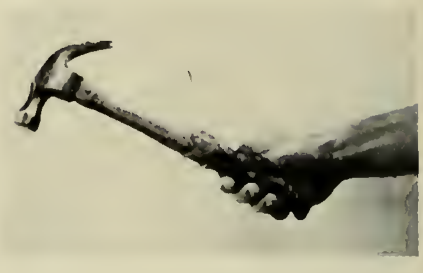
The Jacksonville Port Authority is an independent agency of the City of Jacksonville and operates two major seaports and three aviation facilities, including Jacksonville International Airport. These facilities serve a vast domestic and international market and foster a very significant flow of passengers, goods, and commodities.

The agreement between the Jacksonville Port Authority and Local 2081 is somewhat unique in that it covers such a varied and diverse series of classifications including engineering technicians, electricians and utility operators, mechanics, maintenance technicians—which include carpenters, welders, painters, and general maintenance personnel, cargo foreman, clerks and secretaries, and custodians. Local 2081 has a woman president, Ruth Clark, and there are women holding many of the offices in the local union.

Organizer Willard Masters and Ruth Clark, president of Local 2081, stand in front of a stockpile of newly-arrived cars.

Brotherhood Member Thomas Kaye standing with Masters on a dock where commodity unloading takes place.

Hammer Handle For Lost Thumbs



The modified hammer handle in use. Epoxy material was applied to the handle and custom-molded to the shape of the carpenter's hand.

Carpenters who have lost their thumbs in the course of their work may experience trouble, and sometimes complete loss of control, in manipulating their hammers.

A solution to this problem, designed by an Iowa team of rehabilitation engineers, recently appeared in a newsletter entitled *Intercom*, issued by the Job Development Laboratory, Rehabilitation Research and Training Center of the George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

For a cost of $2.00, the hammer handle itself can be modified to accomodate the handicap. As shown in the photograph, epoxy material is applied to the handle and then custom-molded to the shape of the carpenter's hand, to evenly distribute stress loads throughout the hand and to provide directional stability. Due to the need to change leverage, two positions are molded on the hammer handle.

Interested carpenters may obtain more information by writing to: The Job Development Laboratory, Rehabilitation Research and Training Center, The George Washington University, 2300 Eye Street, N.W., #420, Washington, D.C. 20037; or calling Richard Juergens or Marvin Tooman at: (515) 281-4150.

Brotherhood Aids 'Nam Vets Memorial

As an expression of the American people's appreciation for the sacrifices made by those who fought and died in Vietnam, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund has been established to erect a national memorial in Washington, D.C.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council supports the fund-raising for the proposed memorial, and the Brotherhood recently sent its contribution of $2,500 to the fund.

Last year, Congress, in a unanimous decision, authorized a two-acre site for the memorial in Constitution Gardens near the Lincoln Memorial. The memorial is to bear the names of the more than 57,000 Americans who died in Vietnam.

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

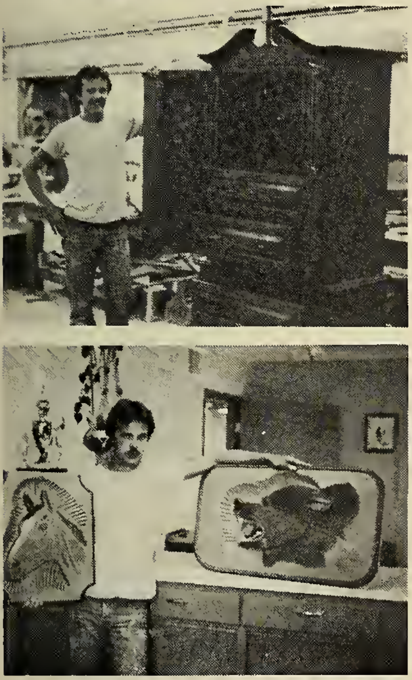
Apprentices Praised for Furniture Installation

Thomas C. Baer, Inc., of Port Chester, N.Y., recently installed office furniture in the new corporate headquarters of the St. Regis Paper Company at West Nyack, N.Y. It called upon members of Local 964, New York City, to do the job. Vito Licata, steward, Ben Pezzementi, and the foreman, Harry Phillips, worked with a crew of eight apprentices. Management of the firm was delighted with the work of the apprentices. It sent a letter to Local 964 Business Agent Bill Sopko stating," We haven't had the pleasure of working with a more willing, pleasant, courteous group of young men in all the years we have been in business." The job crew, dressed in company T-shirts, is shown above.

NY Administrator

John Tierney, administrator of apprenticeship training for the New York State Department of Labor, right, above, was a guest speaker at the recent Mid-Year Apprenticeship and Training Conference at Niagara Falls, N.Y. He is shown here with First District Board Member Joe Lia and First General Vice President Pat Campbell.
—Photo by Rocco Sidari.

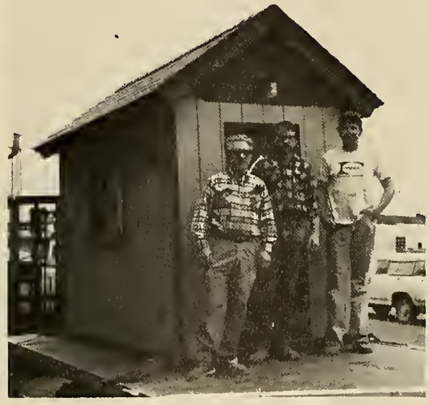
Las Vegas Craftsman



Robert Stalker, a fourth-year apprentice in the Las Vegas Apprenticeship and Training Program is shown in the accompanying two photos with some of his craft work. In addition to the traditional-style hardwood cabinet shown above, Stalker also does base-relief carvings such as the horse and bear heads pictured. An employee at the Las Vegas Dunes Hotel, Stalker will complete his training this year. He was a winner in his local apprenticeship contest.

Idaho PETS Project's Scaled-Down House

Apprentices in the Idaho joint apprenticeship program learn many of the fundamentals of carpentry and millwork and fulfill several skill blocks by constructing a scaled-down house at their training school. To conserve materials, which were supplied by Dave Sargis, contractor member of the Idaho Falls JATC, the house was reduced to "playhouse size," although it is conventionally constructed. Coordinator suggests that this is the type of project many PETS programs can use to teach basic skills.



Idaho Instructor "Red" Farrel Stacey with millmen apprentices Dwight Walker and Doug Stacey in front of the school's PETS project.

Local 1426 Graduates

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA

Local 1426, Elyria, O., recently held an awards banquet at which it honored nine apprentice graduates. Two graduates are shown in the accompanying picture, from left, Jon Traut and Robert Childers. Graduates not present for the picture were Timothy Diewald, Kevin Grieve, Joseph Kearney, Stephen Ross, Everett Overmyer, Leonard Tomcko, and Roy Zvosec.

Free US Booklet On Apprenticeship

In more than 700 skilled trades and crafts, apprentices can look forward to a good job with good pay, according to a new U.S. Department of Labor pamphlet, "Apprenticeship: How It Works for You." To know more about apprenticeship programs and where to get details about specific programs, request a free copy from: Consumer Information Center, Dept. 642J, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

COMING AND GOING

Two shipwrights were riding home on the bus one evening after a long day at the shipyard.

"Sam," said Joe, who was reading in the paper of a number of fatal accidents, "if you was to take your choice 'twixt one or t'other, which would you ruther be in, a collision or an explosion?"

Sam scratched his head.

"Man — a collision," he said finally.

"How come, big boy?"

"Why man alive, if you're in a collision there you are, but if you're in an explosion, where are you?"

BE IN GOOD STANDING

HARD- VS SOFT-SELL

A roughneck is a guy who will say to a girl: "Baby, your face would stop a clock!" The gentleman tells the girl the same thing with a soft touch: "You know, my dear, as I look into your eyes, time stands still."

—Plasterer and Cement Mason

DOUBLE ROASTED

"I wonder if you would be so kind as to weigh this package for me," said the customer in the meat market.

"Why certainly," the butcher agreed affably. "It weighs exactly three and a quarter pounds."

"Thank you," the customer replied. "It contains the bones you sent me in the four-pound roast yesterday."

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '81

ANOTHER GENERATION

"Well, son, today you are twenty-one. You are of age, with all of a man's responsibilities. And I think, son, that you ought to dig in and help me a little."

"Yes, father, I agree with you," said the boy, swelling out his chest. "What can I do?"

"Well," the parent answered, "you might pay the last three installments on your baby carriage."

GET WISE! ORGANIZE!

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

"Is that man careful?" echoed the business agent. "Why he's as careful as a nudist going through a barbed wire fence."

DEGREE OF CHANGE

We asked a friend what he was going to do with all the fish he had caught in one of our mercury-polluted streams.

"Well," he said with a wink," so far I've made three thermometers."

* * *

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

A mouse in her room woke Miss
 Dowd;
She was frightened, it must be
 allowed.
Then a happy thought hit her;
To scare off the critter,
She climbed down from her chair
 and meowed.

THE FOURSOME

A couple, after viewing the colossal heads carved on the face of Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota, checked into a motel near the famous monument. As they were registering, the desk clerk overheard the young wife remark to her husband, "I recognized George and Martha immediately, but who on earth was the other couple?"

—Donna L. Jones in
The Reader's Digest

VOL AND CHOP NEED YOU

MOTHER'S RIGHT

A mother we know has a problem: One daughter is mad at her because she won't let her wear a bra, and the other is mad because she won't let her throw hers away.

ATTEND LOCAL MEETINGS

LONG STRETCH

One of the men on that highway job outside of town was run over by a steam roller, according to reports. He's in the hospital . . . in Rooms 11 through 15.

BUY U.S. AND CANADIAN

PUNCH DRUNK

WIFE: That's the fifth time you've gone back for more punch. Doesn't it embarrass you at all?

HUSBAND: No, I keep telling them it's for you.

—UTU News

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

FINDERS, KEEPERS

MOTHER: Why don't you go outside and play with the ball you found?

JOHNNY: I'm afraid I might meet the kid I found it from.

—UTU News

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Picture No. 1

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Picture No. 2

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Picture No. 3

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Picture No. 4

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

Note to Local Secretaries

Because of limited space in *The Carpenter*, we are unable to publish all pictures sent to us for the "Service to the Brotherhood" pages. At the present time, we can only publish pictures and names of members who have been in good standing for 20 years or more. We give preference of course to those members who have served for 50 or more years.

Many local unions are now presenting service pins to members who have completed 5, 10, and 15 years of membership. We congratulate these members, but we cannot publish their pictures.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

On March 2, 1981, Local 2795 awarded pins to members with 15-30 years of service.

Picture No. 1 shows 15-year members, front row, from left to right: Bob Turner, Clyde Vorce, Dale Berman, Otis Blankenship, and Ralph Wheeler.

Center row, from left to right: Coleman Mooney, Patrick Morgan, Silas Pate, Bill Krans, Jim Jensen, and Andy Bodnar.

Back row, from left to right: Duane Holder, James Jones, Charles Maddera, and John Partridge.

Picture No. 2 shows 20-year members, from left to right: Steve Richards, John McCarthy, Bill White, and Carl Craig.

Picture No. 3 shows 25-year members, from left to right: James Miller, Albert Toth, Dale Tune, Al Iannone, and Lee Wagner.

Picture No. 4 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Ed Mires, Chester Shakelford, Herman Fields, and Paul Horan.

Back row, from left to right: John Cayne, Malcolm Kirkpatrick, Robert Horan, and Jerry Robertson.

DES MOINES, IA.

Local 106 recently held a pin presentation ceremony to honor its 25-year members.

Pictured, front row, from left to right, Jack Cox, Marvin Crouse, Frank Seuferer, and Dwight Hunnell.

Back row, from left to right, Archie Sinclair, Fred Weeks, Ralph Acton, Lundy Weeks, Russell Hudson, and John Douglas.

Des Moines, Ia.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Local 674 recently awarded service pins to longstanding members of 25 or more years.

Honored members are pictured in the accompanying photograph, front row, from lef to right: Robert Lowes, secretary-treasurer, Carpenters District Council; Dave Foster, 30 years; Jack Fournier, 30 years; Fred Reiter, 30 years; Charles VanSteenkiste, 25 years; Herb Miller, 30 years; Dave Dinsmore, 30 years; Vernon Kelley, 25 years; Norm Rafinski, 25 years; Asil Routley, 25 years; and Paul Dueweke, 25 years.

Second row, from left to right: Fred Kassube, 25 years; Raymond Trombley, 25 years; Robert Hubbard, 38 years; Fedel Badger, 30 years; Vernon Schulz, 25 years; Harry Czarnecki, 30 years; Frank Rydquist, 30 years; Edwin Sonnenberg, 25 years; James Miller, 30 years; and William Singer, 25 years.

Back row, from left to right: Jerome Goike, 25 years; David Kammer, 25 years; Herman Frendt, 30 years; Sebastian Lumetta, 25 years; Albert Stevenson, 35 years; Dean Finchem, 25 years; Raymond Nygaard, 25 years; Robert Follebout, 25 years; Ernest Spodeck, business agent, 30 years; Paul Arsenault, 25 years; Ned Simons, president, Donald Sebastian, vice-president, 30 years; Jerome Schmidt, 25 years; and Fred Cobb, 25 years.

Eugene, Ore.—Picture No. 1

Eugene, Ore.—Picture No. 2

Eugene, Ore.—
Picture No. 3

EUGENE, ORE.

On February 20, 1981, Local 1273 honored its 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45-year members at a journeyman pin dinner. Those members who received awards are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Picture No. 1 shows 25 and 30-year members, front row, from left to right: William C. Wilcox, Oregon State Council Secretary Marvin Hall, and Gregg Gibney.

Back row, from left to right: James T. Witt, Berge H. Jorgensen, Frank Neimeyer, Darrell E. Jaques, Edwin D. Deskins, Edward A. Hodge, and Glen L. Daniels.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right: Oscar Nelson, Financial Secretary Emsley W. Curtis, Oregon State Council Secretary Marvin Hall, Hubert A. Lund, and Nels B. Forsman.

Back row, from left to right: Marvin L. McEachern, J. B. McElhaney, T. C. White, Paul L. Dragoo, John W. Northway, Wilbur H. Guiley, Ted B. Strupp, Henry E. Chace, and Assistant Business Agent Don Smith.

Picture No. 3 shows 40 and 45-year members, front row, from left to right: Jack S. Dingman, Darwin D. Force, Assistant Business Agent Donald Smith, Financial Secretary Emsley W. Curtis, and Collin Olmsted.

Back row, from left to right: Oregon State Council Secretary Marvin Hall, Vice Chairman Lonny King, Sam C. Arnett, Edwin S. Relyea, E. O. Peoples, and Merrin R. Greenman.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

The following members received service awards at Local 586's "Old Timers Night" last October. The celebration honored members with 25 or more years of continuous service.

25 Years—Loyce E. Adams, Alton E. Arnold, Ballard N. Barnes, Thomas E. Bates, Hamilton B. Beam, Laszlo Black, Allen E. Bogart, Wayne C. Bott, Vernon C. Canaday, Ralph M. Carpenter, Joseph C. Carter, Orville K. Cook, Meredith W. Cruise, Walter E. Dankoff, Leroy Dew, Calvin M. Dyer, Curtis A. Evey, Gene V. Findley, Lester L. Frisk, Jesse O. Gallagher, Donald A. Gleghorn, Charles E. Grieshaber, Cornelius Harrell, Clifford D. Heuer, Sr., Bruce Highfill, Arnold R. Hottman, Jack A. Huckabay, Kenneth J. Jaco, James E. Judd, Carl T. Kiepe, George B. Knowlen, Hans W. Koller, Noble M. Manuel, Ervin McCormick, Ralph D. McKie, George O. Mead, Robert W. Nevins, Carl L. Norris, H. L. Price, Roland Rembold, Henry W. Renn, Johnnie L. Revell, James P. Robbins, Everett L. Rynearson, Robert J. Sherman, Charlie F. Shirley, Herman Shockley, Harold H. Smith, James D. Smith, Clifford R. Smithee, Jim S. Taniguchi, Walter W. Touey, Melvin E. Tullgren, Alvin Williamson, Orvel C. Wyatt, Algoma R. Yoakum.

26 Years—Gerald L. Adams, John G. Azary, Virgil D. Canary, Chester L. Cox, Lee Dickens, George A. Douglass, Joseph J. Edwards, Louis Gutierrez, Melvin F. Hoisington, Arthur A. Janikula, Axel B. Johansson, Wendell W. Jones, Peter T. Lewis, Stanley E. Madeiros, Alton A. Mahaffey, John M. Ondricka, Lawrence A. Ortiz, Charles E. Patterson, Walter H. Pyle, Kenneth L. Ruffin, Wilbur P. Smith, John J. Starkey, Ben Stephenson, Hiram W. Walker, Clarence M. West, Leichester D. West, Rudy Yukinga, Joe H. Zentner.

27 Years—Charles W. Bartholomew, Gail S. Baxter, Lendon A. Bell, Clifton Berry, Walter R. Clark, Augusta J. French, Don H. Geiler, Lee J. Hayes, Dennis G. Hicks, Hugh E. Hubbell, John G. Hutchens, Frankie J. Jaco, Merle R. Johnson, James M. Jones, Robert E. Jordan, Terry H. Kawanishi, Ben Littke, Ellsworth A. McCombs, Orville P. Miller, Lloyd E. Reber, Santo S. Rizza, Charles Santos, George Sloppye, Jr., Benny Spence, Louis N. Theobald, Harold W. Wright, Jr.

28 Years—Tony Amegin, Donald R. Canada, George H. Carda, Edward W. Chambers, George W. Collins, James B. Cook, Henry L. Dickens, Everett Dinnell, Sidney E. Edwards, Don R. Halvorsen, Jesse R. Hartstrom, Harvey Menezes, Robert O. Miller, James A. Moore, Sr., Gilbert I. Petersen, Donald W. Post, Eldean Punteney, Edwin L. Sankey, Andrew J. Sullivan, John L. Williams, David R. Wood, Sr., Manuel F. Young.

29 Years—John J. Amarel, Andrew Anderson, Andrew R. Baker, Starling V. Ball, John P. Bier, William J. Birchard, Wiley A. Bobo, Harold E. Callaway, George Chambers, W. E. Congleton, Roger E. Cotton, Sam J. Degregorio, James A. Dixon, Nolan Dodd, Robert M. Fedor, J. D. Fleck, Delbert A. Foote, Robert L. French, Clifford W. Fyffe, Edgar Gagosian, James F. Hall, Lavern M. Harvey, Daniel J. Hawkins, Pete C. Henry, William R. Hite, G. M. Hogatt, Robert R. Hoy, Kenneth W. Hunt, Meryl R. Irey, Edward R. Keller, Hans M. Kleinke, Carl Lenberg, D. F. McClellan, George D. McCoy, Ralph R. McCoy, Gerald E. McMahan, George E. Melton, R. J. Moulton, Douglas J. Nicholas, Adolph N. Perez, Donald M. Reynolds, V. D. Rogers, Frank M. Rus, Peter A. Schaff, Emery Schmitz, Frank C. Sims, John L. Smith, Ralph W. Smith, Thomas T. Smith, William R. Sonnay, Robert M. Tarkenton, William A. Towle, Frederick Valine, Charles Westerinen, Gene A. Williams.

30 Years—John G. Acord, Coswell B. Beam, Alvah E. Beebe, Clifton J. Bell, Clarence E. Bennett, Larry Bowling, Frank Brown, Vernon H. Cargill, Lewis L. Chambers, E. W. Cornelius, Clinton F. Covert, Archie R. Dansie, Martin J. Decker, Hugh Donaldson, Oren V. Edland, Delmer Engelhardt, Kenneth D. Freid, James M. Graham, Norman Hennecke, Freeland L. Hixon, Lloyd J. Hoffman, Lamon O. Hogue, Charles E. Horn, Charles W. Houghton, Gerald J. Kinnear, L. J. Kuppenbender, Eugene K. Long, Edward W. Luster, Percy D. Maden, Isaac T. Maki, Shigenobu Okimura, Robert L. Pajer, Anthony Perna, Don G. Phillips, John F. Poindexter, Arthur F. Richardson, Sabato J. Rispoli, Henry Rodriquez, Eddie Rupe, Larkin K. Rushing, Kenneth G. Schmidt, Robert F. Sharrer, Glen F. Simpson, William H. Stanfill, Leland C. Steele, Hoyt J. Stidman, Edgar C. Thompson, Mott P. Underwood, Leonard R. Watkins, Clifford C. West, Fred J. Williams, Avery C. Woods, Paul E. Wurster,

31 Years—Leroy H. Black, Kenneth H. Busch, Oneal B. Cochran, Leslie E. Cookson, Donald H. Cramer, Carl J. Dahlberg, W. F. Davis, John A. Day, John C. D'Orio, Andrew R. Driskell, Clifford V. Fleischbein, Lester E. Fox, John A. Hakala, Darrell W. Hamilton, Stanley W. Harris, Robert H. Hewett, Harry Ishoy, James B. Jameson, Raymond H. Jensen, Virgil K. Kenobbie, Oran W. Lee, Cyril N. Lotto, Cleve H. Miller, Wesley M. Nyquist, Alex E. O'Hara, Vernon L. Patten, Joe A. Perry, Clovis J. Richardson, James F. Roberts, Jesse R. Schlenger, Joseph J. Schulz, Reinhold Schweigert, William C. Sessions, Raymond T. Shipman, Jr., Lois M. Smith, Harry L. Steffes, Fred M. Townsend, Charles H. Verdugo, James E. Welch, John L. Welch, Earl Wise, Warren W. Wittig, Wilbur C. Wolfe, Glen R. Wurster, William F. Young.

32 Years—Wallace M. Anderson, Jay L. Ansted, Willard T. Armstrong, James P. Astin, Frank W. Barber, Lester I. Briner, Willie G. Chapman, Charles G. Christ, Edward E. Dahlberg, Edward E. Devine, Richard C. Entrican, William R. Farrar, Thurman R. Flatt, David O. Fleming, Carl D. Fluitt, Leonard R. Goodpaster, Curtis S. Goodrich, Woodrow W. Gordon, Jess G. Grantham, Glenn L. Hecox, Ray Higginbotham, Loren Hilton, J. P. Jackson, Norman L. Johnson, Carl S. Jones, Clyde J. Jones, George Jula, Carl D. Kelley, Samuel O. Kephart, Jacob Kerschman, Oren L. Kidwell, Joseph Lendl, Roland Litz, Truman L. Mathis, Donald Matthews, Marvin W. Mickey, Edward Nicholas, Jesse G. Rankin, William Reich, Milton A. Reichenberg, Oscar Rieppel, Wendell H. Schulte, Oather Shackleford, John G. Sigle, Samuel C. Simmons, David C. Slack, Lloyd W. Stuchal, Lloyd D. Supry, Nyal D. Tasler, Harold V. Turner, Andrew C. Voss, Ralph V. Wagy, John F. Weber, Julius N. White, Carl J. Wright.

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NAME______________AGE______
ADDRESS__________________
CITY________STATE_____ZIP______

Longview, Wash.—Picture No. 1

Longview, Wash.—Picture No. 4

Longview, Wash.—Picture No. 5

Longview, Wash.—Picture No. 2

Longview, Wash.—Picture No. 3

LONGVIEW, WASH.

A pin presentation ceremony was recently held for the members of Local 1707, their wives, and guests. Carpenters and millwrights with 25 to 45 years of continuous membership were honored in a program that emphasized the challenge of the future. General Representative Guy Adams and Washington State Council Executive Secretary Wayne Cubbage were on hand to congratulate the honorees.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left to right: Donald Booth, Vance Brewer, Ron D. Tugaw, Wilho Maki and Ralph C. Harris.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, from left to right: Ray R. Olson, Arnold Farless, A. P. Mason, Ralph Touraille, George Taylor, Louis McKellop, Donald Cooper, Elmer Alston, Bennett Barnhurst, Willard Bundy, Ernest Kreiger, Robert C. Brown, Morris LaMew, R. A. Lovingfoss, Donald Shultz, Robert Dickinson, Richard Fitzsimmons, Elmer Dixon, L. D. Strickland, H. P. Elsner, James Bowers, Fred Hemenway, Albin Oien, Irving H. Peterson, James E. Williams, W. H. Moore and Dolph Hearrell.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, from left to right: Oscar Johnson, Maurice Watson, Leo F. Griffiths, Arthur Aspholm, James Baxter, Lisle Boss, Otto Tover, Eino Laine, Glen Brent, Percy Jacobson, Joe Cermak, Raymond Cooley, Thorman Hage and Harry Freeman.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year members, from left to right: Harry Teigen, Frank Nelson, Ernest Kruckenberg, Clifford Kaunisto, Luther Johnsey, and Leonard Hall.

Picture No. 5 shows 45-year member John Runberg.

Members who received awards but were not present for the photographs were:

25-year members Leonard Buhman, Harold Cornwell, Merle Davies, Charles Dreier, Richard Farwell, Richard Greatorex, Maurice Hopper, Alois Juenemann, Larry Kruckenberg, Howard Murphy, John Norton, Albert Olson, Kenneth Pegg, Govert Swanson, John Tennant, Carl Wainamo and Robert Wendt.

30-year members Harold Bailey, B. E. Bales, Homer Ballos, Gerald Bean, Wayne Bridge, Kenneth Dietrich, Leo Gilnett, Howard Graham, Sam Haaland, Norman Hirsch, Robert Hoffman, George King, Royal Large, A. E. Mattson, Arne Myllyluoma, H. S. Robinson, A. W. Rontty, Ralph Stackhouse, Andrew Storkson and M. C. Vanderpool.

35-year members Merle Britzius, Herbert Caywood, Sigward Corby, Roy Fogde, Delbert Gilkerson, W. C. Gustafson, Ernest Hanks, Wesley Harkcom, Henry Mattila, Wilbur Parsons, Thomas Reynolds, Earl Sundberg, Clarence Thuma and Oscar Varness.

40-year members Rudolph Block, D. A. Gaffi, Arne Jurvakainen, Robert C. Lewis, Walter Neiman and N. P. Nelson.

45-year members Conley Ensley and Otto Taube.

Muskegon, Mich.—Picture No. 1

Muskegon, Mich.—Picture No. 2

MUSKEGON, MICH.

Local 100 held its annual Fish Fry recently and presented 25 and 40-year pins to its deserving, long-time members. Leonard Zimmerman presented the awards to the following members pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 40-year members Jerry Heistand, John Henrickson, John Mezeske, Carl Wagner, and John Southland.

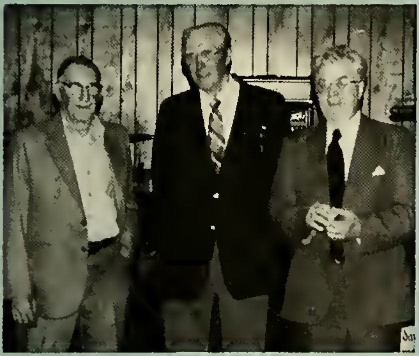
Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members Morton Clark, Harold Hamberg, Harry Hull, and John Wackernagel.

Duluth, Minn.—Picture No. 1

Duluth, Minn.—Picture No. 2

Duluth, Minn.—Picture No. 3

Duluth, Minn.—Picture No. 4



Duluth, Minn.—Picture No. 5

Duluth, Minn.—Picture No. 6

DULUTH, MINN.

On March 14, 1981, Local 361 honored longstanding members at its annual dinner dance and award party. Members who received pins are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left to right: Harry Korkalo, Stanley Krall, John Sorlie, and Charles Hayes.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, from left to right, E. Roger Wells, Ronald Spearman, Burliegh Hutchins, Paul Merritt, and Uno Makitalo.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: George Leone, Anthony Byers, and John Gaus.

Second row, from left to right: Valentine Koppy, Roy Magney, Harvey Garson, and Leonard Muehr.

Back row: John Gilbertson.

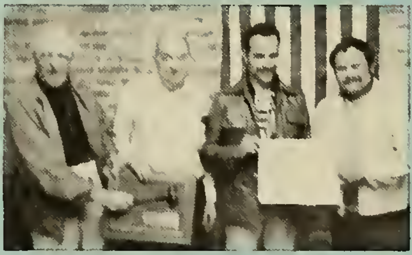
Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, from left to right: James MacKay, Fred Renick, Thomas Netzel, Raymond Kohtala, and Frank Lewis.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members, from left to right: August Viergutz, Julian Aunan, and Verner Myhrman.

Picture No. 6 shows 45-year members, from left to right: Arthur Smith and Otto High.

Those receiving honors but not present for the photograph include: 25-year members John Abbott, Robert Abrahamson, Marvin Anderson, Rene Bourgeault, Anthony Christensen, Veikko Hautamaa, Dale Johnson, Wayne Johnson, Frank Krall, Wayne Leek, Ronald W. Nelson, David Pearson, Robert Sirois, Daniel Sundberg, Walter Thompson, John Tollgard, Joel Ukura, and Milton Watry; 30-year members Robert Andree, Calyton Cahoon, Edward Fairbanks, Carl Fenstad, Donald McCarthy, Illmari Pesola, Leo Suominen, and Arvo Wierimaa; 35-year members Joseph Griffiths, Bernard Johnson, Arthur Lundmark, Albert Trettle; 40-year members George Harnell, James E. Hayes, Gust Jarvi, Clifford Johnson, Erling Mayer, Carl D. Rothman, Einar Stone, and Lawrence Zetterlund; 45-year members Carl J. Olson, James Olson, and L. C. Robinson.

Springfield, Mass.—Picture No. 1



Springfield, Mass.—Picture No. 2

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

On April 10, 1981, Local 32 honored longtime members with service awards and honored two new journeymen.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left, Edward S. Cieslak, Michael Murphy, and Adolph Kielion.

Picture No. 2 shows, on left, John J. Szymkiewicz, 25-year pin recipient, and Wilfred A. Goneau, retiring president, with a plaque presented to him for his service on the executive board. Also shown, third and fourth from left, are new journeymen, David Padua and Luis Hernandez, with their graduating certificates.

HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIF.

In January, 1981, Local 1453 held its 25- to 30- year pin ceremony. Members honored in the ceremony are shown in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows, front row, from left to right: Avis Storts, Lawrence Woodall, Lupe Yniquez, Leland Larson, Chris Maynez, Wm. Penn, Walter Watts, Cyril Fritz, Harold Knipp, Gale Griffith, Richard Dedmon, Raymond Bartels, Willard Lechner, Bernie Heithkemper, Clinton Baesman, and Albert Acosta.

Back row, from left to right: Linus DeCant, Robert Meyers, Bruce Lackman, Carl Fry and Florencio Martinez.

Picture No. 2 shows Wm. "Bill" Penn, past financial secretary and 57-year member, presenting Cyril Fritz, current financial secretary, with his 35-year pin.

Huntington Beach, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Huntington Beach, Calif.—Picture No. 2

Kansas City, Mo.—Picture No. 1

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Millwrights Local 1529 recently presented service pins to longstanding members. Honored members are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left to right: Robert Burns, William Gall, Fred Cole, and Ralph Logan.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, from left to right: Truman Strother, Fred McClaim, Keith Dearing, Neil Reynolds, Neville Allen, Tom Kolojaco, and William L. "Bill" Brinkley.

Picture No. 3 shows 40-year member Jeff Rowe.

Picture No. 4 shows 45-year member Ansel Howard.

Picture No. 5 shows 50-year member John W. "Jack" Reynolds on the right, with his brother, Thorne Reynolds, who has completed 55 years of service to the brotherhood.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photographs were: 25-year members Michael Barbarich, James H. Bradley, Edward S. Brown, U. Danner, Otis Dent, Charles J. Edwards, H. E. Parker, and Kenneth Wetzel; 30-year members David Allen, Melville Dort, Terrance Dyche, Thomas Kempster, Chester Kitchen, Virgil Overton, and Clyde Suddarth; 35-year members R. R. Pitman and James Rand, Sr.

Kansas City, Mo.—Picture No. 2

Kansas City, Mo.—Picture No. 3

Kansas City, Mo.—Picture No. 4

Kansas City, Mo.—Picture No. 5

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 978 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,236,555.32 in death claims paid for April.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, IL—Thomas C. Kennedy, Carmelo Locascio, Jr.
2, Cincinnati, OH—Nicholas G. Heinert, Charles C. Latham.
3, Wheeling, WV—Oakley W. Miller.
4, Davenport, IA—William C. Tank.
5, St. Louis, MO—Herman R. Mann, Mrs. Charles Schramm.
7, Minneapolis, MN—Mrs. Ole Jaeger, Ardie C. Johnson, Mrs. Arthur Kleven, Thomas E. Martin, John E. Nelson, William H. Olson, Frank Pagenkopf, Carl J. Peterson, Robert E. Poppen, Mrs. Bruno A. Wozniak.
8, Philadelphia, PA—Oscar Austin, Joseph C. Schmutz.
9, Buffalo, NY—William J. Crimmen.
10, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Vito Abbruzzese, Lawrence J. Adams.
11, Cleveland, OH—Julius B. Conrad, George A. McKay, Mrs. Joseph Rataiczak, Mrs. Joseph Wagner.
12, Syracuse, NY—Joseph McGean, Raymond C. McNemar, Vincent M. Pendock, Anthony V. Simiele.
13, Chicago, IL—Louis Tabloff.
14, San Antonio, TX—Casimiro F. Becerra, Floyd R. Lyons, Hugh R. Nunnelly.
15, Hackensack, NJ—Mrs. Joseph Hall, Joseph Myslivecek, Cornelius Nydam, Paul A. Roubaud.
16, Springfield, IL—Edward A. Zimmerman.
19, Detroit, MI—Basle Eavenson, Mrs. Francis Guyor, Andrew Koester.
20, New York, NY—Stephen Svidersky.
22, San Francisco, CA—Mrs. Vincent Foley, Lloyd B. Hiller, John J. Howard, Joe N. Smith, Cleon W. Spiker, Joel T. Ticknor.
25, Los Angeles, CA—Charles R. Hensley.
26, East Detroit, MI—Herman Bierl, Charles J. Hoffman.
27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Mark Cole, Mrs. Robert E. Stewart.
30, New London, CT—Raymond J. Kist, Earl F. Nickeson.
32, Springfield, MA—William B. Dyer.
33, Boston, MA—George A. Innes, Morris Swartz.
34, Oakland, CA—Michael E. Daily.
35, San Rafael, CA—Wayne P. Gardiner, Amos B. Marble, James R. Sellars.
36, Oakland, CA—Mrs. John J. Burnham, Elof K. Falk, Earl E. Huff, Jerome F. Keltie, Elmer O. McCloud, John N. Salonen, George L. Weems, Archie L. Wyatt.
37, Shamokin, PA—Michael J. Kwasnoski, Reuben W. Tharp.
40, Boston, MA—Mrs. Joseph Cormier, George M. Driscoll, Walter I. Hunter, Mrs. Eugene O'Shea.
41, Woburn, MA—John M. Mosack.
42, San Francisco, CA—Leone Cesca, Joseph Favaloro.
43, Hartford, CT—Gerald C. Eddy.
44, Champaign, IL—Joseph J. Hennek, Paul H. Walters.
49, Lowell, MA—Victor Novak.
50, Knoxville, TN—Robert Campbell, Deyo E. Powell.
51, Boston, MA—Lawrence T. Story.
54, Chicago, IL—Frank Krejci.
55, Denver, CO—Mrs. Raymond W. Reinhardt, Glenn Wood.
56, Boston, MA—Carl V. Melanson.

Local Union, City

58, Chicago, IL—Henry R. Beckman, Erick E. Carlson, Ernest Ekblad, John Gunard, Walter F. Hamer, Edward Kaden, Ralph G. Wilde.
60, Indianapolis, IN—Russell B. Carter, Myron T. Clark, Clyde J. Cordell, Homer C. Gividen, Rex H. Holdeman, Owen Phillips, Elbert Stackhouse.
61, Kansas City, MO—Robert Callaghan, Leonard J. Gross, Earl F. Lorenz, Elton A. Miller, Charles E. Oelschlaeger, Mrs. Louis J. Shepherd, Frank Whitington.
62, Chicago, IL—George H. Sladek.
64, Louisville, KY—Thomas I. Brown.
69, Canton, OH—Harold R. Hunsicker.
74, Chattanooga, TN—Mrs. Larry B. Sprouse.
80, Chicago, IL—Delray Anderson, Joseph C. Horne, John V. Resin, Henry Toebes, Edward Trebonsky, Sr., John C. Turskey, Mrs. Timothy J. Walsh.
87, St. Paul, MN—Sigvard O. Bjorke, Harvey L. Martinson.
89, Mobile, AL—Frank J. Williams.
90, Evansville, IN—Elmer L. Buente.
91, Racine, WI—William C. Luedke.
93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Ellard Seabrook.
94, Providence, RI—Mrs. Paul A. Graves, Meyer J. Mallack, Frank X. Mitchell.
95, Detroit, MI—George Cani, Jr., Edward Johnson.
98, Spokane, WA—L. Victor Bartholme, Peter Garberg, Ralph B. Stewart.
99, Bridgeport, CT—Ralph Grayham, Mrs. Gino Mattini.
100, Muskegon, MI—Roy Luttrull.
101, Baltimore, MD—Mrs. John A. Dalton, Mrs. Donald L. Hay, Ronald W. Wolfe.
103, Birmingham, AL—Wade I. Thompson.
104, Dayton, OH—Mrs. Fred Schultheis.
105, Cleveland, OH—Lévi Pabst, Mrs. James C. Scholl.
109, Sheffield, AL—Mrs. Troy D. Roberts.
110, St. Joseph, MO—Ben C. Daynovsky, Roy E. Hammond, Clarence W. Sparks.
111, Lawrence, MA—Roy D. Bell.
116, Bay City, MI—Emery E. Dubuis, Earl A. Reid.
120, Utica, NY—Anthony Pugliese.
122, Philadelphia, PA—Richard W. Greiner, Richard S. Pyeron, Jacob S. Sweigart.
131, Seattle, WA—Gus J. Beaver, Lysle C. Dillon, Walter S. Duvall, Russell E. Ketchum, Robert W. Metcalfe, James E. Murphy.
134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Mrs. Gerard Bourgault, Bruno Fex, Lucien Gagne, Philias Gervais, Jos Francois Lapointe, Real Leboeuf.
135, New York, NY—Joseph J. Nardone.
141, Chicago, IL—Olof Nelson, Mrs. Earl T. Price, William J. Wedlock.
149, Tarrytown, NY—David Anderson, Donald Jewell.
153, Helena, MT—Paul E. Colvin.
155, North Plainfield, NJ—Frank Wirth.
159, Charleston, SC—Holland Howard, Jr.
162, San Mateo, CA—Roy H. Haglund, Floyd E. Murphy.
163, Peekskill, NY—Westley K. Olson.
169, E. St. Louis, IL—Charles A. (Carl) Bertelsman, Sanford Jethro, Robert O. Malone.
171, Youngstown, OH—George A. Allen, Mrs. Joseph Kayati, Mrs. Raymond R. Piaski.

Local Union, City

181, Chicago, IL—Edward Magnor, Edward F. Pokorny.
182, Cleveland, OH—Leo E. Dick, James N. Gosney, Jr.
183, Peoria, IL—Francis C. Brown, Mrs. Elwood V. Kimberlin, Vail J. Seward.
184, Salt Lake City, UT—Mrs. Peter M. Pilati, Eldred G. Wareham.
189, Quincy, IL—Frank R. Sorrill.
198, Dallas, TX—James H. Helton, Shannon B. Pickard, James H. Wiley.
199, Chicago, IL—Otto Fuehrmeyer, Walter W. Kasch.
200, Columbus, OH—Howard F. Pendleton, Fred C. Roell, H. Frank Williams.
203, Poughkeepsie, NY—Michael J. Lisnowski.
210, Norwalk, CT—David Albrecht, Carl Dittmar, Frank W. Pleasic, Edwin O. Seymour, Everett Sterling, Richard C. Sudell, Mrs. Hjalmar E. Victor, Lester R. Wakeman.
211, Pittsburgh, PA—Mrs. Leonard Areford, Frank P. Greco.
213, Houston, TX—George D. Adams, Mrs. Billie J. Agan, Mrs. George H. Brown, Morris G. Deese, Clemon M. Dickey, Mrs. Heriberto G. Garza, Clifton C. O'Banion, Mrs. Clarence R. Standlee, Clarence R. Stuckey, Mrs. Paul A. Thompson, Robert R. Wemett, Jr.
215, Lafayette, IN—Edward Haynes.
218, Boston, MA—John M. Aucella.
222, Washington, IN—James E. James.
225, Atlanta, GA—William T. Ansley, William F. Barnes, Jesse Bentz, Johnnie A. Browder, Johnny B. Myers.
226, Portland, OR—Wilbur G. Dayo, Joseph Stener.
228, Pottsville, PA—Mrs. James J. Whalen.
229, Glens Falls, NY—Bernard D. Shambo.
232, Ft. Wayne, IN—Garrett E. Bowers, James R. Colter.
235, Riverside, CA—Mrs. Warren A. Churchill.
242, Chicago, IL—Edward C. Jutzi.
254, Cleveland, OH—Joseph C. Suszter.
255, Bloomingburg, NY—William Woodruff.
257, New York, NY—Joseph Miller, Mrs. Joseph Pignone, Mr. & Mrs. Christ Rasmussen, Lars Stene.
259, Jackson, TN—Mrs. Fred B. Jernigan, Mrs. Noah F. Osborne.
260, Berkshire Co. & Vic., MA—Mark Gould, Amansio P. Lanfranchi.
262, San Jose, CA—Jewell P. Kerley.
264, Milwaukee, WI—Sivert Dydland, Archie H. Poppert.
265, Saugerties, NY—Morris (Mac) Salkind, Mrs. Casper Souers.
266, Stockton, CA—James H. Emery, Mrs. F. Guy Ganes, Howard H. Joy.
267, Dresden, OH—Mrs. Lewis Braniger.
268, Sharon, PA—Wilmer W. Hetrick, Mrs. Felix Thomas.
269, Danville, IL—James R. Newlin, Lester Ponder.
272, Chicago Hts., IL—Larry D. Poole, Charles F. Steiling.
275, Newton, MA—Andrew T. Thompson.
278, Watertown, NY—Lyle T. Bowman.
281, Binghamton, NY—Calvin A. Ingram, Jr.
283, Augusta, GA—David R. Reeves.
284, New York, NY—Joseph P. Fitschen, Nunzio F. Palmiotto.

287, **Harrisburg, PA**—William J. Lutz, Mrs. William B. Thomas.

297, **Kalamazoo, MI**—DeGolia C. Davis.

299, **Fairview, NJ**—Otto Kuenzler.

303, **Portsmouth, VA**—Clarence D. Smith.

307, **Winona, MN**—Rex A. Johnson.

308, **Cedar Rapids, IA**—Mrs. Grant W. McKee.

314, **Madison, WI**—Julius W. Brockel, Carl A. Schwarz, James Smith.

316, **San Jose, CA**—Mrs. Haskell French, Ruben C. Prado, Joseph S. Ray, Clenix Walters.

324, **Waco, TX**—Marion E. Martin, Sr.

325, **Paterson, NJ**—Joseph Curcio, Henry Smith, Jr.

329, **Oklahoma City, OK**—Donald E. Hutton.

331, **Norfolk, VA**—Joseph P. Schragle.

335, **Grand Rapids, MI**—Joseph Appel.

337, **Detroit, MI**—Hilmer Engberg, Willard L. Green, Aaron Johnson.

342, **Pawtucket, RI**—Oscar D. LaFleur.

343, **Winnipeg, Man., Can.**—Joseph N. Gratton, Mrs. Ted Hofto, Joe Hrechany.

345, **Memphis, TN**—James C. Bringle, Willie J. Franks, Mrs. Cleo H. Jones, George E. Smith.

347, **Mattoon, IL**—Joseph C. Hancock.

350, **New Rochelle, NY**—Mrs. Omar Hazley, Andrew Kaiser.

359, **Philadelphia, PA**—Bela Wolf.

361, **Duluth, MN**—Ragner L. Sedell.

366, **New York, NY**—Carl Fjellestad, Julius Schatz, Francis Tomany.

369, **Tonawanda, NY**—Lawrence Marsha.

372, **Lima, OH**—Ray Mauger.

385, **New York, NY**—John Buddie, Frank Ecsedy.

388, **Richmond, VA**—Robert S. Gibson.

396, **Newport News, VA**—Ronald E. Gibbs.

398, **Lewiston, ID**—Mrs. Leon Lusco, William Tuschoff.

399, **Phillipsburg, NJ**—John A. Janecko, Mrs. William Phillips.

401, **Pittston, PA**—John Roache.

404, **Mentor, OH**—Willard G. Cox.

410, **Ft. Madison, IA**—Henry W. Kutzner, Arthur W. Luder, Carl L. Schneider.

411, **San Angelo, TX**—Luther V. Labarreare, Warren Sampler.

413, **So. Bend, IN**—Ralph O. Walters.

422, **New Brighton, PA**—Ira Hunter.

424, **Hingham, MA**—Francis W. Peterson.

425, **El Paso, TX**—Mrs. Lorenzo Perales.

433, **Belleville, IL**—Frank Evanko.

434, **Chicago, IL**—Clyde E. Lee.

440, **Buffalo, NY**—Sylvester F. Braunscheidel.

448, **Waukegan, IL**—Emil Joelson, Alan Sherwood Nelson, Daniel Wiliams.

452, **Vancouver, BC, Can.**—Guenter O. H. Courvreux, John Olenick, Percy E. Peterson, Albert Skistad.

453, **Auburn, NY**—David C. Coon.

454, **Philadelphia, PA**—Mrs. Anthony Olive, Joseph H. Spaulding.

458, **Clarksville, IN**—Harl C. Ziegler.

461, **Highwood, IL**—Walter E. Durbahn, Louis Zenko.

462, **Greensburg, PA**—William E. Kubish.

465, **Chester Co., PA**—Michael L. Shields.

468, **New York, NY**—Miervaldis Andersons.

470, **Tacoma, WA**—Olav Bratbak, Charles W. Chase, Fred Giessel, Mrs. Iver Haugen, Gustaf M. Sorenson.

480, **Freeburg, IL**—Leslie S. Bevirt, August J. Petermeyer.

483, **San Francisco, CA**—Merlin M. Morgan, Mrs. Robert E. Noe.

486, **Bayonne, NJ**—Frank Fossella, Sr., Vincent Franconeri.

488, **Bronx, NY**—Samuel Krasner, Gust Sundstrom.

490, **Passaic, NJ**—Vincent Nocito, Sr.

492, **Reading, PA**—Willard E. Hill.

493, **Mt. Veroon, NY**—Odon V. Villanova.

496, **Kankakee, IL**—Mrs. Roy Mullikin.

512, **Ypsilanti, MI**—Wilfred Ceasar.

515, **Colorado Springs, CO**—Thomas Flanary.

540, **Holyoke, MA**—Mrs. Edwin Bluemer.

550, **Oakland, CA**—Carl F. Nelson.

562, **Everett, WA**—George Jacobs, Floyd Stilson, Alfred N. Thibault.

563, **Glendale, CA**—Tennie J. Anderson, John M. Dickey, Franklin O. Jackson, Mrs. Fay F. Miller, Frank Parlapiano, Kenneth L. Redman.

565, **Elkhart, IN**—Roy Maupin.

569, **Pascagoula, MS**—Johnnie L. Jones, Mrs. Irwin L. Kelly, Sr.

579, **St. John's, Nfld., Can.**—Alfred Drodge.

586, **Sacramento, CA**—Eddie C. Galer, Gustave Hanson, Chester G. Haynes, Herbert Stickney, Grover C. Watson.

596, **St. Paul, MN**—Mrs. Edmond P. Langlais.

600, **Bethlehem, PA**—Howard L. Cruver, Mrs. Francis Dreisbach, Walter C. Heil, Harvey A. Kessler, Frank D. Schippers, Sr.

603, **Ithaca, NY**—Arnt E. Johnson.

606, **Virginia, MN**—Mrs. Stanley J. Rutka.

608, **New York, NY**—Carl M. Brokvist, Alex McCafferty, Harry A. Palmer.

610, **Port Arthur, TX**—Mrs. John E. Greene.

617, **Alexandria, MN**—George H. Johnson, Robert W. Sharp.

620, **Madison, NJ**—Isaac Harmon, Mrs. Norman Helle.

621, **Bangor, ME**—Albert G. Holmes.

623, **Atlantic Co., NJ**—Willard C. Inman.

625, **Manchester, NH**—Wilfrid J. Breton, Charles E. Jacques.

626, **Wilmington, DE**—Irving Faries, Francis A. Pedicone, Sr., Charles J. Spohn.

627, **Jacksonville, FL**—Robert Dumond.

639, **Akron, OH**—Ernest H. Daves, John M. Defoy, Archie J. Helton, Ross R. Hendley, Ernest J. Heskett, Anton Leipold, Nick Tymcio, Jr.

642, **Richmond, CA**—Lorenz L. Behrhorst, Mrs. Lindsey S. Christopher, Mrs. Harold Dobson.

644, **Pekin, IL**—Mrs. Richard W. Johnson.

654, **Chattanooga, TN**—Samuel H. Smith.

655, **Marathon, FL**—Mrs. Lewis H. Pierce, Sr.

660, **Springfield, OH**—Fred G. Gammell, Mrs. Pierre Vanmaideren.

661, **Ottawa, IL**—John T. Doig.

665, **Amarillo, TX**—Port A. White, Samuel D. Wood.

669, **Harrisburg, IL**—Houston K. Coker.

677, **Lebanon, PA**—Ralph R. Deibert.

678, **Dubuque, IA**—Joseph W. Luke.

690, **Little Rock, AR**—Mrs. Harold Squires.

696, **Tampa, FL**—Gazell J. Heaton.

701, **Fresno, CA**—Ralph Hanchett.

703, **Lockland, OH**—Mrs. Charles M. Hayes.

709, **Shenandoah, PA**—Ralph Morgan, Mrs. Michael S. Naspinsky.

710, **Long Beach, CA**—Theodore L. Burdell, Hebron M. Carr, Einer J. Jeppesen, Samuel E. Jones, John H. Kesselhon, Anthony R. Litzinger, La Var Marker, Mrs. John T. Norcross, Warren K. Stevenson, Sr.

715, **Elizabeth, NJ**—Fred S. Foster, Robert Maloney, Albert Tierney.

720, **Baton Rouge, LA**—Emmett Tate.

721, **Los Angeles, CA**—Henry F. Danhof, Joe Diaz, Jr., John G. Gustafson, Niels Iverson, Samuel F. Jackson, Mrs. Willie Kobzoff, Silvio Lombardo.

739, **Cincinnati, OH**—Walter E. Hablutzel, George C. Hilgeman, Donald J. Kinne.

740, **Brooklyn, NY**—Peter R. Prusina.

742, **Decatur, IL**—George D. Harrison, Enno Rademacher, Merrill K. Ray.

745, **Honolulu, HI**—Ansei Arakaki, Senkichi Hamasaki, Toshio Hirakami, Harry Y. Nishimoto, Nemesio A. Purugganan.

747, **Oswego, NY**—Mrs. James Southgate.

751, **Santa Rosa, CA**—Mrs. Albert L. Prebilich.

753, **Beaumont, TX**—Clarence H. Davis, Hilton Foux, Wallace J. Hollier, Sr., James A. Walker.

761, **Sorel, PQ, Can.**—Joseph Mathieu.

769, **Pasadena, CA**—Charles F. Brannon, Chris G. Christensen, Guy Dixon, Walter A. Niehaus.

785, **Cambridge, Ont., Can.**—William E. Grantham, Percy W. Postill.

787, **New York, NY**—Kristin S. Bentsen.

792, **Rockford, IL**—Arthur M. Tracy.

798, **Salem, IL**—Elmo S. Knapp.

801, **Woonsocket, RI**—Treffle J. Cote.

819, **W. Palm Beach, FL**—Carson Hill.

821, **Springfield, NJ**—Mrs. John D. Cooke, Jr., Joseph Swajkowski.

839, **Des Plaines, IL**—Andrew J. Gornick, Irvin H. Mueller.

845, **Delaware Co., PA**—Joseph C. Gallagher, John J. Kirk, Joseph Sarachman.

848, **San Bruno, CA**—John Giampaoli.

851, **Anoka, MN**—Carl Brock, James O. Lind, Harold S. Nelson.

857, **Tucson, AZ**—Jesus M. Fimbres, Mrs. Rufus L. Foster, Delbert Rapier.

871, **Battle Creek, MI**—John R. Wall.

889, **Hopkins, MN**—Elmer Norum, Kenneth M. Schultz.

902, **Brooklyn, NY**—Attilio Martini, Carmelo Milazzo, Mrs. Frank Uchman, Jr.

916, **Aurora, IL**—Edwin J. Anderson.

929, **South Gate, CA**—Frank D. Heinze, Edward Montgomery.

937, **Dubuque, IA**—Giles G. Kirkwood, Clement P. Theisen.

943, **Tulsa, OK**—Hurshell L. Blackburn, Jefferson W. Harp, Mayse G. Hewling, John G. Hubbard, Coy D. Smith.

944, **San Bernardino, CA**—Clarence M. Conaway, Clark R. Griffin, Riley E. Haggard, Earl E. Smith.

948, **Sioux City, IA**—Gustaf G. Anderson, Henry W. Ebert, Morris Jensen, George W. Panhorst.

953, **Lake Charles, LA**—Cassius J. Guillory, Mrs. Heuitt Primeaux.

958, **Marquette, MI**—Ernest Olson.

964, **New City, NY**—George W. Casper.

971, **Reno, NV**—Jack J. Varnum.

973, **Texas City, TX**—William Ravey.

974, **Baltimore, MD**—Walter B. Kacpura.

981, **Petaluma, CA**—Joseph A. Burns, Vernett S. Peoples.

982, **Detroit, MI**—Kenneth L. Allison, Matt Carlson, Edward H. Hoeppner, Arthur H. Nordhagen, Clyde B. Parham, Mrs. Ivar H. Pearson, Harry R. Taylor, Mrs. Edward Viinikainen.

993, **Miami, FL**—William J. Koch.

998, **Royal Oak, MI**—George Penny.

999, **Mt. Vernon, IL**—Mrs. Tee Edwards.

1000, **Tampa, FL**—Mrs. Jay H. Aljoe.

1005, **Merrillville, IN**—Mrs. James S. Franklin, Stephen A. Kurator, Thomas A. Steuer, James D. Tucker.

1008, **Louisiana, MO**—Mrs. Harold G. Cohea.

1016, **Muncie, IN**—Cecil Wiseman.

1033, **Muskegon, MI**—Leo J. Minzey.

1046, **Palm Springs, CA**—Artemis E. Wallis.

1048, **McKeesport, PA**—George V. Spisak.

1050, **Philadelphia, PA**—Mrs. Edwin Banks, Guiliano S. (Julius) Manfreda, Domenico Perilli, Mrs. Frank Pingitore, Vincent Rescigno, Ralph Swavely.

1052, Hollywood, CA—Mrs. Harry G. Finkel, Mrs. Melville Roy Jones, Vincent Santucci.
1055, Lincoln, NE—Mrs. Willard Aylwin, Prudent D. Baete.
1062, Santa Barbara, CA—Lloyd M. Anderson, Mrs. John L. Brown, Sr., Kenneth L. Greene.
1074, Eau Claire, WI—Ernest Dennis Holman.
1089, Phoenix, AZ—John R. Carlson.
1093, Glen Cove, NY—Vincent L. Cannella, Stanley V. Gorzelski.
1094, Corvallis, OR—Mrs. John M. Holdorf.
1097, Longview, TX—Elmer L. Harvey.
1098, Baton Rouge, LA—William H. Granger.
1102, Detroit, MI—Floyd A. Brookins, Cleotha Morgan, Mrs. William J. Sobeck.
1108, Cleveland, OH—Michael Kuruc.
1109, Visalia, CA—Leonard E. Smith.
1113, San Bernardino, CA—Nick Gula, Fletcher L. Stephens.
1114, S. Milwaukee, WI—Adelbert J. Muschlewski.
1120, Portland, OR—Frederick Klein, Charles H. Palmer.
1125, Los Angeles, CA—Carl W. Bolton, Mrs. James Reid, Jr., Hans Thompson.
1134, Mt. Kisco, NY—Joseph Placona.
1138, Toledo, OH—Edwin L. Holmes.
1140, San Pedro, CA—Bozidar Govorcin.
1146, Green Bay, WI—Roy G. Shakelford.
1147, Roseville, CA—Richard R. Willis.
1148, Olympia, WA—Joe A. Wallerstedt.
1149, San Francisco, CA—Thomas H. Entwistle, Robert Ewen, Roy B. Petree, Anthony Sertin, Mrs. Edwin Stelter.
1150, Saratoga Springs, NY—Clifford B. Sparks.
1156, Montrose, CO—Robert N. Russell.
1162, New York, NY—William Meyer, William F. Mikulski.
1164, New York, NY—Albert Dietrich, Bernhard M. Stegmann.
1173, Trinidad, CO—Percy D. Smith.
1184, Seattle, WA—Josef Markwitz, Walter M. Scott, Sr.
1185, Hillside, IL—Walter J. McKibbin.
1186, Alton, IL—Mrs. Herschel J. Scoggins.
1187, Grand Island, NE—Herman E. Johnson.
1192, Birmingham, AL—Mrs. Wesley D. Wilson.
1204, New York, NY—Charles Dreizen.
1205, Indio, CA—Henry F. Johnson.
1212, Coffeyville, KS—Everett Leggett, Mrs. Billy W. Woods.
1216, Mesa, AZ—Mrs. Fred C. Davis.
1217, Greencastle, IN—Paul K. McMahan.
1222, Medford, NY—George E. Kiesel, Jr., Stephen A. Tyte.
1224, Emporia, KS—Leonard A. Donald.
1226, Pasadena, TX—Mrs. William C. Hallmark.
1233, Hattiesburg, MS—Bobby C. Neal.
1235, Modesto, CA—Wiggins E. Hatton.
1243, Fairbanks, AK—Maurice J. Cain.
1245, Carlsbad, NM—James K. McCurdy.
1250, Homestead, FL—Charles A. Sproul.
1251, New Westminster, BC, Can—Eric H. Kerfoot, Yrjo Mitrunen.
1263, Atlanta, GA—Thomas Howard Davenport, Marvin Harris.
1264, Bathhurst, NB, Can—J. Fortunat Duguay.
1266, Austin, TX—Louis G. Nitsche.
1275, Clearwater, FL—Jerry N. Fuqua.
1276, Arlington, TX—Mrs. James L. Miller.
1280, Mountain View, CA—Mr. & Mrs. Raymond H. Kramer.
1281, Anchorage, AK—Edward B. Dorough.
1289, Seattle, WA—Carl O. Broughton, Edgar E. Davis, Pete Oakland, Lloyd F. Roten.
1296, San Diego, CA—Herman E. Braudaway, Mrs. Allen E. Rose, Floyd L. Rush.
1300, San Diego, CA—Vidal Lopez Acosta.
1302, New London, CT—Mrs. Robert H. Autotte, Isidore Dumont.
1305, Fall River, MA—Manuel E. Gracie, Mrs. Wilfred LaRochelle.
1308, Lake Worth, FL—Mrs. Leonard E. Clark.
1319, Albuquerque, NM—Edward Gosso, Jr.
1329, Independence, MO—William Frazell.
1332, Grand Coulee, WA—Mrs. Leslie P. Adams.
1333, State College, PA—Theodore J. Vaux.
1342, Irvington, NJ—Rocco Branca.
1353, Santa Fe, Mexico—David J. Mascarenas.
1359, Toledo, OH—William E. Royce, Michael Tupitza.
1365, Cleveland, OH—Anton Zirngibl.
1367, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Evar Carlson.
1370, Kelowna, BC, Can—George H. Pauls.
1373, Flint, MI—John C. Boyce, Alf M. Hansen.
1388, Oregon City, OR—Mrs. Clarence W. Brookshire, Mrs. John Payte.
1394, Ft. Lauderdale, FL—William I. Mishoe.
1396, Golden Colorado—Delmar L. Hammond.
1401, Buffalo, NY—John Pavalko.
1402, Richmond, VA—Martin A. Walsh.
1407, San Pedro, CA—Mrs. Aubrey C. Fanning.
1408, Redwood City, CA—Rudolph L. Buhrz, John H. Grant.
1419, Johnstown, PA—Mrs. Robert F. Miller.
1421, Arlington, TX—Bill W. Gardner.
1423, Corpus Christi, TX—Herbert Billimek, Jack O. Billman, Mrs. John H. Giere, Sr.
1428, Midland, TX—Mrs. Ulys P. Barber, Edwin F. Barker.
1438, Warren, OH—Robert N. Dellinger, William H. Richards.
1447, Vero Beach, FL—Neil P. Johnson, Sr.
1449, Lansing, MI—Edward J. Pelletier.
1452, Detroit, MI—Robert T. Brosowski, Wilmer G. Ford, Phoebe E. Moore, George L. Waggoner.
1453, Huntington Beach, CA—Mrs. Gale S. Griffith, Hugh Hough.
1456, New York, NY—Harold M. Croney, Alf Larsen, Sverre Monrad, Thomas Murray, Thomas A. Whalen.
1461, Traverse City, MI—Robert M. Korson.
1462, Bucks Co., PA—Juryl W. Sherman.
1471, Jackson, MS—Thurman Cook, Lemuel O. Gilmore, Mrs. Vernon D. Roberts, Eugene C. Terry.
1477, Middleton, OH—William McCloud, John H. Welch.
1478, Redondo Beach, CA—Nelson J. Kennedy.
1480, Boulder, CO—Glenn R. Ream.
1485, LaPorte, IN—Christopher Heliy.
1486, Auburn, CA—Carl J. Walstrom.
1489, Burlington, NJ—Chauncey L. Smith.
1495, Chico, CA—Mrs. Richard Henley.
1497, Los Angeles, CA—James N. Kelly, Mrs. Ronald Larmore.
1498, Provo, UT—Hal S. Munson.
1501, Ketchikan, AK—Mrs. Samuel J. Decker.
1506, Los Angeles, CA—Frederick A. Stears.
1507, El Monte, CA—Mrs. Kenneth Gilbert, Bruce G. Humphry, Bert Longnecker, Frederick C. McIntosh, Amos D. Nixon, Joseph E. Rosetta.
1518, Gulfport, MS—Mrs. Frank J. Cornell, Sr.
1526, Denton, TX—Fred Lynch, Mrs. Marvin Sitton.
1529, Kansas City, KS—Charles R. O'Dell.
1532, Anacortes, WA—George E. Moshier.
1536, New York, NY—Mrs. Nunzio Dituri, Nunzio Gurciullo, Andrew Hudor, John Woodfine.
1548, Baltimore, MD—James O. F. Johns.
1553, Los Angeles, CA—Betty J. Simms.
1564, Casper, NY—Richard M. Allen.
1565, Abilene, TX—D'Witt Watkins.
1571, San Diego, CA—Charles H. Hardy, Carl Kallusch, Warren H. Lewis, Mrs. George F. Mendonca.
1573, West Allis, WI—Michael Bruckbauer, Edward A. Jankoski.
1590, Washington, DC—Mrs. Chester Davis, Michael C. Kelpy.
1592, Sarnia, Ont., Can—Gordon Lewis Hampshire.
1595, Montgomery Co., PA—Joseph Snipas.
1596, St. Louis, MO—James F. Crawley, Walter C. Fritz, Helen Haneline, Peter S. Ostrich, Elmo W. Owens, Paul R. Thiel, William A. Vormehr.
1608, So. Pittsburgh, TN—Charles V. Hogan.
1615, Grand Rapids, MI—Jacob Manni.
1620, Rock Springs, WY—Robert E. Saxton.
1622, Hayward, CA—William E. Horton, Nathan W. Smith, Michael Umbson, Curtis L. White.
1627, Mena, AR—Roy Dunfee.
1635, Kansas City, MO—Ernie F. McGhee.
1644, Minneapolis, MN—Leroy Fagerlie, Bertel E. Oberg, Peter U. Peterson.
1650, Lexington, KY—Mrs. Charles Hedger.
1654, Midland, MI—Angus R. McKay, John L. Strawn.
1664, Bloomington, IN—Walter I. Graves, Robert C. Sudbury.
1665, Alexandria, VA—Grady M. Comer, Frank Nicholson.
1683, El Dorado, AR—Mrs. George Mellinger, Willis E. Roberson.
1689, Tacoma, WA—Charles J. Halko, Henry Ruppel, Theodore C. Wasmmund.
1693, Chicago, IL—John C. Golom, Cecil W. Williams.
1694, Washington, DC—Mrs. Engelbert Boos.
1707, Longview, WA—Jacob Emil Alsaker.
1715, Vancouver, WA—J. Garwood Jones, Ervin V. Odegard, Leon W. Pace, Carl B. Wright.
1723, Columbus, GA—Mrs. Louie H. Hart, Mrs. Campbell M. Hill, William J. Lightsey.
1725, Daytona Beach, FL—Mrs. William C. Smith, Jr., Mrs. John H. Winn.
1735, Prince Rupert, BC, Can—Michele Polloni.
1739, St. Louis, MO—George E. Peterson, Mrs. Charles Schmidt.
1741, Milwaukee, WI—Glendon A. Byers, Frank E. Holt, Louis C. Krueger.
1750, Cleveland, OH—Mrs. Roy A. Fiala.
1752, Pomona, CA—Mrs. Fred W. Decker, Jr., Robert E. Linson, Pedro Maldonado, William A. Wyatt, Daniel A. Zolnar.
1765, Orlando, FL—Mrs. Abner Wm. Jackson.
1772, Hicksville, NY—Peter Potocki.
1775, Columbus, IN—Mrs. Raymond Potter.
1795, Farmington, MO—Harry L. Boen.
1797, Renton, WA—Claude F. Peake, Lloyd F. Stevenson.
1811, Monroe, LA—William T. Coleman, Jr., Walter S. Corley, William T. Hamphill, Troy J. Kyson, Mrs. Jasper B. Markland.

1815, Santa Ana, CA—Leo J. Gurule, Bobby L. Lowry.
1822, Ft. Worth, TX—William C. Cropp, Sr., Orville M. Curry, William A. Dysart, Mrs. Monroe E. Wilcox.
1832, Escanaba, MI—Gerald Romashko.
1835, Waterloo, IA—Eldon Hirsch, Sr.
1837, Babylon, NY—Adolph Chapek.
1846, New Orleans, LA—Charlie B. Boutrie, Emile Seely, Sr., Mrs. Einar Utne.
1849, Pasco, WA—Arthur F. Compton, Clyde Finch.
1856, Philadelphia, PA—James McCourt.
1861, Milpitas, CA—Mihail M. Kudriavtseff.
1865, Minneapolis, MN—Harold C. Uggla.
1867, Regina, Sask., Can—George L. Hoffman.
1869, Manteca, CA—Edward J. Langevin.
1871, Cleveland, OH—William F. Parker.
1884, Lubbock, TX—Andrew J. Carlock.
1913, San Fernando, CA—Bernard F. Dirnberger, Albert Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Anton A. Kraus, Frank C. Muir, Ralph K. Peters.
1914, Phoenix, AZ—Louis N. Caulkins.
1921, Hempstead, NY—Emil E. Prostka, John W. Rauch, Mrs. Janis Sniedze.
1922, Chicago, IL—Gerald C. Moser, Lester Zimmerman.
1946, London, Ont., Can—Angelo Vecchies.
1947, Hollywood, FL—Harold W. Coonrod, Mrs. Lowell G. Patrick.
1962, Las Cruces, NM—Mrs. Manuel S. Martinez.
1964, Vicksburg, MS—John K. Wright.
1987, St. Charles, MO—James R. Patterson.
1990, Prince Albert, Sask., Can—William Bick.
1996, Libertyville, IL—Mrs. Leo F. Ehrlich, Weikko M. Tienhaara.
2006, Los Gatos, CA—John S. Harding, Mrs. Carl Hermanson.
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2010, Anna, IL—Charles J. McFatridge, Ogle A. Miller.
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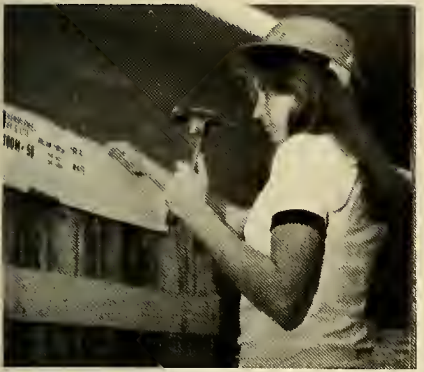
A WOMAN'S HAMMER



Some of the women's "libbers" in our midst may not agree, but John Bennett of Dynamics Operational, Inc., of East Peoria Ill., and his fellow researchers tell us that most women prefer a hammer with a shorter handle than the one traditionally used by men.

As we reported in the April, 1981, edition of "What's New?", Bennett and associates have developed what they call the Hand-Tastic Hammer, which has a handle which curves downward and has no knob on the end. Their research shows that this type of handle is less tiring on the wrist and arm.

When they demonstrated their hammer to women in Midwest industrial plants they found that women wanted a hammer with a shorter handle, which they could swing easier and more accurately. So Bennett and associates came up with the hammer being used by the young lady above. (Yes, she's left handed.)

It's not on the market yet, but for more information about the Lady Hand-Tastic write: Wayne Klehm, Easco Tools, Inc., 6721 Bay Meadow Drive, Glen Burnie, Md. 21061.

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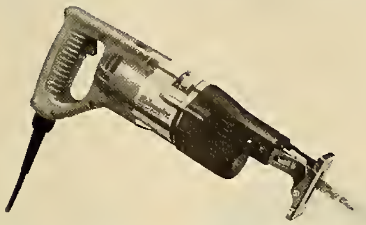
SPEED CONTROL SAWZALL



For the toughest commercial applications, Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation has just added a heavy-duty Sawzall with speed control and "quik-lok" cord to its line of quality electric tools.

Model No. 6507 features include: sawing speeds from 0-2400 strokes per minute . . . ¾" strokes; exclusive quik-lok cord set which provides for instant field replacement or substitution; double insulated construction, with a 3-wire grounded system; all ball and roller bearings; and durable glass reinforced nylon handle. Includes case, 11 blades, 8' quik-lok cord, socket wrench and holder and extra blade clamp and screw.

For more information contact a distributor or write: Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp., 13135 West Lisbon Road, Brookfield, Wis. 53005.

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The java-brown Sof-Belt is easy to get on and off, lightweight and washable.

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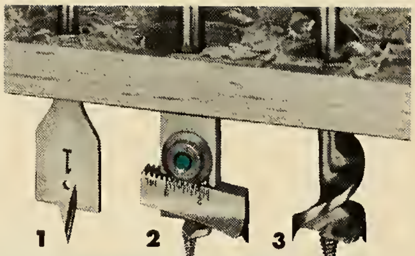

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IN CONCLUSION

The Bankers' Bank Fights Inflation The Hard Way. Change Is Needed

Poorly-housed, bankrupt Americans cry out for relief, while 12 moneyed men tighten the screws on the money supply.

A small group of moneyed men meets each month in a quiet conference room in Washington, D.C., to make simple, vital decisions which affect the lives of all wage-earning Americans. What they decide affects how many houses will be built in the coming months for poorly-sheltered families, how many credit cards will be distributed by the "plastic credit" promoters, and how many new industrial plants will move off the drawing boards into reality.

These men are the 12 economists and bankers who make up the Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee. Seven of the twelve are the full board of governors of the Fed; the other five are presidents of regional Federal Reserve banks.

Every time you read in the newspapers or hear on a newscast that the prime interest rate has gone up or down . . . mostly up, these days . . . you know that these 12 men have been at it again . . . tightening the screws on the money supply to curb inflation and doing what they consider best to increase the value of the American dollar.

The money merchants of Western Europe love these 12 gentlemen. By curbing the money supply and curbing credit availability, they have held inflation in check sufficiently in recent months to increase the value of the U.S. dollar overseas and improve investment prospects for foreigners moving into North American industry. When President Reagan recently nominated Arthur Burns, former Fed chairman and "tight money" advocate, to be the new U.S. Ambassador to West Germany, the business interests of Western Europe cheered. After four years of economic uncertainty under President Jimmy Carter, they saw the new prominence of Arthur Burns as an assurance that his money policies—begun under President Richard Nixon—would continue under the Federal Reserve chairmanship of Paul Voicker and the administration of President Reagan.

By offering such financial assurances to friendly nations overseas, the Reagan Administration is, undoubtedly, improving our foreign relations generally.

The multinational corporations cheer, too, because they can continue to divert American capital, American industry, and American jobs overseas under these present monetary policies.

* * *

The question we must ask ourselves, however, as hard-working credit-poor Americans is: What is this hard-money, Arthur Burns, Paul Volker policy doing for us? What is it doing to us?

Let me list a few results:

- Tight money has produced repeated downturns in our economy. While wages have remained fairly stable, prices have soared. One never goes into a retail store during any month of 1981 and finds the same prices stamped on commodities which were there the previous month.
- A by-product of high interest rates has been large increases in annual interest payments on the federal debt, which is expected to grow by more than $15 billion in the current year.
- Back in the 1930s, Franklin D. Roosevelt told us that one third of the nation was ill-housed. Today, much more than that is ill-housed . . . in overpriced, poorly-converted condominiums, future slum developments described today as "elegant town houses," and urban renewal projects which breed crime and perpetuate poverty. Much of the responsibility for this situation lies in the exorbitant interest rates now

charged on mortgages and the high price of land. The source for these high interest rates goes directly back to that prime interest rate established by those 12 moneyed men who meet each month in the nation's capital.

The high cost of money spreads throughout the economy and is built into the cost of all goods and services. High interest rates choke the economy and prevent expansion. High interest rates and high unemployment are the major contributors to a high Federal budget deficit.

* * *

What's to be done in such a situation?

Are Americans always to be at the mercy of the Fed's Open Market Committee when it comes to the basic necessities of life?

Must American consumers always be treated like spendthrifts whose allowances must be cut every time they overextend themselves? Must every American suffer because of the wild-money excesses of a few?

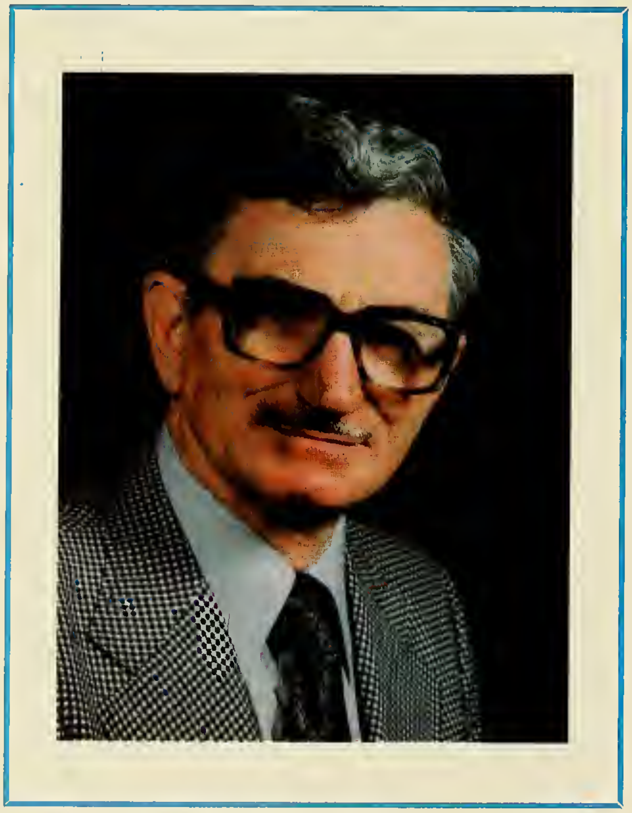
There is a new coalition forming in Washington to oppose the current policies of the Federal Reserve Board. It is made up of organizations most directly affected by tight credit and high interest rates—labor, construction firms, home builders, small businesses, consumer groups, family farmers, and others. The Brotherhood has been asked to lend its support, and I feel sure that it will.

The group offers these avenues of relief from current tight money regulations and I find them creditable and worthy of support:

- A thorough and detailed study **of high interest rates and tight credit** as instruments for managing the economy must be made. Emphasis should be placed on the uneven impact of high interest rates in concentrated sectors. Today large companies go unrestricted, while smaller competitors, consumers, state and local governments, and interest-sensitive economic sectors (construction, consumer and producer durables, utilities) get squeezed out.
- Proposals are needed for proper **credit allocation** throughout our economic community—undesirable uses of credit should have tougher access to credit during times of credit stringency. Such undesirable uses include: Condominium conversions, commodity speculation, and purchases of second or third homes. Making credit less accessible for these uses would make credit more available and less expensive for industrial or residential construction, home mortgages and auto loans.
- **Democratizing the Federal Reserve Board and the Open Market Committee** is a very attractive proposal, since the system is now run by and for banks and bankers. Recent reforms for representation of labor and consumers on the regional Bank boards bypassed the real power centers. The Open Market Committee is still a self-selecting and self-perpetuating group of bankers.
- **The independence of the Fed** from Congress and the Executive Branch means that bankers have their own arm of government for control of the economy. Such independence is not the norm in other industrial economies, and Congress should make an evaluation of the Fed's status.

* * *

Such proposals will take time to put into motion and achieve results. We should take the first steps for their activation now.



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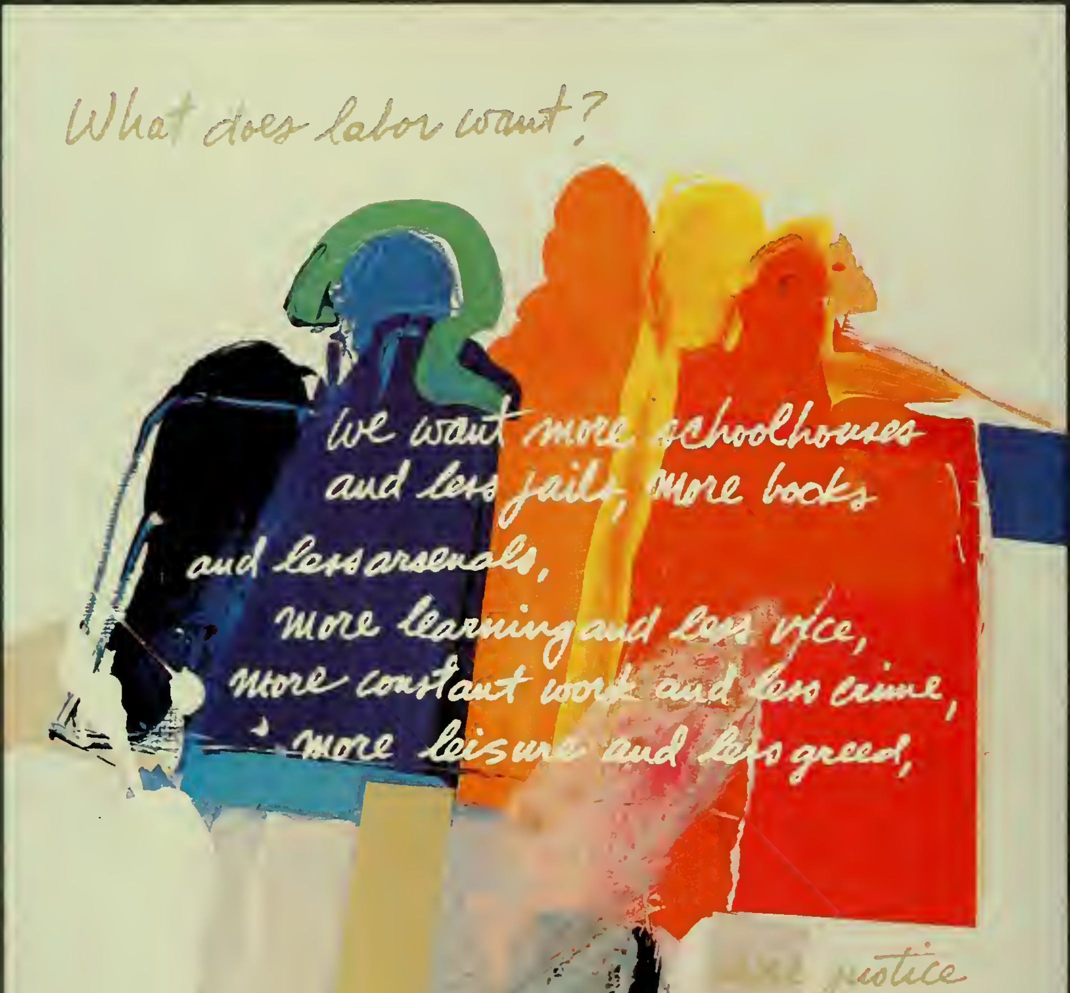
What does labor want?
We want more schoolhouses
and less jails, more books
and less arsenals,
more learning and less vice,
more constant work and less crime,
more leisure and less greed,
more justice
and less
revenge.
Saml Gompers
1893

1881 Labor's Centennial 1981

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August 1981

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(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 8 AUGUST, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

The 34th General Convention of the United Brotherhood will assemble on August 31 at McCormick Place in Chicago, Ill., and it will continue in session from day to day until all business coming before the convention is completed.

Delegates to the convention come from every state in the United States and every province of Canada. Each participant, with appropriate credentials, wears the official delegate's badge shown in color on our August cover. By wearing this insignia, he or she will be carrying on a century-old tradition of the United Brotherhood, meeting periodically in convention to deliberate upon the many issues facing the crafts, the industries, and North America.

Surrounding the colorful badge of our 34th Convention are pictures of several past conventions of our union, beginning with an artist's conception of our First General Convention and going down to our 33rd General Convention, three years ago, at St. Louis, Mo.

With this 34th Convention, the Brotherhood returns to the city of its birth. Our Brotherhood was founded in Chicago, Ill., on August 8, 1881.

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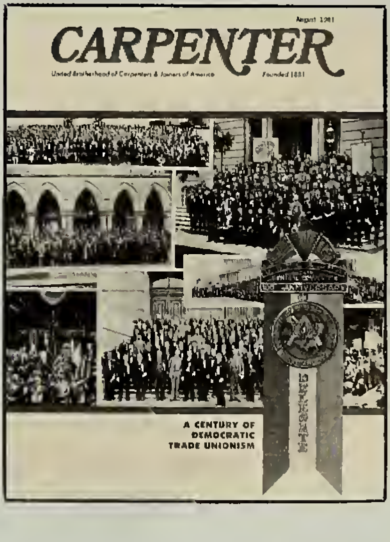
August 1981
CARPENTER
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Founded 1881
A CENTURY OF DEMOCRATIC TRADE UNIONISM
DELEGATE

We Must Preserve and Protect SOCIAL SECURITY

The Congress of the United States is planning changes in the Social Security System, including raising the full retirement age to 68 and curbing benefit increases based on the cost of living, which would affect each and every member of the Brotherhood. The Reagan Administration has proposed to reduce benefits for persons retiring at age 62, and to tighten the rules for disability pensions.

Together, these proposals represent the most serious reductions in Social Security protections ever suggested.
Last month, the United Brotherhood called upon every member to oppose these proposals. Its position on the Reagan Administration's plan has been sent to each Congressman and Senator and to the President.

General Treasurer and Director of Legislation, Charles E. Nichols has urged every member to join the General Officers and Representatives in writing to your Congressman and Senator and to President Reagan, objecting to any cuts in Social Security benefits. (A sample letter is attached for your convenience.) Copies of your letter should be sent to members of the House Social Security Subcommittee and to members of the Senate Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs Subcommittee. (Their names are attached.)

"Your letters, as well as a personal visit to your representatives' home offices are crucial to our efforts to defeat these proposals," Nichols states.

The position of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on Reagan Administration proposed reductions in Social Security benefits

1. Reducing Benefits for Those Retiring Between Ages 62 and 65

It is proposed that a worker who retires at age 62 receive a benefit of 55% of the benefit he would otherwise receive at age 65. This compares to a current level of 80% payable under present law. This would impose a staggering financial loss on Carpenters and others who cannot work until age 65 and totally ignores principles of sound retirement planning. We object to any tampering with the benefits for early retirement.

A reduction in benefits for persons seeking to retire before a "normal" retirement age is a common feature of almost all retirement programs. The concept is an equitable one: through actuarial reduction in benefits the average pensioner receives the same total pension during his lifetime that he would have received had he waited to normal retirement age. In effect, the early retirement pensioner is not penalized for leaving before the normal age but gets a benefit of equal value. That is exactly the principle behind the present reduction factor for Social Security benefits. The formula produces roughly an actuarial equivalent benefit for those who begin to receive their pension before age 65.

The Administration's proposal would do nothing less than penalize, for the rest of retired worker's life, any person who has to leave the work force before age 65. It would amount to a forfeiture of an accrued benefit which is prohibited, under Federal law (ERISA), in private pension plans. What is the magic of the 55% level? Why not 70%, or 50%. Anything other than an actuarial reduction for age is an outright theft of monies.

We understand further that a pensioner retiring before age 65 will also be denied spouse and dependent benefits currently payable. In other words, the family benefits payable to a pensioner age 62 or older will be withheld until he or she reaches age 65. This would compound the injury further. For example, a pensioner entitled to maximum benefits in 1981, retiring at age 62, now receives $432.00.* The spouse would receive an additional $202.50, bringing the couple's monthly check to $634.50. Under the proposed change the basic benefit would be $297.00. The spouse could not receive anything until age 65. Therefore, the benefit reduction would be $337.50 ($634.50 minus $297.00) — or 53%!

If, in addition, the rules for calculating the average indexed monthly wage are changed so that the years from age 62 to age 65 are counted as "zero" earnings, the impact on many workers will be even more destructive.

Our members do not leave the workforce before age 65 to get a great "bonanza" from Social Security. The fact is that many of them can no longer do the skilled, physically-demanding work of a carpenter. Great efforts are being made to improve productivity in the construction industry and increase safety at the worksite. Many of our older members cannot keep up the pace. And, there is no "soft" job to which to turn. Reducing benefits at age 62 will not change our member's ability to earn a living at their lifelong occupation. It will only prevent them from living, in retirement, in a dignified and self-sufficent fashion.

2. Eliminating the Earnings Test for Continued Receipt of Benefits

It is proposed that the "earnings test," under which a pensioner who returns to work has Social Security benefits reduced when employment earnings reach a specified level, be eliminated. In other words, persons able to find employment in their senior years will not have their Social Security benefits withheld.

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*New method of calculating primary insurance amount.

This does nothing for the carpenter or other typical worker. It benefits only doctors, lawyers, corporate executives, legislators and others whose ability to earn high incomes is not drastically affected by age. We reject any proposal to allow unlimited earnings, and continued receipt of Social Security checks, as a benefit only to a select group in our society and a contradiction of the principle that Social Security benefits are a replacement for wages when a person can no longer work.

3. Tightening the Rules for Disability Pensions

It is proposed that the disability pension provisions be tightened to make eligible only persons completely unable to work for medical reasons; to require a determination that total disability will continue two years instead of the present one year; and to increase the waiting period for benefits from five months to six months. These provisions might help Social Security Finances but will do it at the expense of persons not able to help themselves. We strongly oppose any tightening of the disability rules.

The current problems of the Social Security system have not come about because of any abuse of the disability provisions. In fact, disabilities have taken place at a lower rate than expected. The more favorable experience than expected is evidenced by the surplus which exists in the disability fund. The disability fund is being considered for use as a temporary bailout of the old age and survivors' benefit fund.

Our members—and other construction workers—work in a hazardous environment. Construction has a high accident rate. A person with a disability not only endangers himself, but other workers also. It is for this reason that our private pension plans provide significant pensions if a Carpenter becomes disabled. Making the requirements tougher will not provide any incentive for our members to seek other work. If their skills or experience could be used in another occupation they would not seek a disability pension in the first place. We think the history of disability benefits under Social Security is one of improvement; reflecting worker needs:

- —Before 1956 there were no disability benefits. In 1956 disability benefits were added for those becoming disabled at age 50 or older.
- —In 1960 the age 50 requirement was removed.
- —In 1965 the definition of disability was liberalized to include conditions expected to last at least 12 months.
- —In 1967 the number of "quarters" required for eligibility was reduced.
- —In 1972 the waiting period was reduced from 6 months to 5 months.

There are no studies, and no evidence, that any of these changes have hurt the Social Security program.

(SAMPLE LETTER)

Your address

The Honorable (your Congressman's name)
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman ________________________:

The Honorable (your Senator's name)
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator ________________________:

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

I would like to express my opposition to the proposed reductions in Social Security benefits. As a working person who has contributed to the Social Security System for years, I feel reductions in benefits for retirees as well as an increase in the retirement age are unfair.

I urge you not to reduce Social Security benefits and not to raise the retirement age.

Sincerely,

____
Your name

Send copies of the letter above to your own Congressman and to the following members of the House Social Security Subcommittee:

Majority Members	Minority Members
J. J. Pickle, Chairman	*Bill Archer*
Andrew Jacob, Jr.	*Willis Gradison*
William Cotter	*John Rousselot*
Richard Gephardt	*Philip Crane*
Frank Guarini	
James Shannon	

Send copies of the letter to your Senator and to the following members of the Senate Social Security and Income Maintenance Program Subcommittee:

Majority Members	Minority Members
William Armstrong, Chairman	*Daniel Patrick Moynihan*
David Durenberger	*David Boren*
John Danforth	
Robert Dole	

97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 271

Commemorating the centennial of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 2, 1981

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

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JOINT RESOLUTION

Commemorating the centennial of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Whereas the founding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL–CIO, on August 8, 1881, marked the merging of ancient tradition into a new and modern American trade union movement, and

Whereas under the leadership of its first president, Gabriel Edmonston, and the secretary-treasurer, Peter J. McGuire, this union, from its beginning, firmly established itself as an effective force for the betterment of wages and working conditions for its members and the improvement of living standards for all working people, and

Whereas Secretary-Treasurer Peter J. McGuire of the Carpenters played a strong, leading role in the creation of the American Federation of Labor, as demonstrated by the fact that he (1) issued the August 1881 call for the founding convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, which later evolved into the AFL; (2) issued the call in September 1881 for the structural alliance, a forerunner of the present AFL–CIO Building and Construction Trades Department; and (3) was presiding chairman of the 1886 convention when the American Federation of Labor was established; and

Whereas in furtherance of these goals the Carpenters took a leading role in the establishment of fraternal bonds with other organizations of working people and in winning national recognition of the rights and dignities of working people, as when Gabriel Edmonston became first treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and Peter J. McGuire fought successfully for the establishment of Labor Day as a federal holiday; and

Whereas the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners took a leading role in the establishment of the eight-hour working day, the ending of piecework, the stabilization of hiring practices, and many other advances in working conditions, as well as the improvement of compensation of its members, and

Whereas this established reputation for effective representation of its members, coupled with constant concern for the well-being of all members of society and devotion to democratic ideals and principles has been universally recognized within the trade union movement and among the general public, and

Whereas the UBC, during its century of existence, has been a bulwark of the rights of working people, of democracy, of the advancement of society, and of the strength of our Nation; and

Whereas the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL–CIO, now numbers close to eight hundred thousand working men and women in a wide variety of crafts and industrial pursuits, whose productivity is a continuing and basic ingredient of national progress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in its centennial year, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL–CIO, its officers and members be highly commended for their contributions to the betterment of life and the building of our Nation during the past one hundred years; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL–CIO.

CONGRESS SALUTES UBC ON 100th BIRTHDAY

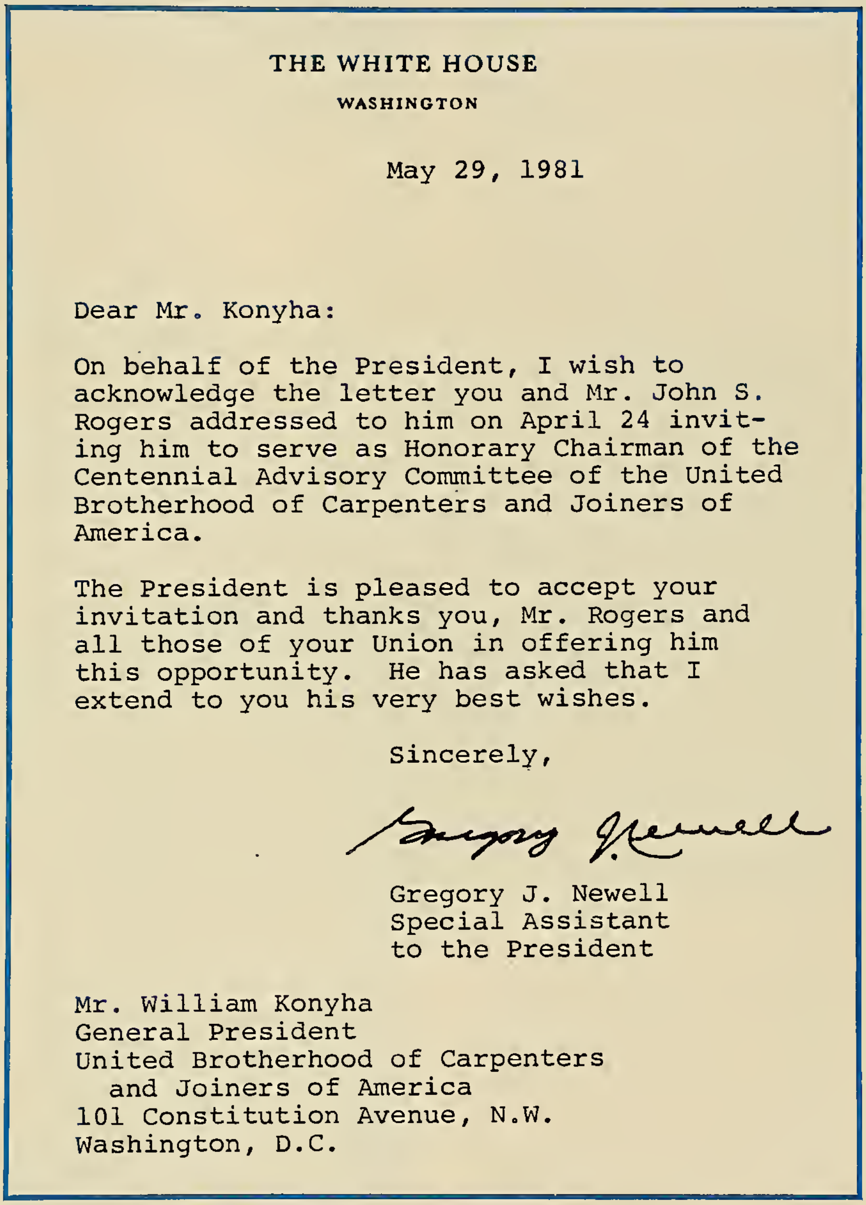
On June 2, Congressman Philip Burton, a Member of Congress from the 6th District of California, introduced into the US Congress a joint resolution commending the United Brotherhood on its 100th anniversary. The full text of the resolution is shown on this page.

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and the full House is expected to act favorably on the resolution before the summer recess.

The three-quarters of a million members of the UBC extend since thanks to Congressman Burton and to other House and Senate friends who have long recognized the hopes and aspirations of America's workers and their families.

President Ronald Reagan Accepts Invitation To Serve As Centennial Observance Chairman

MANY NOTED PERSONS SERVE ON CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 29, 1981

Dear Mr. Konyha:

On behalf of the President, I wish to acknowledge the letter you and Mr. John S. Rogers addressed to him on April 24 inviting him to serve as Honorary Chairman of the Centennial Advisory Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The President is pleased to accept your invitation and thanks you, Mr. Rogers and all those of your Union in offering him this opportunity. He has asked that I extend to you his very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Gregory J. Newell

Gregory J. Newell
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. William Konyha
General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

President Ronald Reagan has accepted an invitation to serve as honorary chairman of the Centennial Observance Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is marking its hundredth anniversary in Chicago, this month.

General President William Konyha, who will serve with President Reagan as an honorary co-chairman, said the union "is gratified and feels honored by the decision of the Chief Executive to accept our invitation."

The President's acceptance was contained in a letter to Konyha from Gregory J. Newell, a special assistant at the White House, who wrote that President Reagan "has asked that I extend to you his very best wishes."

At the same time, General Secretary John S. Rogers—who is coordinator for the centennial events—announced the names of 36 other leading figures from American public life, industry, science, the arts, and the labor movement, who have consented to serve on the Centennial Observance Committee.

Five honorary vice chairmen have accepted invitations from the Carpenters, They are:

Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan;
Lane Kirkland, president, AFL-CIO;
Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale;
Dr. John Dunlop, Lamont Professor, Harvard University, and former Secretary of Labor; and
Bob Hope, entertainer.

Members of the committee include Mrs. Rosalyn Carter, former Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, Secretary-Treasurer Thomas R. Donahue of the AFL-CIO, Steve Bechtel of the Bechtel Corporation, and Jerry Lewis, entertainer and leading figure in the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America.

Members of the Committee in addition are Esther Peterson, former consumer advisor to the President; Rev. J. L. Donahue, S.J.; Leo Perlis, retired director of community services, AFL-CIO; W. E. Naumann, president of the Sundt Corporation; Dr. Frank Stanton, former president of CBS and president emeritus of the American Red Cross; S. Peter Volpe, president of the Volpe Construction Co., Dr. Karl Menninger; Dr. Albert Sabin; T. C. Douglas, past premier of the province of Saskatchewan; and D. Quinn Mills, professor of economics, Harvard University.

Members of the Centennial Observance Committee from various labor organizations include: George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago District of the Carpenters; President Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO; and the following presidents of building trades unions; Charles Pillard, Electrical Workers; Pascal Di James, Tile Marble Terrazzo Finishers and Shopmen; Edward J. Carlough, Sheet Metal Workers; Mel Roots, Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons; Angelo Fosco, Laborers; J. C. Turner, Operating Engineers; John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Martin H. Ward, Plumbers and Steamfitters; John Joyce, Bricklayers; Andrew T. Haas, Asbestos Workers; Harold Buoy, Boilermakers and Blacksmiths; Frank Raftery, Painters; and Roy E. Johnson, Roofers and Waterproofers.

Many Local, State, and Provincial Leaders Proclaim Centennial

In addition to the proclamation issued by the U.S. Congress honoring the United Brotherhood's centennial, many proclamations have been issued by local, state, and provincial governments. Responses to our 100th birthday have been pouring into the General Office in Washington, D.C., from all over North America.

David P. Saldibar, business manager of Local 24, Cheshire, Conn., has been especially successful in his area. Saldibar has succeeded in arranging for proclamations to be issued by the mayors of eight Connecticut cities—West Haven, East Haven, New Haven, North Haven, Hamden, Middletown, Waterbury, and New Britain.

CALIFORNIA EFFORT

Brotherhood members in California have also been active in publicizing our centennial through proclamations. Russ Pool, president of the Bay Counties District Carpenters Council, has contacted State Senators Milton Marks and John Foran; Congressmen John Burton and Phil Burton; and Assemblymen Leo McCarthy, Louis Papan, and Willie Brown, Jr., regarding our centennial observance. Recording Secretary Frank E. Denison, Jr., of Local 1648, Dana Point, Calif., has consulted with the mayors and city councils of San Juan Capistrano and Laguna Beach, the mayor of San Clemente, and the Orange County, Calif., Board of Supervisors. In Eureka, Calif., Plywood Local 2931 Business Representative Carl C. Brandt is communicating with the Eureka mayor and city council concerning the issuance of a proclamation.

OTHER PROCLAMATIONS

Due to the efforts of the Seattle, Wash., District Council of Carpenters, Mayor Charles Royer of Seattle recently signed the Brotherhood's centennial proclamation. Members from Kansas Locals 797, 1529, and 168 were on hand when Kansas City Mayor John Brandon signed a proclamation honoring the Brotherhood; and the efforts of Marlin James, president of the New Mexico Carpenters District Council, produced a proclamation signed by Mayor David Rusk of Albuquerque, declaring the week of August 31 as Carpenter Centennial Week in the city.

Special commendation goes to Roland Smith, financial secretary of Local 106, Des Moines, Ia., for achieving approval of the proclamation by both Des Moines Mayor Pete Crivano, and State Governor Robert Ray.

As we go to press, Gerald W. Graves, mayor of Lansing, Mich., has declared August 8 as "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Day" in his community.

Francis Rinaldi, Jr., Local 24 business agent, with Mayor Edward Bergin, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn., right.

150th Labor History Date in Rhode Island

In Providence, R.I., as elsewhere around the country, 1981 is being celebrated as the 100th anniversary of the American labor movement. But in Rhode Island, organized labor is entitled also to celebrate another landmark of history this year, the formation of America's first industrial, "vertical," or CIO-type union. Just 150 years ago, in 1831, delegates from several New England states convened in Providence to organize the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and Other Working Men. That crucial phrase in its title . . . "and Other Working Men," according to labor historians, made it the "forerunner" of the famous Knights of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the CIO.

Moreover, the NEA's newspaper, named the New England Artisan, was certainly one of America's first union publications, following by only three years the famous Mechanics Free Press, (acknowledged as the parent of the all U.S. union periodicals) first published in 1828 in Philadelphia. The NEA of 150 years ago set its membership dues at 55 cents a year and decided that its principal focus of agitation would be the winning of the 10-hour day.

Labor Leaders Question Radical-Right Politics Of Moral Majority

Many leading US trade unionists are beginning to question the goals and the methods of the Moral Majority and other religious-oriented New Right groups who suggest that God has told them there is only one Christian point of view regarding such matters as arms control, defense spending, television and book censorship, the Equal Rights Amendments, and even trade union organization and representation.

Several union leaders have endorsed and are now actively supporting a countergroup known as "People for the American Way," which is headed by writer and producer Norman Lear. If you were watching television last fall, before the November elections, you may have seen the series of television spots sponsored by "People For" which attempted to counter the intolerant messages of the Moral Majoritarians. One spot showed a hard-hat steel worker who looked directly into the camera and said:

"Hi. I have a problem. I'm religious and I come from a religious family. But that don't mean we see things the same way politically. Now here come a whole bunch of ministers on the radio and TV and in the mail—trying to tell us on a whole bunch of political issues that if we don't agree with them, we're not good Christians—or we're bad Americans, or we're anti-family.

"Now, according to their list, my wife is a poor Christian on a couple of issues and she's a good one on some others. My boy is a bad Christian on a couple of issues my wife is good on, but he's good on a couple she's bad on. And lucky me, I'm 100% Christian because I happen to agree with them ministers on all of it.

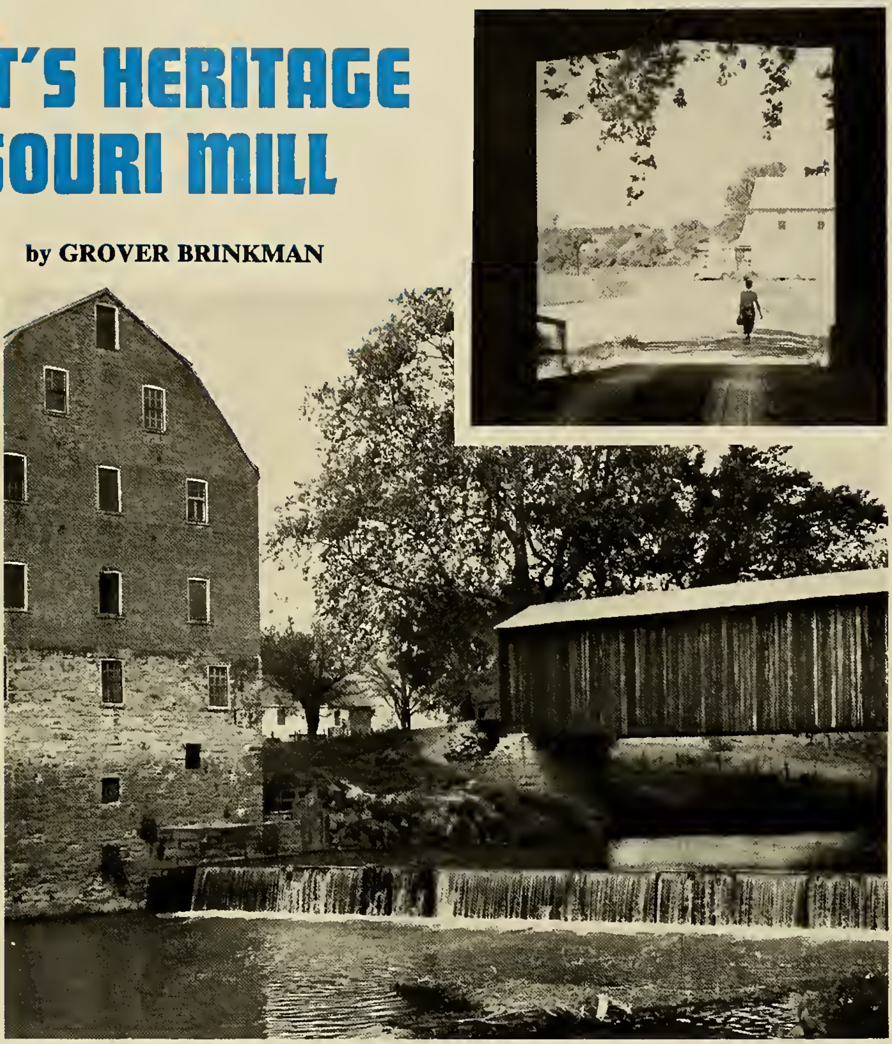
"Now my problem is this: my boy, I know he's a good Christian. And my wife? Tell you the truth, she's a lot better than I am. So there's gotta be something wrong when anyone, even if it's a preacher, tells you that you're a good Christian or a bad Christian depending on your political point of view. That's not the American Way."

The prime mover behind People for the American Way, is television producer Norman Lear, right, shown discussing his organization's program with General Secretary John Rogers and Director of Organization Jim Parker.

A CENTENNIAL FEATURE

MILLWRIGHT'S HERITAGE AT A MISSOURI MILL

by GROVER BRINKMAN



Hain't no sense in wishin' yit
Wisht to goodness I could jes'
"Gee" the blam' world round and git
Back to that old happiness!—
Kind o' drive back in the shade
"The Old Covered Bridge" there laid
'Crosst the crick, and sort o' soak
My soul over, hub and spoke!
—*James Whitcomb Riley*

When the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, wrote that bit of nostalgia, he no doubt was talking about Brandywine Creek in his native state of Indiana. However, there is another midwestern spot that well could be the same one that Riley describes. It is in the Missouri Ozarks, on the Whitewater River in western Cape Girardeau county, where on old mill and a covered bridge at Burfordsville are dead ringers for the scene Riley describes. The site is just off Missouri S. R. 34, west of Jackson.

Resembling a Currier & Ives print, this ancient mill was build in 1799 when Missouri still was part of the Louisiana Purchase. This section of the state then was referred to as "Upper Louisiana." Builder of the huge five-story mill was George Frederick Bollinger, a German immigrant who came north from Carolina to carve a new town out of the wilderness, settling on the Whitewater River.

The covered bridge near the mill was added in 1858, to allow settlers better access to the mill.

During the Civil War, the site was repeatedly shelled. The mill was burned, to be rebuilt later. Boys swimming in the mill pond have been known to find heavy steel pellets that were later identified as Civil War cannon balls.

The site is picturesque and, as Riley said, "soul soaking." Even a cursory look at the old mill shows its great age.

The timbers of the covered bridge are yellow popular, whipsawed in the river bottom and dragged by ox team to the building site. After more than a century, these 7x9-foot girders are still in a remarkable state of preservation. A load limitation sign is posted at the bridge, but natives insist it is "just as strong as ever."

Joseph Lansom, the contractor who erected the bridge, built the stone abutments on each side of the Whitewater in 1858. The date, chiseled into the stone, still is visible. The war between the states stopped work on the bridge and construction was not resumed until 1867.

The span is 140 feet, with no supports other than the two streamside piers. All of the girders are dovetailed and mortised. A 12-foot passage is affored by the house-like structure, with a 16-foot overall width, thus it is a single lane structure.

The old mill with its covered bridge is a favorite spot for artists. As late as 1948 the mill still ground meal. Now the ancient wheels are quiet, but it would take only a few hours to get it back into motion, residents of the area insist. Some of the drive-gear is wooden, even to the cogs.

At one time the village surrounding the old mill and bridge had four stores and a furniture factory. All that is now gone. Only the old mill and bridge remain as visual proof of a frontier community in a state which at the time had not yet been named.

INDUSTRIAL LEADERS *of the United Brotherhood assembled at the General Office in Washington, D.C., prior to the opening of the recent IUD Legislative Conference, so that they might meet with the General Officers and staff on legislative matters affecting the membership. In the pictures above, delegates to the IUD sessions listen to General President William Konyha, General Treasurer Charles Nichols, Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen, and General Secretary John Rogers. Delegates were particularly concerned that occupational safety and health protections will be preserved and strengthened in the years ahead and that employment in their industries be maintained.*

Industrial Unions Lobby Congress To Defend Programs Against Cuts

By CALVIN ZON
PAI Staff Writer

The annual legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department focused on the Reagan Administration's budget and tax cuts, its attacks on safety and health protections, and a new round of anti-labor legislation.

The conference was addressed by three liberal members of Congress and culminated in an afternoon of lobbying on Capitol Hill by the 350 conference delegates.

In visiting congressional offices, delegates urged senators and representatives to work for adequate funding for job safety and health as well as job training, education and public health programs benefiting workers and the poor. The legislators were urged to support the Guarini-Brodhead bill, which targets tax relief to the individuals and industries that need it most.

Also, delegates lobbied against anti-labor bills, including legislation to deny food stamps to strikers and their families. Another bill would amend the 1946 Hobbs Act so that any incidents of violence on the picketline would be made a federal crime punishable by up to 20 years in jail and a $10,000 fine. Several bills to repeal the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage act also have been introduced.

Addressing the conference were Reps. David R. Obey, (D-Wis.) and George Miller (D-Calif.), and Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio).

Obey, a member of the House Budget Committee, predicted that the Reagan budget and tax proposals, if enacted, would produce four years of large deficits, more inflation, higher interest rates and lower productivity.

He said the Administration's program for sizable increases in military spending, coupled with large tax cuts, would spur a new round of inflation similar to that caused "under LBJ when he tried to finance the Vietnam War and the Great Society without paying for it."

The Reagan across-the-board tax cut, which benefits "high-income taxpayers at the expense of middle-income and poor" people, is based on "the old trickle-down theory," said Obey. "It didn't work under Herbert Hoover and it won't work under Ronald Reagan."

Obey said Administration budget cuts were economically shortsighted in such areas as job training, scientific research and health care.

"We spend less on job training than any other industrial society, but Reagan is cutting the guts out of this", he said.

Government spending on basic scientific research has declined 20 percent over the last two decades while Japan, West Germany and France have increased their research spending, he said. "I think this is the biggest single reason for our decline in productivity in relation to our competitors," he said.

Obey said Reagan would curb the three federal programs which help slow down spiraling health care costs, health planning organizations, health maintenance organizations, and peer review groups.

Obey urged the delegates "to go home and explain what the cuts mean in your shops and communities. The only way to turn this town around is to start raising hell back home where it counts."

Rep. Miller, a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, said "the Department of Labor has launched the most systematic attack on the rights of working people since the 1920s" in its assault on occupational health and safety regulations.

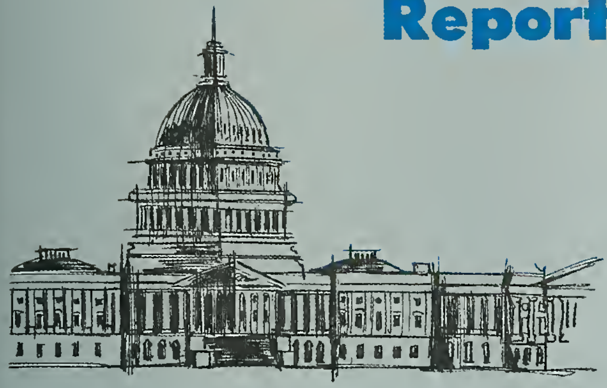
The message is, he said, "that after 30 years on the job, you get a watch and you also get cancer."

Miller said the department's actions reflect "an agenda of anti-labor extremists who are in favor of labor unions in Poland but seem intent on destroying the labor movement in this country."

Metzenbaum predicted that after budget and tax issues are disposed of, the Administration and conservatives in Congress will begin "to move in full force against the labor movement. "We're going to have a real battle ahead of us to save the neck of organized labor."

Unions participating in the conference were the Flint Glass Workers; Carpenters; Federation of Professional Athletes; Graphic Arts; Newspaper Guild; Typographical Union; Chemical Workers; Molders; International Union of Electrical Workers; Operating Engineers; Service Employees; Plumbers; Furniture Workers; United Telegraph Workers; and Utility Workers.

Washington Report



TO FILL VACANCIES ON NLRB

President Reagan has acted to fill two vacancies on the five-member National Labor Relations Board.

Nominated to replace retiring board member John A. Penello is John R. Van de Water of San Pedro, Calif., who since 1949 has been president of Van de Water Associates, Inc., a management consultant firm.

Van de Water, 64, has served as director of the executive program for UCLA's Graduate School of Management and as a university faculty member for 20 years.

He has been a management representative for North American Aviation, Inc. and the Ford Motor Company. He has served on the Labor Arbitration and Collective Bargaining Law Committee of the American Bar Association and the labor relations committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

If confirmed by Congress, the President said he would designate Van de Water as chairman of the NLRB. His term would expire in August 1986.

Reagan's other nominee is Robert S. Hunter, who since January has been chief counsel and chief of staff for the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. He would replace retired member John C. Truesdale.

Hunter, 40, was legislative director and Labor Committee counsel to Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), now chairman of the Labor panel. He was Senate Labor Committee Counsel to Senator Robert Taft Jr. (R-Ohio) from 1974 to 1976.

MORE MILLIONAIRES

Now that the U.S. Senate is Republican-controlled, reporters took a fresh look at the class status of the 100 Senate members. Years ago, the Senate was called "the rich man's private club." But in 1981 it has become more distinctly that than ever before, the reporters found. There are now at least 30 senators who are millionaires, with perhaps half of those multi-millionaires. Two Republicans, John Heinz (Pa.) and John Danforth (Mo.) are each worth $3 million or more. Probably the poorest senator is a Democrat, Pat Leahy (Vt.), who reported assets of $1,000 to $5,000.

FRINGE-BENEFITS RULES INTACT

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan announced in June that his Department has reconsidered plans to tax fringe benefits. The Department will keep current administrative rules and regulations on fringe benefits in effect at least until July 1, 1982, according to Regan.

The announcement was made to curtail "widespread apprehension" which Regan said resulted from the May 31 expiration of the current laws. He said the extra year would be used to make a complete study of the issue.

Fringe benefits which the IRS proposes taxing include: free parking on employer's premises, subsidized lunches in employee cafeterias, annual medical checkups provided by employers, on-the-job training, travel reimbursement for employees going between home and temporary work sites, Christmas gifts from employers, loans to employees at low or no interest, and "in kind" benefits of all types.

CUTTING THE BUDGET CUTTER

Lobbyists for liberal and labor organizations on Capitol Hill enjoyed their only real chuckle of the year when the tables were turned on the administration's budget cutter, David Stockman, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget. It has been Stockman who has slashed dozens of social and welfare appropriations. Liberal congressmen, therefore, waited in glee to pounce on the axe-wielding Stockman when he came before the House Appropriations Subcommittee to seek a 12% increase in funds for his own agency. It took an enormous amount of gall and effrontery, the liberals contended, for Stockman to demand that Congress give his outfit a huge increase while he was eliminating operating revenues for nearly all other agencies. Said Rep. Ed Roybal (D-Calif.), "Children will be left hungry, the aged left weary and cold, and the truly needy still wanting, and Mr. Stockman still thinks his agency should take priority."

DISABILITY PAY PROTECTED

The U.S. Court of Appeals recently overturned a National Labor Relations Board decision and ruled that disabled union members who publicly support a work dispute by their union may not be deprived of sickness and accident benefits. The court said disability payments are accrued benefits for past work performed and therefore must be paid for as long as the worker is disabled, even during the course of a work dispute.

SHEAR NONSENSE AT THE GOP

The Republican National Committee had a terrific idea for promoting and symbolizing the Reagan Administration's budget cuts.

However, according to ***The Wall Street Journal,*** the Committee decided to cancel its order for thousands of lapel pins shaped like scissors when it discovered the scissors pin had already been used to symbolize vasectomies.

UBC Millwrights vs The Open Shop

Speakers at Third International Millwright Conference discuss collective bargaining, productivity, jurisdictional problems

Open-shop contractors are cutting the biggest slices of the construction pie in 1981, and they will continue to do so in the years ahead, unless the Building Trades and union management get together and operate the kitchen.

That, in effect, is what Robert McCormick, vice president for industrial relations of the National Constructors Assn., told the recent Third International Millwrights Conference in Chicago.

McCormick reported the results of a 1980 survey which showed that an estimated $60 billion in residential construction is now open shop, while only $30 billion is union. The survey also indicated that open shoppers are making major inroads in heavy construction. McCormick reported that four major open-shop contractors alone have booked more than $10 billion in open-shop heavy construction this year.

The NCA official called upon the Building Trades to settle their differences with union management "in house before they become front-page news in *The Chicago Tribune* or *The Washington Post*" and then get on with the mutual job of overcoming the work handicaps of the open shop.

Speaker after speaker called for determined and aggressive action to maintain the work standards of the millwright craft and to get the available work.

First General Vice President Pat Campbell recommended that the intercommittee groups of labor and management in the industry "keep talking, good times and bad," so that there will be no misunderstandings on contractual arrangements.

Don Sanders, president of the National Millwright Contractors Assn., expressed optimism that the new agreement covering millwrights will bring union labor and management together against the open shoppers. A former union member himself, Sanders compared the problems of North American industry with those of Japan and suggested that North American trade groups must emulate the union and management cooperation which exists today in Japan. We are "killing productivity with sacred cows," he commented, referring to jurisdictional disputes and work rules which now exist in many parts of the construction industry. He warned that federal, state, and provincial legislation will not solve such problems . . . that it might do just the opposite.

Richard Kibben, executive director for construction, of the Business Roundtable Users Council, told delegates that collective bargaining in the industry today is not what it should be, and he blamed part of the problem on the voluntary wage guidelines of the Carter Administration. Kibben found much merit in the AFL-CIO Building Trades recent statements on productivity, particularly where it referred to extended schedule overtime. Using statistical data, he contended that extended overtime brings a drop off in productivity in most situations.

Fred Beldham of the Ontario Millwright Contractors Assoc., another speaker, described the chaos which existed in the millwright trade in his Canadian province prior to the establishment of a master agreement. He suggested that such broadly-negotiated pacts would be of value in many parts of North America. There were at one time 300 various types of local and provincial trade agreements in Ontario, he said, and a third party, the government, moved in. Legislation passed in 1977 reduced the number of agreements to approximately 27 provincial agreements.

"The ballgame changed in a hurry," he said. "Everybody got into the act."

Millwrights negotiated a province-wide agreement 23 years ago. They eliminated "zones of activity", and today they have "one package and one set of operating conditions."

Beldham praised the Millwrights Benefit Plan Trust Fund of Ontario, which covers 2,000 Millwright families in the province. He noted that the trust fund has $20 million in assets and is a major form of security for workers in the trade.

Beldham and other speakers warned that Millwrights are losing much in-plant work and that contractors and union members must work together to regain this work.

"We must devise an attack plan to get our work back where it belongs," he stated.

Joseph LaRocca, impartial secretary of the National Maintenance Agreement Policy Committee, also called for an aggressive stance for union millwrights. He noted that 39 major utility companies are going non-union. He warned that "American industry is in trouble" because of foreign competition, and he urged continued cooperation between North American labor and management to meet the challenge.

Glenn A. Johnson, vice president for engineering, Republic Steel, also noted that American industry needs reindustrialization. American steel industry has need for available capital, he stated. He also said that the US and Canada need "realistic and objective" ways of administering environmental laws. He said that his company anticipates expansion in the years ahead.

Craig Lindquist, secretary-treasurer of the Associated Maintenance Contractors Assn., called the plant maintenance industry a $40 billion industry and contended that union labor was employed in only $200 million of it.

He told delegates that union maintenance contractors and union craftsmen, between them, have the largest pool of good managers and skilled craftsmen in the industry and that they "just have to pull their act together."

New Wall and Ceiling Agreement Signed

The recently revised and updated agreement between the Brotherhood and the Associated Wall and Ceiling Industries—International was officially signed at UBC's Washington headquarters in June. The agreement was signed by General President William Konyha, second from left, seated, and by Bill Carroll, past president of AWCI, third from left seated. Participants included: Seated from left, UBC First General Vice President Pat Campbell, Konyha, Carroll, UBC General Secretary John Rogers, and AWIC President Ray Boyd. Standing from left, AWCI Executive Vice President Joe Baker, AWCI Past President Don Chambers, and UBC Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen.

Ottawa Report

LABOUR'S BUSINESS SUPPORT

Under the auspices of the federal Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, an 80-member task force from Canada's corporate and labour leadership recently recommended a plan to use Canadian goods and services over the next 20 years in the construction of projects worth, in total, over $440 billion.

Labour members of the task force gained a major concession from their management counterparts, with the task force report stating categorically that they have the right to organize and bargain collectively. In addition, it was advised that dues checkoff be mandatory in order to ensure continued effectiveness of the bargaining units.

The report, officially submitted in June, is expected to strongly influence the government's formulation of industrial policy.

REGULATORY REFORM REPORT

The Economic Council of Canada has recently issued a report on regulatory reform. The report surveys, among other areas, the current occupational health and safety regulations.

Departing from the somewhat popular theory in the US that government regulation has been overdone in the occupational safety and health area, the council's report expresses concern over the increasing numbers of occupational injuries and diseases. The report states that: "The fact that specific regulations impose additional costs and are vexations to individual employers is not reason enough for elimination."

The council finds many shortcomings in federal regulations, specifically mentioning the lack of regulation concerning assessment of health risks from dangerous substances. The council proposes that workers be told the generic names of all substances used in their work environment.

Other recommendations made by the council are the instigation of legal support for health and safety committees, and improved government enforcement in areas concerning occupational health and safety.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CLINIC

In an attempt to fulfill an increasingly important need, St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto has recently opened Canada's first multidisciplinary clinic for the treatment of occupationally related illnesses.

Dr. James Nethercott, director of the clinic, explains, "If people believe they have an occupational health problem, or a company or union is concerned about a potential hazard in the workplace, we will see anyone."

The clinic's goal is twofold; to give medical care to those with occupationally related diseases and to educate medical and engineering students entering the occupational health field. Although not officially opened, the centre has already treated a number of people, including Metro public works employees who were found to be suffering from dermatitis caused by alkalyn material in a fan which was subsequently removed.

The advisory board includes representatives from the Ontario Federation of Labour, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety in Hamilton, and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

TAX-BASE INCOME BATTLE

Union leaders in Canada are preparing to fight a proposal for federal-budget tax measures aimed at restraining wages and prices. According to Statistics Canada figures, average annual wage increases in Canada have not kept up with inflation.

David Patterson, newly-elected United Steelworkers of America director in Ontario, says "A lot of workers have just started to recover from the last set of controls [the anti-inflation program], which held down wages but did not control prices."

If the new tax measures are adopted, in instances where companies make settlements that exceed government wage guidelines, the considered tax-based incomes policy would allow the government to tax away the excess.

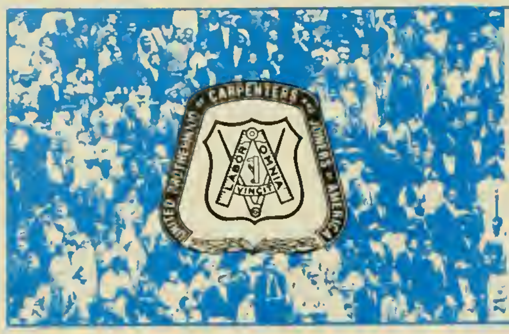
MAJOR FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The Economic Council of Canada recently listed the principal occupational safety and health legislation currently administered by the federal government, as follows: The Atomic Energy Control Act, the Canadian Labour Code, Part IV, The Canadian Shipping Act, the Canadian Construction Safety Code, the Environmental Contaminants Act, the Explosives Act, the Motor Vehicle Safety Act, the National Building Code of Canada, the National Fire Code of Canada, the Nuclear Liability Act, the Pest Control Products Act, and the Railway Act.

WAGES HAVE NOT KEPT PACE

Recent Statistics Canada statistics support the Canadian labour movement's argument that average annual wage increases have not kept pace with inflation in recent years.

According to a recent report, the average annual wage increase in 1978 was 6.9%; in 1979 it was 8.2%; and in 1980 it was 10.1% . . . still behind double-digit inflation.



Did You Know?

TWENTY-FOURTH OF A SERIES

Receptionists, Busy Telephones, Training Offices on Headquarters' First Floor

An incoming call every minute of the workday keeps receptionists busy in General Office lobby. Apprenticeship and training specialists, down the hall, keep PETS program in high gear.

Four bronze plaques line the north wall of the Brotherhood's General Offices lobby in Washington, D.C. They memorialize four great leaders of the UBC—Peter J. McGuire, Gabriel Edmonston, William Hutcheson, and Frank Duffy. If these four pioneers of our organization were back with us today, they would be pleased and surprised by the modern facilities they helped to create.

THE TELEPHONE AND RECEPTION OFFICE

To the right of the lobby, as you enter Brotherhood's General Offices, Washington, D.C., is a cubicle set off by glass and English oak paneling, where two key people in the operation of our international union work—the General Offices' switchboard operator/receptionists.

With 18 incoming lines, the two women handle an average of 400-500 calls a day—taking messages if necessary, or passing the calls on to one of 120 extensions. Calls come from all parts of North America, and occasionally from overseas countries as well.

The lobby receptionists also assist the General President's office with clerical duties from time to time. One of the receptionists arranges tours for visitors to the General Offices, explaining General Office activities and showing the layout and inner workings of the building. They are the first persons to greet a visitor to the General Office and usually the last to see them leave.

DEPARTMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

Down the hall from the entrance lobby are the working quarters for one of the most important departments of the Brotherhood—the Department of Apprenticeship and Training. It is now providing training for more than 60,000 apprentices and thousands of journeymen. Under the authority of the First General Vice President, and coordinated by a technical director, the Apprenticeship and Training Department handles a variety of responsibilities.

One responsibility is the continual development of up-to-date, multimedia instructional material. The physical development of the training material is an extensive task, attended to by three full-time draftspersons, under the direction of three general representatives, who prepare and coordinate all written and visual material.

In apprenticeship usage, PETS—the Performance Evaluated Training System—is designed to develop the skills and knowledge of the individual apprentice. The Apprenticeship and Training Department oversees the use of this program, providing any local or council joint apprenticeship and training committee with a member of the field staff to explain the system.

Coordination of the annual International Apprenticeship Contest is an ongoing activity. This contest marks the culmination of a series of local, state, and provincial contests, and it determines the most outstanding fourth-year carpenter, millwright, and mill-cabinet apprentice for that year.

The periodic training conferences of the Brotherhood are another major responsibility of the Apprenticeship and Training Department. The conferences bring together instructors, coordinators, and apprenticeship training leaders to discuss training methods, financial matters, and government regulations and standards.

The department secretaries and clerks attend to everything from contest procedures to hotel arrangements to instructional material orders, all under the direction of the technical director. In addition, the three general representatives assigned to the department assist with conference planning and administration.

The Apprenticeship and Training Department also administers training contracts funded by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and the Job Corps training program. Offices for these activities are also on the first floor of the headquarters building. Each office consists of a director and two secretaries.

The Job Corps program provides applicants between 17 and 21 years of age with an opportunity to further their education through residence at one of 45 training centers across the United States. "Hands-on" introduction to carpentry is facilitated by Brotherhood training materials and instructors. Centralized administration and recordkeeping for this program are performed at the General Offices.

The CETA program gives people of various backgrounds preapprenticeship training through instruction arrangements with subcontractors all over the country. The Brotherhood's CETA office handles the bookkeeping and the collection of vital statistics from the various program areas around the country. Reports are then prepared to keep the Federal Government up-to-date on how the funds are spent.

For nearly one hundred years, the apprenticeship and training program of the United Brotherhood has worked to ensure that union carpenters receive optimum training and enter their work place with maximum skill. The Department of Apprenticeship and Training carries out this mandate.

RECEPTION OFFICE—*Carla Harshbarger, left, checks updated directory for the Second General Vice President's secretary, Alice Blinzley, center, while Jean Whyers routes an incoming call.*

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING —*Technical Director James Tinkcom, left, confers with the general officer that heads the Apprenticeship and Training Department, First General Vice President Patrick Campbell.*

*Tinkcom conducts a staff meeting to discuss new developments within the department.**

Draftpersons Wilda Miller, Dave Lussell, and John Wynn develop material for the training manuals.

Jean Zajicek, left, checks department records, while Project Coordinator Mike McEnaney reviews a report, and Terry Carrington verifies some information over the phone.

Doyle Brannon arranges the collection of slides he's reviewing for the PETS program.

**Staff members pictured, in picture at top, center, from left, Ted Kramer, John Casinghino, Linda Stansbury, Jane Gore, and Karen Collins.*

Duane Sowers, right, discusses the day's activities with secretary Cindy Seymour.

Margaret Maddox enters correspondence onto the department's word processor.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Brotherhood Members Join Illinois Rally

WEST CENTRAL BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL
LABOR Rally
1981

Illinois trade unionists rally at the state capitol in Springfield to protest attempts by the legislature to enact anti-labor measures. The turnout of 20,000 union members was the largest demonstration ever held at the capitol. Brotherhood members played a leading role in the rally.

Oregon Council Names Construction Organizers

As a result of a mandate from its 1980 convention, the Oregon State Council of Carpenters has five carpenters in the field as construction organizers. They are: Dennis Abraham, Local 1273, Eugene; Harold Adams, Local 583, Portland; Robert Bothwell, Local 573, Baker; Eldo Lee Nofziger, Local 2130, Hillsboro, and Isaac Pankratz, Local 1065, Salem.

Funding for the organizers comes from a seven-cent per hour contribution deducted from the hourly wage package negotiated with management and covers Oregon and 5½ counties in southwest Washington.

Another convention mandate has also been carried out: Presenting for ratification by local unions the bylaws for an Oregon State District Council of Carpenters.

Welfare Fund Aids Accident Victim

Last year, Russ Morrison, Local 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif., suffered severe brain stem damage in a near fatal accident. Through the gentle administrations of family and hospital staff, Morrison finally came out of a three-month coma. Since that time, Morrison's rehabilitation has been progressing well, but it has been an expensive undertaking. Four months after the accident, the expenses had exceeded $100,000, a tab that has been paid almost entirely by the Southern California Lumber Industry Welfare Fund.

Milwaukee Notes UBC Centennial

In a proclamation signed by Mayor Henry W. Maier, the City of Milwaukee recently recognized the Brotherhood's centennial anniversary, calling upon all citizens to recognize August 8 at the founding date of the UBC and the week of August 30 as Carpenters' Week.

Union-Made Jeans Only For Norma Rae

Twentieth Century-Fox has withdrawn a license to Kratex, a New York clothing manufacturer, to use the name "Norma Rae" for a designer jeans line. The film company denied the use of the movie title after Kratex reneged on its promise that the jeans would be union-made.

WE BLEW IT: *Mt. St. Helens blew her stack in recent months, and we reported on Page 19 of our June issue that Lumber and Sawmill Workers surveyed the disaster site. Unfortunately, we "blew it," too, when we reported that Mt. St. Helens is located in the State of Oregon. Let's hope she stays where she is: in the State of Washington. Our thanks for correcting us goes to Karl Hutcheson of Local 1020, Portland, O., Elwood Tucker, Jr., of Local 1715, Vancouver, Wash., and others who know only too well the fury of the big, nearby volcano.*

Retired Member Pens Life History

Retired Brotherhood member, Karl Speig, age 87, has recently finished writing his autobiography. Born in Tzarist Russia, Speig details his many experiences, including his life as a roving seaman in the early 20th century, experiences in Australia and the Far East, and time spent in Chicago working for a colleague of Al Capone, before settling in Lakeland, Fla. and joining Local 2217. Speig currently resides in Florida and is discussing the publishing of his book with a local publisher.

Midwestern Industrial Council Convention

Last April, the Midwestern Industrial Council Convention was held in Madison, Wis. Robert Warosh, secretary of the council, hosted the meeting, which was attended by 44 delegates from 27 different locals. The accompanying photographs shows a health and safety project training seminar conducted by General Office staff Joseph Durst, Jr., Scott Schneider, and Kathy Krieger. Neill DeCleroq of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers also gave a presentation discounting the premise that most workplace accidents are due to carelessness.

Governor Addresses Kansas Convention

Kansas Governor John Carlin shakes hands with Kansas State Council Secretary Morris Eastland, while Council President Lloyd Jenkins, left, and Fred Sharenberg, newly elected council board member, look on.

Kansas Governor John Carlin recently addressed the Kansas State Council of Carpenters at its 61st convention in Emporia, Kan. The governor condemned state legislators for their inadequate handling of construction problems. Additional convention activity included the approval of two resolutions: that a college scholarship fund for sons and daughters be established, and that a procedure be developed that would allow retired Brotherhood members to retain membership without payment of dues.

Northern California Reaches Settlement

After a week-long strike conducted by more than 8,000 members, northern California locals reached a tentative agreement on a two-year contract with the Associated General Contractors of Northern California, affecting approximately 10,000 workers in 46 California counties.

The contract, which in expected to be ratified without further setbacks, includes wage increases and the so-called "Black Friday" plan, a schedule that gives union carpenters every other Friday off, and is a central issue of the agreement.

According to Larry Bee, executive director of the Carpenters 46 Northern Counties Conference Board, "The union leadership of the Carpenters 46 Northern Counties Conference Board does not feel that giving up the shorter work week that's been in effect in one way or another over the past 10 years is any way to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Carpenters Union."

Chicago Floorlayers Create Brochure

The Chicago District Council, its apprentices, and Resilient Floorlayers Local 1185, Chicago, Ill., recently put together a brochure for the Chicago Service and Supply Exposition. The artfully done brochure, "Design Concepts," pictures a variety of creative projects executed by the apprentices, discusses the floor installer's craft, and describes the strengths of the apprenticeship program.

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MEMBERS in the news

NO SHORTAGE OF SPIRIT

According to Walter "Shorty" Dellinger's barber, Dellinger is "just an 'old' young man." Perhaps that explains why 93-year-old Bellinger, retired member of Local 458, Clarksville, Ind., has so much energy—enough to build his own log cabin at age 86, and dance as often as possible with his dance partner, Edith Underwood.

Dellinger constructed the log cabin out of materials from two old cabins that were torn down. Filled with antiques and curios, it has attracted busloads of people, who have come from miles around to tour the "museum" according to *The Louisville Times,* which recently published an article about him.

Dellinger attributes his well-being to one particular habit he has; "There's just one thing I do . . . I never form no habits." And his nickname, "Shorty," is derived from the fact that he never quite reached five-feet tall.

Dellinger recently received his 65-year pin. Speaking of Dellinger, Don Jacobs, business agent for Local 458, says, "Shorty is one of the old timers, inspiring all who know him . . . and [he] has a reputation throughout this area of a man who thoroughly enjoys life."

BROTHERS SAVED FROM FUME PIT

Thanks to the quick thinking of Kevin Condict, Local 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif., James and Robert Brown were saved from sure death in a fume pit.

The two brothers, employed by a sub-contractor at the Cambria wastewater treatment construction site, were applying coal tar to the inside of an underground tank when they collapsed from inhaling the fumes. After another employee started down with a rag over his mouth, only to crawl back out when the fumes became too strong, Condict ran back for an air pack and went after the two brothers. The two men were brought up by harnesses and taken, delirious, to the hospital. Robert Brown was treated for burns and James Brown for a dislocated shoulder incurred when he collapsed.

The men's brother, Jerry Brown, said that if it wasn't for Condict, "Jim and Bob wouldn't be alive today."

Shown in the above picture, from left, Arthur Harkin, Jr., vice president, Local 1456; Ronald Thomson; and Frederick Devine, president and business manager, Local 1456.

THE CATCH . . . AND THEY'RE SAFE!

Ronald Thomson, Dockbuilders Local 1456, New York, N.Y., may not be a baseball star, but he sure can catch.

And no one could be more thankful than Helen Poncyak, who, stuck in her burning apartment, dropped her 3-year-old son into Thomson's arms—enabling her to lower herself and jump from a second story-window to the pavement below.

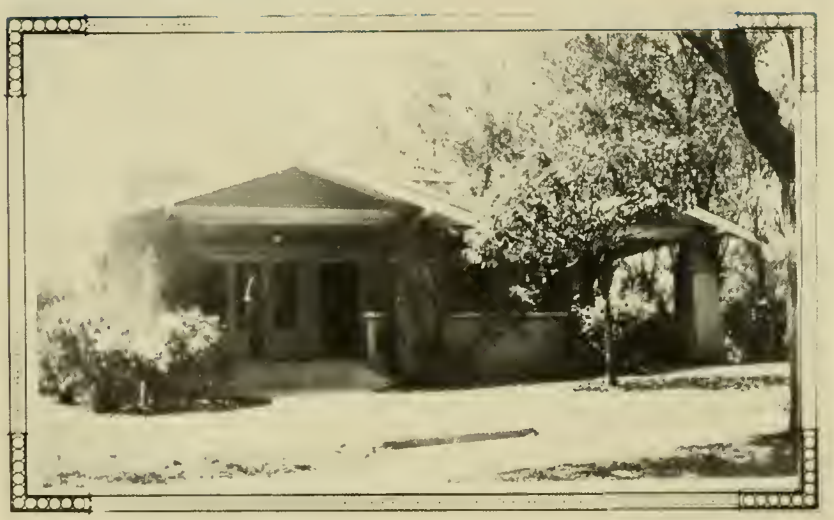
Thomson had rushed from the home that he shares with his wife and two children in Yonkers, N.Y., to the apartment building next door after hearing a report from a neighbor of the smell of smoke and cries for help. Mrs. Poncyak stood with her son, David, at a window 15 feet above the ground, surrounded by smoke and a fearful glow from the approaching flames.

"I looked up and there she was," said Thomson later. "I convinced her to drop the child into my arms. It was a frightful experience . . . I just thank God I was able to do it."

Both mother and child were examined at a nearby hospital and released.

Firefighters were able to control the fire shortly after their arrival. "He (Thomson) did a real good job," Asst. Chief Albert Trieber said. "Because of the severe smoke and fire, the woman couldn't get out the apartment door. She was trapped, and he helped."

A CENTENNIAL FEATURE



House of 9 Gables and 65 Windows

When the Brotherhood was half its present age — in the 1920s and 30s — custom-built homes were often masterpieces of the carpentry craft. Skilled journeymen had many opportunities to demonstrate their skills in framing and in finishing private residences. *The Carpenter* magazine published diagrams showing readers how to construct stairways, cupolas, and ornate gables.

The house in the accompanying picture is an example, built by deceased Brotherhood member Fred Pefley, Local 1212, Coffeyville, Ks., in the early 1920s. Brother Pefley did 90% of the work himself. The bungalow has 65 windows, 9 gables, and all oak flooring.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION & LAWS

"All amendments to the Constitution and Laws submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be filed with the General Secretary not later than sixty days preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in The Carpenter **in the issue immediately following the expiration of the filing deadline by the General Secretary. No further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee, other than those submitted in accordance with the above or submitted to the Constitution Committee by the General Executive Board; however, amendments may be offered from the floor to any Section while it is being reported on by the Constitution Committee."**

In accordance with this constitutional provision (Section 63 E), the following proposed amendments are published in the August 1981 issue of *The Carpenter*. The Thirty-Fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood will convene in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, August 31, 1981.

SECTION 2

Submitted by Western Pennsylvania District Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 2:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has worked tirelessly for over 100 years to improve the working conditions of Carpenters; and

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has constantly striven to improve the work area and safety practices in construction for our members; and

"Whereas, the present Federal Administration is attempting to dilute the standards and enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Laws; and

"Whereas, it is more important than ever for our members and Organization to educate, promote and enforce practical, decent safety standards in the work place; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Constitution, Section 2, stating the Objects be amended to read:

"Section 2. The objects of the United Brotherhood are: To organize workers employed within the trade autonomy of the United Brotherhood, to discourage piece work, to encourage an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill, to develop, improve and enforce the program and standards of Occupational Safety and Health, **to cultivate friendship, to develop good public relations in the community, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to establish a weekly pay day, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all our members and to improve the trade in every way possible."**

SECTION 9

Submitted by Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 9, Paragraphs A and B:

"Whereas, wording to Section 9, Paragraphs A and B of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, provides an Executive Board of one member from each district of the United Brotherhood shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the delegates present and voting by secret ballot; and

"Whereas, most delegates from one district know nothing about the qualifications of a candidate from another district; and

"Whereas, the delegates from a particular district do know the qualifications of nominees from their own district; and

"Whereas, it is unfair and improper to ask delegates to vote for candidates they know nothing about; and

"Whereas, each Executive Board member represents only one district of the United Brotherhood; now therefore be it

"Resolved that the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Section 9, Paragraphs A and B, be amended to provide that the delegates here assembled will vote for General Officers including one Executive Board member from the district the delegates represent; and be it further

"Resolved, that delegates here assembled from one district of the Brotherhood shall not take part in the election of Executive Board members from other districts; and be it further

"Resolved, that this amendment to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood be implemented immediately at this 34th General Convention."

SECTION 18

Submitted by Local Union 338, Seattle, Washington.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, there may be confusion as to the number of delegates a local union is to be allowed at a convention by the number of members in good standing, and

"Whereas, the number of members in good standing may vary enough to make a difference in the number of delegates a local may send to convention; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 18 C be amended to include that the number of delegates to a convention will be based on the number of members in good standing in the month that the Convention Call is issued according to the General Secretary's records."

SECTION 18

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta; Local Union 1322, Edson, Alberta.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, Section 18 E of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America states: 'A local union shall not be entitled to representation which owes two months' per capita tax to the General Office'; and

"Whereas, Section 45 K of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America states: 'A member who owes three months' dues or who has not squared his or her arrearage in full shall not be entitled to the password, or a seat, or office in any meetings of a local union or district council and is not in good standing and is not entitled to vote.' and

"Whereas, this is discriminatory; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that this discrimination be corrected to provide for equal status in both cases; and be it finally

"Resolved, Section 18 E of the Constitution be amended to provide: 'A local union shall not be entitled to representation which owes three months' per capita tax to the General Office.' "

SECTION 18

Submitted by Local Union 768, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph J:

"Whereas, it is in the best interest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to have a full delegation at our national convention where all locals in our Brotherhood should be represented; and

"Whereas, national political figures can be influenced by convention size and participation; and

"Whereas, all action taken at said convention will affect the entire United Brotherhood; now therefore be it

"Resolved that at the 34th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America a resolution creating a convention fund for the financing of delegate expenses to all future national conventions be introduced and supported; and be it further

"Resolved, that Section 18 J be changed to read: 'The expense of delegates to the national convention shall be defrayed from the convention fund of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America upon the following basis: each delegate shall be paid the standard rate of wages in his home town for a minimum of one (1) day's travel to the convention site to his home and for each day the convention is in session but not less than six (6) days. His transportation to be based on first class air fare from the city where his home local is located to the convention site by the shortest route, plus an expense allowance of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per day. In the event any portion of such allowance is not expended, it shall be considered as compensation. No other appropriations from the General Fund shall be made in favor of delegates. Wages in this section shall include the basic hourly wage rate established by collective bargaining agreement of delegate's local union and also contributions an employer is required to make by such agreement to health and welfare and pension funds and supplementary unemployment funds. Vacation contributions an employer is required to make that are not included within the basic hourly wage rate are also considered wages. Apprentice and industry fund contributions shall not be considered wages within the meaning of this section.' "

SECTION 26

Submitted by Local Union 1921, Hempstead, New York.

Amend Section 26, Paragraph A, by inserting the following after the first sentence:

"Where several local unions each have a Business Representative, they shall by referendum vote of all the members within the Council elect one of the Business Representatives as General Agent. It shall be the duty of the General Agent to supervise and coordinate the activities and efforts of the other Business Representatives for the general welfare of all the members of the Council."

SECTION 31

Submitted by Local Union 338, Seattle, Washington.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, Section 31 C provides that the compensation of an officer or business representative shall not be reduced below the amount in effect at the time said officer or business representative took office without their consent; and

"Whereas, terms of office are from three to four years and inflation can cause rather large cost-of-living increases that could be in jeopardy; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 31 C be amended to include any succeeding increases approved by the membership shall not be reduced during their term of office without their consent."

SECTION 31

Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, all members of a local union in the industrial branch work in specific, non-changing locations; and

"Whereas, notification for nominations and elections of officers by mail is an unnecessary expense; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 31, Paragraph D be amended to provide that notice in the Union Register, notice posted in all locations in the plant, and announcement of nominations and elections in the previous month's meeting be sufficient notice to comply with all sections of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

SECTION 31

Submitted by Local Union 280, Niagara-Genesee and Vicinity, New York.

Amend Section 31, Paragraphs D and J:

"Whereas, Carpenters Local 280 holds its nominations and election of officers and business representatives according to the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood during the months of May and June; and

"Whereas, contract negotiations of our local and many other locals throughout the Brotherhood are conducted during the months of May and June; and

"Whereas, these nominations and elections place an undue strain and burden upon members and officers of the Brotherhood at this specific time of year; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Carpenters Local 280 recommends to the General Convention that nominations and elections in subordinate bodies according to the Constitution and Laws of the United

Brotherhood be amended or changed as follows:

> "31 D Nominations of officers, delegates, and elected business representatives and assistant business representatives shall take place in September and the election shall take place in October.
>
> "31 J The installation of officers shall take place on the first meeting in November."

SECTION 31

Submitted by Local Union 338, Seattle, Washington.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, attendance at union meetings is very low in spite of attempts to encourage the members to attend; and

"Whereas, officers, delegates and committee members are elected who are not aware of the Brotherhood's Constitution, the Rules of Order, the Order of Business, and Roberts' Rules of Order; and

"Whereas, assuming an office, or a position as delegate or committeeman, in a local union is a serious obligation and responsibility to the members; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 31 E be amended to include that a prospective candidate for an office must attend at least six regular union meetings in the year preceding the nominations to be eligible for office."

SECTION 43

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the drywall and other specialty industries have developed and grown to large segments of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; and

"Whereas, we must continue to train qualified people to supply competent workers without any roadblocks and because of the failure of Section 43 of the General Constitution to limit initiation fees of trainees to 20% of the journeyman fee, some local unions are charging 1st period drywall and other trainees full initiation fees to join our union; and

"Whereas, this lack of concern of the true intent of Section 43 encourages a trainee to hesitate in joining our Brotherhood at his earliest opportunity; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 43 of our General Constitution be amended by adding the following language to Paragraph A:

> 'The initiation fee for trainees in specialty trades, where such designation exists, shall be established at the same percentage of the journeyman initiation fee as the percentage the trainee's hourly wage relates to the journeyman hourly wage rate at the time of initiation.' "

SECTION 44

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph K:

"Whereas, ex-members desiring to rejoin the Brotherhood may be readmitted only as a new member subject to such readmission fee as provided for in the bylaws of the local union or district council where application is made; and

"Whereas, the local union or district council readmitting the ex-member shall ascertain the reason he or she was dropped from membership and if dropped for nonpayment of dues shall collect an additional sum of ten dollars ($10.00); and

"Whereas, ten dollars ($10.00) may have been appropriate in the past; and

"Whereas, it no longer is an appropriate amount in this day and age; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that the ten dollars ($10.00) readmission fee be amended to read fifty dollars ($50.00); and be it finally

"Resolved, that the Constitution be amended where required to reflect same and become effective January 1, 1982."

SECTION 45

Submitted by Local 3161, Maywood California; Local Union 530, Los Angeles, California; Local Union 2288, Los Angeles, California; Local Union 1553, Culver City, California; and Sacramento Area District Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the industrial locals of the United Brotherhood find themselves in dire straits because of the uneven assessment of per capita taxes between the industrial and construction locals; and

"Whereas, United Brotherhood per capita taxes are assessed in the same amount for beneficial members of industrial and construction local unions; and

"Whereas, beneficial members of industrial local unions receive substantially less contractual wage rates than do beneficial members of construction local unions; and

"Whereas, in these circumstances it is impossible for industrial local unions to increase the regular work dues of the members to the level of dues for beneficial members of construction local unions; and

"Whereas, the amount of working dues for the use of industrial local unions, after per capita taxes have been paid, is insufficient to meet the financial needs of the industrial local unions; and

"Whereas, a fair and equitable solution to this uneven per capita tax burden is to assess per capita taxes on a percentage basis; therefore be it

"Resolved, the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as amended January 1, 1979, be amended by adding the following to Section 45 D:

> "Notwithstanding any other language to the contrary contained in the Constitution and Laws, no combined District Council and United Brotherhood per capita tax charged to an industrial local union shall exceed twenty percent (20%) of the regular monthly dues of that local union."

SECTION 45

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta; Local Union 1322, Edson, Alberta.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph M:

"Whereas, Section 45 M of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America stipulates local unions may impose an assessment not to exceed three dollars ($3.00) for each notice mailed; and

"Whereas, this may have been appropriate in the past; and

"Whereas, this does not cover costs incurred in today's business because of higher postal costs and inflation; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 45 M be amended to provide for imposing an assessment not to exceed five dollars ($5.00) for each notice mailed."

SECTION 46

Submitted by Fox River Valley District Council.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

"On entering a local union a member with a Clearance Card shall present same with Dues Book to the President. If the Clearance Card and Dues Book are in order, and the identity of the member established to whom the Clearance Card is granted, the member shall be admitted to the Local Union as a member thereof, provided there is no strike or lockout in effect in that district. However, a member of less than two years shall be required to submit to and pass journeyman or apprentice (if applicable) qualifications of that district or local union before clearance is granted."

SECTION 46

Submitted by Local Union 548, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph G:

New Paragraph G:

"A member taking out a Clearance Card before five years a member and depositing same in a Local Union chartered for a different division of the trade may be required to take, and successfully pass, an examination to determine the member's qualifications to work at that branch of the trade. Failure to demonstrate the required skills shall constitute sufficient reason to refuse transfer into another trade division on a Clearance Card."

Present Paragraph G becomes Paragraph H with additional wording:

"On entering a Local Union a member with a Transfer Card (Clearance Card) shall present same with Dues Book to the President. If the Card and Dues Book are in order, and the identity of the member established to whom the Card is granted, the member shall be admitted to the Local Union as a member thereof, subject to Paragraph G above, and provided there is no strike or lockout in effect in that district."

Present Paragraph H becomes Paragraph I.

Present Paragraph I becomes Paragraph J.

SECTION 46

Submitted by Fox River Valley District Council.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph H:

New Paragraph H:

"A member taking out a Clearance Card before two years a member and depositing the same in a Local Union chartered for a different branch of the trade shall be required to submit to and pass an examination to determine member's qualifications to work at that branch of the trade. Failure to do so shall constitute sufficient reason to refuse transfer into another branch of the trade on a Clearance Card."

Present Paragraph H becomes Paragraph I.

Present Paragraph I becomes Paragraph J.

SECTION 47

Submitted by Sacramento Area District Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 47, Paragraphs A & B:

"Whereas, during times of difficult economic conditions some of our members are forced to drop their books when faced with long periods of unemployment and it will simplify their re-application; and

"Whereas, when the work picture improves they are faced with the hardship of paying the full initiation fees; and

"Whereas, the reduction of said re-initiation fees could be used as an organizing tool; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the following words be deleted from the last sentence of Section 47 A '. . . on payment of Fifty Cents (50¢) for each Card.' and be it further

"Resolved, that the last sentence beginning with 'When a member resigns, or is expelled . . .' be deleted from Section 47 B and the following wordage be inserted:

> **"When a resigned member wishes to be reinstated, he may do so by applying to the Local Union and paying 50% of the current initiation fee and any assessment due the Local Union during the month of readmission."**

SECTION 47

Submitted by Local Union 1322, Edson, Alberta.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, Section 47 B of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America states in part 'When a member resigns, or is expelled, or an applicant as covered by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, who works to the detriment of the United Brotherhood, the Local Union or District Council may place a special initiation fee against such person, not to exceed Fifty Dollars ($50.00) over their regular initiation fee for new or ex-members as provided for in their bylaws.' and

"Whereas, a member suspended under Section 45 L for being six months in arrears may owe a local union as much as $150.00 or more; therefore be it

"Resolved, that local unions and district councils be allowed to assess ex-members making application for membership in the United Brotherhood an amount more equal to the six months dues the ex-member did not pay."

SECTION 49

Submitted by Keystone District Council.

Amend Section 49.

"Whereas, Section 49 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America provides certain funeral donations; and

"Whereas, it seems unfair when a brother becomes a union member at age 51 and pays dues for thirty years and is only eligible for a $250.00 death benefit; and

"Whereas, the local union pays the full per capita tax to the General Office for this brother; and

"Whereas, another brother became a member at age 49 and after five years is eligible for a $1,000.00 death benefit; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the funeral donations for members in beneficial locals shall be:

> **"Two years continuous coverage —$500.00;**
>
> **"Over five years continuous coverage—$1,000.00;**
>
> **"Over 30 years continuous coverage—$2,000.00; and all reference to age be eliminated."**

SECTION 49

Submitted by Local Union 393, Camden, New Jersey.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, amended January 1, 1979, does in fact say under Benefit Schedule 1 (Funeral Donation) Section 49 B 'The Funeral Donation for members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be: Two years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage . . . $500; Over five years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage . . .

$1,000; Age 65 or older with 30 years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage . . . $2,000.'; and

"Whereas, members who joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their early years and will have thirty years continuous service long before age 65; and

"Whereas, a member with thirty years continuous service who would pass away before reaching sixty-five years of age, his or her beneficiary would only receive the set amount of $1,000; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that 'age 65 or older' be eliminated from Section 49 B and have it read:

"The Funeral Donation for members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

"Two years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage $500

"Over five years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage $1,000

"With 30 years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage . . . $2,000."

SECTION 49

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, the 33rd General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America concurred in a recommendation of the General Executive Board to eliminate the Carpenters pension for those members age 65 or older with 30 years continuous membership and to revise the funeral donations upward in most instances; and

"Whereas, the pensions were based on a minimum of 30 years continuous membership in the Brotherhood and being age 65 or older, an age generally recognized as a reasonable retirement age; and

"Whereas, pensions should properly take age into consideration as a qualification but age should have no consideration in determining funeral donations and such donations should properly be concerned with only years of continuous membership; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 49, Paragraph B of the Constitution, be amended to read:

'The Funeral Donation for members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

Two years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage . . $500.00

Over five years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage $1,000.00

Thirty years or more continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage $2,000.00.'

and be it further

"Resolved, that this subject matter be referred to the General Office for an actuarial survey to establish the costs and that the additional funds that may be required for this improvement in benefits be secured by an adjustment in the distribution of the per capita tax received by the General Office."

SECTION 49

Submitted by Local Union 133, Terre Haute, Indiana, and Indiana State Council of Carpenters.

Delete Section 49, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, Section 49 A, B, and C of the current Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters covers the Funeral Donation of its members; and

"Whereas, Section 49 B of the current Constitution and Laws states: 'The Funeral Donation for members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be: Two years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage—$500.00; Over five years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage—$1,000.00; Age 65 or older with 30 years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage—$2,000.00.'; and

"Whereas, Section 49 C of the current Constitution and Laws states: 'The Funeral Donation for members admitted to membership between the ages of fifty and sixty shall be: Two years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage $50.00; Three years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage—$100.00; Five years continuous Benefit Schedule 1 coverage—$250.00.'; and

"Whereas, a member admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty is entitled to a $1,000.00 Funeral Donation after five years of continuous service, and a member admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty is entitled to $250.00 Funeral Donation after ten years or more continuous service; and

"Whereas, a member between fifty and sixty years of age would pay twice the per capita tax in ten years as a member between the ages of seventeen and fifty would in five years and would only be entitled to 25% of the Funeral Donation accordingly; and

"Whereas, a member's age at the time of initiation should not have a bearing on the amount of Funeral Donation he would be entitled to; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that the 64th Indiana State Council of Carpenters convention take the necessary action concerning Section 49 B and C of the current Constitution and Laws, and that the 64th ISCC convention submit a constitutional resolution to the 1981 General Convention in Chicago to strike Section 49-C of the current Constitution and Laws. This would then include those members between the ages of fifty and sixty with those members between the ages of seventeen and fifty in regard to the Funeral Donation."

SECTION 54

Submitted by Texas Council of Industrial Workers.

Amend Section 54:

"Whereas, Section 54 of the General Constitution and Laws provides for a reduced dues of $6.00 per month for Benefit Schedule 1 members who are no longer working at the trade and who are age 65 or older, and have not less than 30 years continuous membership; and

"Whereas, it has always been the position of the Brotherhood to treat all members equal; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 54 be amended to delete the reference to 'Benefit Schedule 1 members' in order that the reduced dues will apply to both Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 members."

SECTION 54

Submitted by Fox River Valley District Council.

Amend Section 54 by omitting reduced dues and inserting honorary membership and to read as follows:

"Any retired member age 65 or older with 30 years continuous membership, not working at the trade, shall be classified as an honorary member and will not be required to pay any dues or per capita tax to the General Office, a district council or local union. As an honorary member his standing for death and disability benefits shall not be affected or changed from Benefit Schedule 1 (Funeral Donation), Section 49-A & B or Benefit Schedule 1 (Husband or Wife Donation), Section 50-A or Benefit Schedule 1 (Disability Donation), Section 51-A."

SECTION 54

Submitted by Sacramento Area District Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 54:

"Whereas, many local unions continue to provide services to their retired membership; and

"Whereas, the cost under the current dues structure of $6.00 after 30 years and 65 years of age does not cover the cost of said services; and

"Whereas, local unions have additional benefits that continue to be available to their retired members at a cost to the local unions; and

"Whereas, we think it imperative that the allowable dues structure be modified to cover the costs of these benefits and services without hardship to other local union members; and

"Whereas, many of these members receive substantial additional retirement benefits by virtue of negotiated industry pension; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 54 be amended by adding the following language:

> **"However, local unions where the member receives a negotiated industry pension may increase dues to not more than $12.00 for those members covered by such pensions regardless of age or length of membership."**

SECTION 55

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 55, Paragraph A (10):

"Whereas, it is essential that where a sanctioned strike is in progress and authorized picketing is taking place, that such picket lines be observed and respected at all times by all members of the United Brotherhood; and

"Whereas, many picket lines are often in a location where workers cannot be observed; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 55, Paragraph A (10) of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, be amended to read as follows:

> **'55-A (10) Crossing or working behind a picket line duly authorized by any subordinate body of the United Brotherhood.' "**

SECTION 55

Submitted by Local Union 758, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Indiana State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 55, Paragraph A (10):

"Whereas, this section now reads as follows: 'Working behind a picket line duly authorized by any subordinate body of the United Brotherhood.'; and

"Whereas, the above Section 55 A (10) Offenses and Penalties as amended was adopted by Local Union 758, Indianapolis, Indiana, at a special meeting of said Local Union by the membership on April 16, 1981, and is now being referred to the Indiana State Council of Carpenters convention which is to be held at the Marriott Inn, Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 30, 1981 through May 2, 1981; now therefore be it

"Resolved, Section 55 A (10) of the Constitution and Laws be amended to read as follows:

> **'55-A (10) Working behind a picket line or crossing a picket line duly authorized by any subordinate body of the United Brotherhood.' "**

SECTION 56

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta; Local Union 1322, Edson, Alberta.

Amend Section 56, Paragraph I:

"Whereas, Section 56 I of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America states: 'No member shall be suspended, expelled or fined in an amount in excess of fifty dollars ($50.00) unless the proceedings of the Trial Committee shall have been properly recorded by a competent stenographer who need not be a member." and

"Whereas, the cost of doing business today has been drastically increased by the ravages of inflation; and

"Whereas, the cost of competent stenographers has increased proportionately; and

"Whereas, the current maximum fine of fifty dollars ($50.00) is inadequate; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that a minimum fine of fifty dollars ($50.00) to a maximum fine of five hundred dollars ($500.00) be imposed; and be it finally

"Resolved, Section 56 I of the Constitution be amended to provide for and reflect same."

SECTION 59

Submitted by Local Union 1391, Denver, Colorado.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, Section 59 C, General Strikes and Lock-outs, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America specifies that 'Members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area where a strike is in progress shall pay to the District Council or Local Union an amount not less than two hours' pay for each day worked during the strike for the purpose of establishing a strike and defense fund.' and

"Whereas, it is possible that this Section was written when 10 hours gross pay was not equivalent to 45 to 50% of a worker's take-home pay; and

"Whereas, because of this exorbitant assessment members who are permitted to work during this time determine that it is economically better to not work during this time; and

"Whereas, the effect of this Section creates dissension and does encourage attempts to conceal days worked by members; and

"Whereas, our organization must realize that the impact of a strike by many cannot be subdued by a few; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 59 C of the General Constitution be changed to one (1) hour gross pay per day to encourage more members working when permitted in a strike affected area; and be it further

"Resolved, that each local union and district council establish Strike and Defense Funds to defray the initial cost of any strike or lock-out in their respective bargaining areas."

SECTION 59

Submitted by Local Union 1289, Seattle, Washington.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph F:

"Whereas, one of the most important times for our members is when their work agreement is expiring and a new one is being negotiated and each member has a right to be able to vote on things that directly affect them; and

"Whereas, a new work agreement is large and complicated which directly affects their lives and to comprehend such an agreement one needs time to read, study and compare a new agree-

ment with their old one to vote intelligently and they need to have the proposed agreement at least thirty-six (36) hours prior to voting; therefore be it

“Resolved, to amend Section 59 F to read as follows:

“When any demand for an increase of wages, reduction of hours or enforcement of Trade Rules is contemplated by a Local Union or District Council each eligible member (as provided under Section 42, Par M) must be notified by mail to attend a special meeting of the Local Union. Members shall receive not less than five (5) days notice. **Said notice must state the object of the meeting.** Members will have available for them to take with them a copy of the proposed agreement that they will be voting on three (3) days prior to voting. **And any member failing to be present and vote when so notified, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident, or on vacation, or in military service, or working out of their jurisdictional area, shall be assessed not less than One Dollar ($1.00) or more than Five Dollars ($5.00).”**

●

Energy-Saving Home Improvements

All large and many smaller utility companies are now required by federal law to implement programs that will help their customers cut down on energy consumption through home improvements. For those who wish to tackle such improvements as weatherstripping, insulation or solar or wind energy options themselves, the Consumer Information Catalogue may help get the project off to a good start. For a free copy, send a postcard to: Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

Hard Hats Protect Heads
Savings Bonds Protect Futures

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways “stood out from the crowd.” This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SCOUTING AHEAD

Raymond Marostica, Carpenters Local 470, Tacoma, Wash., was recently awarded the George Meany Award—organized labor’s highest award for outstanding service to youth through Boy Scouts of America programs. Marostica has been an active Scouter for years, volunteering his leadership in many positions including scoutmaster, district camping chairman and council training chairman. Marostica has his Scouters Key, District Award of Merit, and Wood Badge. He was also awarded the Scouters Training Award.

In cooperation with state, federal, and local union officials, Marostica was instrumental in the development and implementation of a pilot project transition program through the international union which won both national and local acclaim. He is presently on the staff of Bates Vocational Technical Institute and administers a variety of trade and industrial programs.

Marostica, right, with W. J. Hevlich, vice president of the Pierce County Central Labor Council.

HISTADRUT HONOR

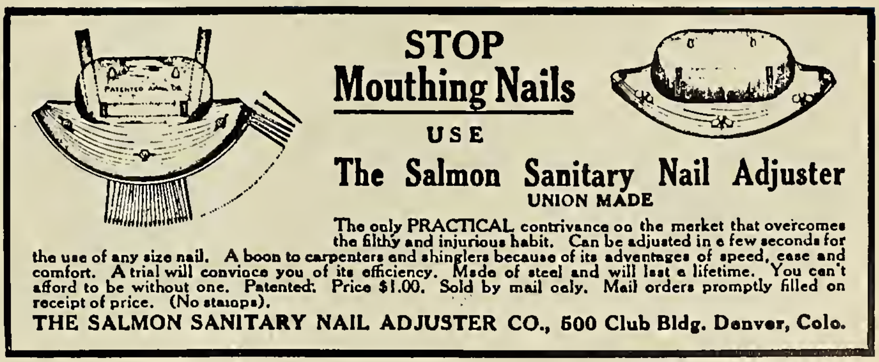
Robert Argentine, executive business manager of the Western Pennsylvania District Council, was recently chosen as Man of the Year by the Pittsburgh, Pa., Histadrut Council. Supporters of Histadrut, the general federation of labor of Israel, in the Pittsburgh area choose an outstanding labor leader each year to honor at their annual tribute dinner-dance.

Funds from the Histadrut dinner helped to endow the Robert P. Argentine Wing in the Judge William F. Cercone Medical Center in Gedera, Israel.

Argentine has been a member of the Brotherhood for 38 years, beginning as an apprentice, and later serving as an organizer and business representative. In addition to his dedicated labor service, Argentine is also active in civic affairs; his activities include involvement with the Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind, the Pittsburgh Labor-Management Committee, and the Knights of Columbus.

A CENTENNIAL FEATURE

‘Stop Mouthing Nails’—*A 1912 Solution*



STOP
Mouthing Nails
USE
The Salmon Sanitary Nail Adjuster
UNION MADE

The only PRACTICAL contrivance on the market that overcomes the filthy and injurious habit. Can be adjusted in a few seconds for the use of any size nail. A boon to carpenters and shinglers because of its advantages of speed, ease and comfort. A trial will convince you of its efficiency. Made of steel and will last a lifetime. You can't afford to be without one. Patented. Price $1.00. Sold by mail only. Mail orders promptly filled on receipt of price. (No stamps).

THE SALMON SANITARY NAIL ADJUSTER CO., 500 Club Bldg. Denver, Colo.

This advertisement was run in our March, 1912 issue as a solution to “the dirty and injurious habit of putting nails in the mouth.” Developed and patented by Brotherhood member Michael A. Salmon, Local 55, Denver, Colo., the Salmon Sanitary Nail Adjuster was “tried and tested by members of several trades and found to be practical from every point of view.”

AFL-CIO MASS RALLY IN WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 19

SOLIDARITY DAY

SEPTEMBER 19, 1981

The AFL-CIO has set Saturday, September 19, for a massive "Solidarity Day" rally in the nation's capital "to protest the Reagan Administration's assault on social programs."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland invited all AFL-CIO affiliates, state and local bodies and the 150 member organizations of the Budget Coalition to join in "Solidarity Day."

"A demonstration of grass roots support for our mutual goals will be the most effective response to the Administration's claim that it has a mandate from the nation and speaks for the vast majority of the American people," Kirkland said.

He said the goal of "Solidarity Day" would be to promote jobs and justice and to reaffirm labor's historic commitment to social and economic progress.

John Perkins, associate director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), is coordinator of "Solidarity Day." (Perkins, incidentally, is also a member of the United Brotherhood.) The union, church, social action, civil rights and women's organizations in the Budget Coalition were asked to designate a coordinator for the protest rally.

General President William Konyha has designated Charles Brodeur, a special assistant to his office, to serve as UBC coordinator. Brodeur will be assisted by General Rep. Leo Decker.

Local unions and councils will be asked to make arrangements to transport members to the rally. The Brotherhood expects to be represented by several thousand demonstrators.

A successful demonstration, Kirkland wrote the coalition groups, can "refocus the nation's attention on our goals of social and economic justice for all."

Details of the Solidarity Day program are being worked out and will be announced later. Kirkland said at a news conference after the Executive Council meeting that the goal is to bring to Washington a broad cross-section of the trade union movement and allied groups.

At its recent convention in Denver, Colo., the NAACP voted enthusiastic endorsement of the AFL-CIO's Solidarity Day demonstration and called on more than 2,200 local branches to take part in the September 19 rally in Washington.

Nearly 5,000 delegates to the 72nd annual convention of the nation's oldest civil rights organization applauded and adopted a Solidarity Day "emergency resolution" that was brought to the floor at the opening session of the convention.

Other special resolutions adopted at the same session with the support of the NAACP board sharply criticized Reagan Administration budget cuts and pressed for renewal of the Voting Rights Act.

The Solidarity Day resolution and a message from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland stressed the long and close alliance between the trade union and civil rights movements.

In endorsing Solidarity Day, the NAACP cited the attempts by the Reagan Administration to "diminish or destroy" programs to help "the aged, the poor and the disadvantaged."

AFL-CIO Board Meeting to Focus on 'Solidarity Day'

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has called an August 6 meeting of the federation's General Board, comprising the president or principal officer of each of the 102 affiliated unions, to discuss plans for the September 19 "Solidarity Day" protest demonstration in Washington.

The meeting will be held in the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago following sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, August 3-5.

"The American labor movement must provide national leadership in the present struggle to protest and advance our country's social and economic progress," Kirkland said in a letter to General Board members. The meeting will examine "how best to mobilize our efforts in behalf of union members and those who share our concerns for a more just society," he added.

SOLIDARITY DAY

SOLIDARITY DAY Coordinator John Perkins (a member of the United Brotherhood) and staff members assigned to various phases of the AFL-CIO's September 19 demonstration in Washington, display a blow-up of the official emblem of the event. From left: Maureen Houston, Janet Hyland, Maria Boyle, Perkins, Wilbert Williams, Kevin Kistler, Frances Kenin, Dick Wilson and Charlie Hughes. Also on the staff is Marvin Caplan.

Union Labor Pays Bills, Business Agent Reminds

Have you seen a check made out by a union member in payment of a debt which says in one corner, "This payment made possible by union labor."?

They're beginning to appear around the country, and Fred Burgess, business agent of Local 916, Aurora, Ill., reminds us that there should be more of them. "We need to advertise," he adds.

The Los Angeles, Calif., Union Label Council and other label groups around the US and Canada are now distributing small peel-off, adhesive-backed labels with the suggestion: "Stick one of these labels on each check you write. Let your community know the importance of the union dollar."

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

Arranging a Party or Banquet in a Hotel

BY GOODY L. SOLOMON
Press Associates, Inc.

After Labor Day, some of us may want to meet with friends and exchange vacation experiences. Or, as fall programs resume at auxiliaries, clubs, and organizations, we may get hooked into booking luncheons and receptions. Very soon the calendar will remind us to plan for Thanksgiving and Christmas celebrations, while birthdays and anniversaries are ever present. In short, the party season is upon us.

Where to stage one is often a question. I've learned that many hotels will cater anything from an intimate gathering to a gala banquet and they can do so with charm and warmth as well as innovative, tasty cuisine. Moreover, we needn't pay an arm and a leg.

But **getting the right deal requires a substantial amount of comparative shopping,** according to interviews with professionals in the field.

They recommend that we visit a number of hotels—big and small, fancy and plain—to view the decor, atmosphere and clientele; to note the size and ambiance of the party rooms, and, most important, to talk to the catering staffs, whose willingness, creativity and flexibility will largely determine the caracter of a party. Some of them rely on preconceived menu ideas and fairly rigid price schedules, while others will tailor a party from appetizer to toothpicks and honestly admit "that prices are negotiable."

The experts also made clear that in order to negotiate, we need to know a number of basics. To start, hotels do not generally charge for the room if food and beverages are served. However, unionized places levy a service charge for functions attended by less than 16 people. Prices average $15 to $25.

Food is a major source of a hotel's profit on catered affairs. The larger the volume prepared, the more money it makes. On big events, therefore, we have more leverage in bargaining down the price per person. Moreover, **we can sometimes take a ride on someone else's party.** If we ask about other functions scheduled on the same day as ours, we might find an appealing menu that we could get at a cut rate. And, if our plans coincide with a hotel's slow season, we should try bargaining a bit. To keep busy, a hotel may charge less.

As for prices, Ann Brody of the Sheraton Park in Washington, D.C. said, "You pay retail. We buy wholesale. We also get the best cuts of meat."

She added, "Some people go out and spend a couple of hundred dollars to get the house in shape before a party. Then there's wear and tear. There are also many hidden costs—foil, plastic wrap, soap powder, olive oil, vinegar, sugar and the like. The next day you wind up having to replace a lot. If you purchase food from a caterer, you still might have to rent chairs or dishes or buy paper plates and you might pay for waiters and clean-up help."

As a rule of thumb, the lowest-priced catered hotel meals feature chicken or staple beef as the entree. In addition, the lunch would include soup or salad, vegetables, dessert and coffee. For dinner, which would also include an appetizer and additional vegetables, the negotiating price would be a few dollars higher.

All courses lend themselves to a range of treatments which can raise or lower prices. We can add or subtract items or move up to more expensive beef and seafood entrees. **The trick is to ask for anything we want and its price.** With a little gumption, we can get surprising delicacies for less money than we expected to pay.

What about buffets? Compared with sit-down meals; they tend to cost more per person unless the offerings consist merely of cheese and a cold canape or two. **A buffet requires more food because people tend to take more than they eat.**

Buffet prices entail a combination of factors such as the number of people, how many food choices are put out, whether the buffet preceeds dinner or stands on its own, and, if drinks are served, what kind of pricing is made on the liquor, which, by the way, is another source of hotel profit.

Liquor arrangements are perhaps the most varying and confusing of all, ranging from a flat sum for all people can drink within a given time to a price per drink. **Whose liquor—the hotel's or a name brand—makes a difference.**

In light of all the details to be agreed upon for a hotel party, we should be diligent about getting them all spelled out in a written contract. That contract will also require that within 48 hours of the party, we give the hotel a guaranteed number on the attendance. We then pay for the promised number because that's how much food is prepared. However, the hotel will set a certain number of places—sometimes five precent, sometimes three percent—above that promised number in case more people come. For each guest above the guarantee, we pay the agreed price per person.

Finally, a point which you might rank first: **how do you know what the food will taste like?** For a bang-up affair such as a wedding or bar mitzvah for hundreds, many hotels will give a sample dinner. We could also query some of the hotel's clients for their views and could try the food in one of the hotel's restaurants. Although catered functions may come out of a separate kitchen, many hotels have executive chefs who put their stamp on all culinary operations.

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SECOND TIME AROUND

A man received a "second notice" from the tax bureau that his tax was overdue. The letter threatened suit if the man did not pay up at once. The fellow got the money together hastily and rushed to the tax office. "I would have paid earlier but I honestly didn't get your first notice," he told them.

"Oh," replied the clerk, "we've run out of the first notices, and besides, we find that the second notices are a lot more effective."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

HIGHER MATHEMATICS

Fred scowled at his father and said, "I got into trouble today, Dad, and it's all your fault."

"How's that?" asked his father.

"Remember I asked you how much $100,000 was?" said Freddie, still scowling.

"Yes, I remember. What of it?" demanded his father.

"Well, 'a helluva lot' ain't the right answer."

PULLING THE RIPCORD

The plane was headed for a crash with six men in it: the President, the Vice President, the strongest man in the world, the smartest man in the world, a priest, and a hippie. There were only five parachutes. The President and Vice President jumped, using one parachute each. The strongest man in the world jumped thinking he was very important. The smartest man in the world jumped. There were only two people left, the priest and the hippie. The priest said, "You take the parachute, son, and I'll stay here." The hippie said, "We can both go down, Father, the smartest man in the world took my knapsack by mistake."

—Rosa Rita
Bronx, New York

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

A REGULAR NUISANCE

Employee: "I'd like to have next Friday off."

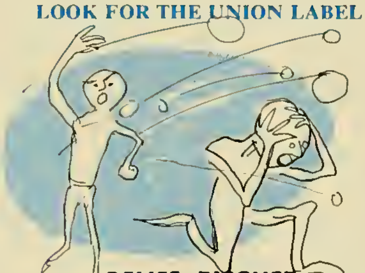
Boss: "Why?"

Employee: "That's our silver wedding anniversary. My wife and I want to celebrate."

Boss: "Are we going to have to put up with this every 25 years?"

—Plasterer and Cement Mason

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL



RELIEF PITCHER

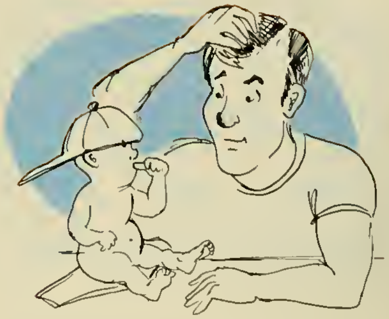
MOTHER: When that naughty boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come home and tell me?

SON: What good would that do? You couldn't hit the side of a barn.

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was an old gal name of
Ryder
Who drank oodles and oodles of
cider
But as the cider grew stronger
She stayed sober no longer
'Cause the cider fermented inside
her.

—L. H. Boswell
Local 1094
Albany-Corvallis, Ore.



SPORTING PROPOSITION

A bachelor was left in charge of his infant nephew and was faced with a crisis. He telephoned one of his friends who was a parent and asked to talk the situation over.

"First, place the diaper in position of a baseball diamond with you at bat. Fold second base over home plate. Place the baby on the pitcher's mound—then pin first and third to home plate," instructed his friend.

—Plasterer and Cement Mason

BUY U.S. AND CANADIAN

DISABILITY LANGUAGE

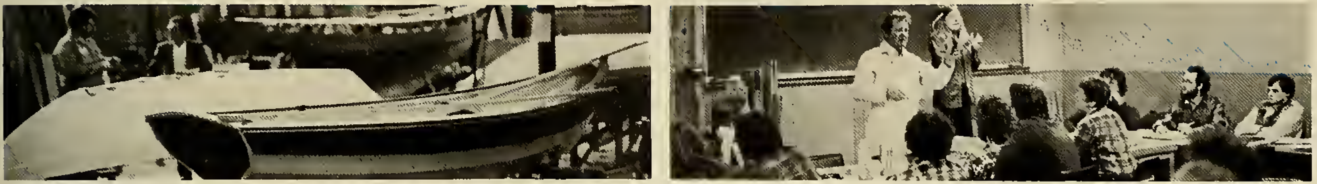
Butchers' Local 532 of Vallejo, Calif., recently rounded up some choice language found on disability insurance claim applications. Here are some samples . . . which the local advises no one to use:

What was your sickness or injury?
Stripped throat.
Fleabitus.
Left work with virus X, will return with no appendix.
I had the flu with a small touch of ammonia.
Bad eyes and swell feet.
Traffic pain in my side.
Same as what doctor has.
Battle fatigue (from married claimant)

Describe how your disability occurred:
I fell from the ceiling at home and I am too nervous to work now.
It stated with a cough and ended up with an appendectomy.
Someone shot me through the window.
Quit to get married for two months.
Getting on the bus, the driver started before I was all on.
I was struck by a dog.
I woke up unconscious.
While sleeping I was hit with a full bottle of water.

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Gompers School, Seattle, Works with Pre-Appenticeship



The Boat Shop at the Samuel Gompers School prepares apprentices to become shipwrights for employment in Northwest shipyards. At right above, Marion Jones, in white coveralls, instructs a group of pre-apprentices in basic carpentry procedures.

We recently asked our readers to tell us and the AFL-CIO Community Services Department about any schools in North America named after labor leaders.

Our Seattle, King County, Wash., District Council reminded us that one of the most active vocational schools in the Northwest is named for the early president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers. Donald Johnson, executive secretary of the council, sent us the accompanying pictures and information about the school.

The history of the Gompers School goes back to 1954, when the district council launched a drive to construct its own apprenticeship school for carpentry, which was at that time housed at Edison Vocational-Technical School and was part of the Seattle school system.

Carl Schoonover, apprenticeship coordinator, and Secretary Donald E. Johnson of the Seattle District Council met with then Principal Mr. Dickerman of Edison Voc-Tec to construct a school to house the Carpenters Apprenticeship Program. Edison Voc-Tec was to be demolished. Meetings were being held at that time to make the Seattle Vocational Schools into a Community College System and the joint apprenticeship and training committee was excited that, at long last, apprentices were to be recognized as well-educated trades people, instead of having only their courses recognized, but down-graded.

After many hours of work, plans were developed, and property was purchased to erect a new school, which was to be named Gompers Vocational School, after the great labor leader, Samuel Gompers.

In 1956, the school was built and George Pitts became the head carpenter instructor for the school's day trade classes. Also housed in the facility was the boat shop, which had been on Lake Union, but also had to move. The Millshop was also housed at the facility, which was handled by a very capable millman, Jake Zier of Local 338.

After a few years of operation, George Pitt passed away and was replaced by Wally Alm, who is now head instructor of the Gompers Community College. All day trade students learn to build houses and commercial construction facilities in scaled, miniature shop facilities.

Two Seattle apprentices learn to build a concrete form under the PETS program.

Young women in the Seattle training program learn to set a column form at the school.

Graduates In Rhode Island Ceremony

The Rhode Island Carpenters District Council recognized 18 apprentice graduates at its Apprenticeship Banquet on May 15, 1981. Among the graduating apprentices was the council's first female journeyperson, Adeline Nelson (back row, center), and the winner of the Rhode Island State Apprentice Contest, Steve Landry (back row, fourth from left). Landry will represent the state of Rhode Island at the international contest in Denver, Colo., later this year. The photograph shows 12 of the 18 graduates. Front row, from left, Joseph Austin, John Joubert, Oscar Elmasion, George Cabral, and Arthur Barrette, Jr. Back row, from left, Herbert F. Holmes, business manager, William Forward, business representative, Robert Allessandro, Steve Landry, William Snead, Adeline Nelson, Carlos Braz, Kenneth Smith, Ronald Tabele, and Fred Pare, business representative.

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The Carpenter
The Attainment of Complete Social Justice is the Goal of the Labor Movement
APRIL, 1915

Several readers have written us asking for reproductions of the 1915 Carpenter *cover, like the one shown above and suitable for framing. The reproduction is now available in dark blue on white, tan, goldenrod, green, salmon, cherry, or yellow. Readers may obtain such reproductions at 8½" x 11½" dimensions by sending 50¢ in coin to: General Secretary John S. Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Please indicate color preference.*

E. G. Marshall 'on Location' at the General Office

A new motion picture about the United Brotherhood's joint apprenticeship and training program is being prepared this summer for distribution within the union and among potential apprentices. Most of the movie was filmed at the 1980 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest in Cleveland, O., last October, but it will also feature an opening and closing, plus overall narration, by the noted actor, E. G. Marshall.

A few weeks ago, a film crew set up its equipment outside the entrance to the Brotherhood headquarters in Washington, D.C., and filmed Mr. Marshall, shown at left above, as he introduced the special motion picture. Then the crew moved its equipment to the fifth floor terrace balcony of the building and filmed the movie's closing with the US Capitol as a dramatic backdrop.

US Chamber of Commerce Group Hears of UBC

For the fourth time in two years, the United Brotherhood has accepted an invitation from a US Chamber of Commerce "Washington Seminar" group to present its views on national issues affecting labor and industry. The group at left assembled in the headquarters board room to hear General Secretary John Rogers in an hour-long discussion.

Vineland, N.J.

VINELAND, N.J.

Local 121 recently held its 13th annual service pin awards banquet. The accompanying photo shows honored members.

Seated, from left, Arthur J. Ogren, 35-years; Ellis Widjeskog, 40-years; Carl Lillvik, 45-years; John Kleppe, 45-years; Frank Giercyk, 40-years; George Nestler, 35-years; Peter Rossbach, 40-years; and James Pierce, 40-years.

Standing, from left, Faustino Wulderk, president; Augostine Angelino, 20-years; Ralph Quick, 30-years; Howard Swenlin, 35-years; Joe Speziali, 35-years; Herb Pierce, 20-years; Bill Barbaccia, 35-years; Arnold Breeden, 25-years; Leroy Smith, 25-years; Earl Donofrio, 30-years; and Deno J. Vonturi, business representative.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

ELYRIA, O.

Local 1426 recently held a Recognition Banquet to honor senior members who have served the Brotherhood for 25 years or more. The following members received awards.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, left to right: Carl Fuchs, Carlton Lee, Leonard Galehouse, Charles Yates, Willis Loper, Alvin Fridenstine, Thomas Gonzolez, and Russell Hadaway.

Back Row, from left to right: Sheldon Fortune, Melvin Nelson, William Hobill, Thomas Strickler, Jack Strickler, and Robert Hamm.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, left to right: Raymond Diewald, Levi Wilder, John Ryan, Allister Wright, Eugene Kelley, Ernest Roth, and Henry Brewster.

Back row, from left to right: Alexander Moyes, Fred Twining, and Raymond Linden.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members: Claire Hurd, Forrest Handley, and Donald Hadaway.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year member: Walter Christenson.

Picture No. 5 shows Albert Fridenstine receiving his 45-year pin from Business Representative Carl Fuchs.

Also receiving pins but not present for the ceremony were: 25-year members Sanford Wayne, Joseph Giar, Russell Kearney, Fred Parsons, William Castner, Charles Marsh, and Donald Kohls; 30-year members Harold Fridenstine, Charles Senning, Russell Letterly, Andrew Pohorence, George Fayer, Clarence Garn, Zygmont Gawron, Franklin Hasel, Cletus Wasem, Joseph Lach, and Arthur Frank; 35-year members Ralph Hart and Stanley Roskoski, and 40-year members Charles Lowrey, Daniel Pietch, and Herbert Ziegman.

Past officer pins were presented to Past President Columbus Gainer and Past Recording Secretary Levi Wilder.

Elyria, O.—Picture No. 1

Elyria, O.—Picture No. 2

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA
Elyria, O.—Picture No. 3

Elyria, O.—
Picture No. 4

Elyria, O.—
Picture No. 5

CHICAGO, ILL.

On March 27, 1981, Local 80 held its 92nd Anniversary Dinner Dance honoring officials and long-time members.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left, General Representative Donald Gorman and President John F. Lynch presenting retiring Vice President Leo P. Thompson with a retirement plaque.

Picture No. 2 shows, from left, retired Business Agent of Local 839 and Chicago District Council Sherman Dautel, and President Lynch toasting Local 80's 92nd anniversary and the 100th anniversary of the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 3 shows, first row, from left to right, Financial Secretary-Treasurer Charles E. Gould, Vice President Thompson, Chaplain of Chicago Building Trades Conference Father Joseph Donahue, Business Representative James J. Tarabe, General Representative Donald Gorman, Business Representative for Local 141 Andrew J. Claus, and President Lynch.

Second through seventh row, Walter Arnott, Jesef Einfalt, Herbert Berkhahn, Ronald W. Lovkvist, Albert R. Oehl, Richard M. Inglat, Russell E. Larson, Ronald J. Haines, Donald Martin, Kurt Wagner, LeRoy F. Roberts, Ernest Jaeger, Joseph Fudacz, George R. Cooke, Albert Wanat, and Ronald C. Clark.

Members with over 70 years of service to the Brotherhood were also given recognition. Those members are as follows: William J. Groh, 73 years; Reinhardt Hass, 72 years; Halvar Johnston, 71 years; Paul Mischnick, 73 years; Martin Schulz, 73 years; John Wyllie, 74 years; and Fred B. Zobel, 71 years.

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 1

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 2

Chicago, Ill.—
Picture No. 3

Wichita, Kan.—Picture No. 1

Wichita, Kan.—
Picture No. 3

Wichita, Kan.—Picture No. 2

Wichita, Kan.—
Picture. No. 4

WICHITA, KAN.

Local 201 recently held a celebration for its 82nd anniversary and to honor long-time members. General Executive Board Member Dean Sooter and Edward A. Thele were guests at the event.

Picture No. 1 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right, Audie Whiteside, Robert Dowell, Roy Hurford, Wilbur Strain, Art Bernritter, and Executive Board Member Sooter.

Back row, from left to right, Business Representative Eugene Bongiorni, Jr., Raymon Hartman, Joe Clasen, Gilbert Ukena, and Howard Lane.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, front row, from left to right, Business Representative Bongiorni, Dale Jerome, Executive Board Member Sooter, and B. R. Kennedy.

Back row, from left to right, Royal Nicholas, Ralph Seery, and John Kroeker.

Picture No. 3 shows 40-year members, from left to right, James Edson and U. A. Lawrence.

Picture No. 4 shows 45-year members, from left to right, Walter Siedhoff and James Payton.

Tacoma, Wash.—Picture No. 1

TACOMA, WASH.

Local 470 recently held its annual pin presentation party. In addition to honoring long-standing members, two special presentations were given—a plaque honoring the service of past and present members and the Norm Nagel Golden Hammer Award for the outstanding member of the year. This year the award was presented to Leonard Liebelt.

Picture No. 1 shows Mrs. Norman Nagel and Leonard Liebelt with the "Golden Hammer" award.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row, from left, Clinton Bickham, Kenneth Folven, Arlie Varney, Don Saunders, and Fred Eickhoff.

Back row, from left, Earnie Jacobs, Ron McConnell, Charles McGinnis, and Cleo Ward.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, first row, from left, Richard Taylor, Dean Schanzenbach, Bill Kinella, and William Mazzoncini.

Second row, from left, Edwin Goodwater, Hiram Berghoff, Vern Nilsen, Clem Barker, and Donald Hankel.

Third row, from left, Maurice Williams, Rudolph Plancich, Jack Skanes, Duane Sanders, Ronald Christy, and Adolph Johnson.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, front row, from left, Arvid Swanson, Anders Johnson, Lee Haugen, James Beckman, Robert Brown, and Fred Meridian.

Back row, from left, Robert Hansen, Einar Nerland, F. J. Rankin, Ben Rasmussen, and Clifford Sondrud.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members, first row, from left, Burgon Mesler, George Warter, Harold Collier, Del Ray, and Ed Smith.

Second row, from left, Alf J. Moe, Oscar Firgens, Knute Riveness, Charles Ledbetter, Philip Elte, Harold Hanson, and William Nino.

Third row, from left, Lee Williams, Michael Bury, C. D. West, Carl O. Johnson, Walter Jacobson, Milton Rivard, Frank Peterson, and Harold Strauss.

Picture No. 6 shows 40-year members, front row, from left, W. E. Goettling, Sr., Richard Jojean, Holgar Neslund, Olaf Hansen, O. Birnal, Leonard Mostrom, and Pete Post; 50-year member Gunnar Udd is standing.

Also honored but not present for the photographs was John Frye.

Tacoma, Wash.—Picture No. 2

Tacoma, Wash.—Picture No. 3

Tacoma, Wash.—Picture No. 4

Tacoma, Wash.—Picture No. 5

Tacoma, Wash.—Picture No. 6

Ventura, Calif.—
Picture No. 1

Ventura, Calif.
Picture No. 2

VENTURA, CALIF.

On May 2, 1981, at Millmen and Lumber Workers Local 800's barbeque party, members received plaques for long-time service to the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, from left, Osca Santiage, Marco Leon, Larry Batelaan, and Douglas Dole.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, from left, John Fossati, Ed Pearson, Richard Tomlin, and Gabor Stiegrade.

Honored members not photographed are as follows: Charles Lane, 20-years; Charles Arve, 20-years; Nick Ybarra, 20-years; Frank Still, 30-years; Glenn Cowgill, 30-years.

Decatur, Ill.—Picture No. 1

Decatur, Ill.—Picture No. 2

Decatur, Ill.—Picture No. 5

Decatur, Ill.—Picture No. 6

Decatur, Ill.—Picture No. 3

Decatur, Ill.—Picture No. 4

DECATUR, ILL.

On March 17, 1981, Local 742 honored members with many years of loyal service to the Brotherhood. Those receiving honors are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, first row, from left to right, Gary Edgecombe, George Gibbons, and Charles Hambleton.

Second row, from left to right, Gary Davis, George Moore, and Marvin Maxwell.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, first row, from left to right, Donald Seevers, Carl Roney, and Maurice Wall.

Second row, from left to right, Robert Van Fleet, Perry Fabley, Ben Harrison, and Norman Bracken.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, first row, from left to right, Vernon Simmons, John Moser, Amos Babb, James Barnhart, Lonnie Berg, Charles Maxwell, and Donald Ray.

Second row, from left to right, David Shrake, Lyle Mosley, Sam Haab, Henry Cole, James Bell, Ernest Feller, Herman Kirkwood, Donald O'Brien, and Ivy Wilson.

Not pictured are Roy Edwards, president, and Bill Hamilton, business agent, who participated in the ceremony and also received 30-year pins.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, first row, from left to right, Harry Kiser, James Donnel, Boyd Harp, Louis Kulavic, Charles Mauck, Delbert Mundy, Woodrow Brimm, and R. A. Korte.

Second row, from left to right, Frank Nidiffer, James Strachan, Lynn Schwab, William Luka, Rex Falk, Russell Boren, Wayne Cole, Arthur Girard, Ralph Catlin, William Pease, Eldred Halbert, and Robert Wilking.

Third row, from left to right, Howard Wakeman, Bill Snead, Henry Poll, Henry Moody, Bill Cripe, Don Oestreich, and Larry Warren.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members, first row, from left to right, Fred Harris, O. W. Balsley, John McKinney, and Alvin Wangrow.

Second row, from lett to right, Harold Wilber and Chester Wilber.

Picture No. 6 shows 45-year members, from left to right, Freeman White and L. L. Ray.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Local 1278 recently held a pin presentation ceremony honoring 10 to 45 year members. Those who were honored are shown in the accompanying photographs. **Editor's Note: Unfortunately, the photographs are under exposed.**

Picture No. 1, front row, from left to right, D. B. Shealy, 25-years; Julian Arndorfer, 45-years; W. M. Norwood, 35-years.

Back row, from left to right, R. W. Pearson, 35-years; Eric C. O'Dell, 40-years; George W. Harris, 40-years; Grady V. Ford, 30-years; James H. Sapp, 40-years; and W. R. Chesser, 30-years.

Picture No. 2, kneeling, from left to right, James Tucker, 15-years; Leon Kittles, 20-years; Dozier Harrelson, 10-years; Charles Nipper, 10-years; James Sapp, 40-years; and W. R. Chesser, 30-years.

Standing, from left to right, James Massey, 15-years; Lawrence James, 10-years; Eric C. O'Dell, 40-years; D. B. Shealy, 25-years; W. H. Jones, 10-years; Grady V. Ford, Sr., 30-years; George W. Harris, 40-years, R. W. Pearson, 35-years; Dolphus Tucker, 15-years, and William M. Norwood, 35-years.

Gainesville, Fla.—Picture No. 1

Gainesville, Fla.—Picture No. 2

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

The following members received service awards at Local 586's "Old Timers Night" last October. The celebration honored members with 25 or more years of continuous service.

33 Years—Thomas E. Amaral, Robert L. Avery, Albert E. Bean, James M. Blades, D. B. Blankenship, Frank L. Carpenter, Stanley Colwell, Hadley H. Deal, Calvin E. Dryden, James R. Eidson, Henry Eisner, Jr., Gregory M. Esparza, Charles A. Gaines, Jr., Robert A. Garcia, Carl Granger, William A. Haschke, Floyd L. Hayes, Wilburn Hocker, William B. Hocker, Milton A. Jones, Clifford N. Lewis, Jack R. Lewis, John A. Lewis, William E. Macken, Joseph Martin, E. Cecil Moore, Harold L. Morris, James M. Nicholas, Martin S. Pendley, Jose Perez, Richard K. Plummer, James K. Powell, Earl J. Rankin, Marvin Ransom, Nicholas L. Reagan, Ervin R. Reister, Lorren A. Roy, Arthur L. Salter, Charles O. Simms, Roosevelt Southern, Norman T. Spaulding, Joe H. Strike, Victor N. Swanson, James D. Taylor, Reuben B. Thompson, Mauris N. Watkins, Roy G. Wickey, Leonard Williams, Othie Wilson, Samuel Woehl, Fred L. Zierlein.

34 Years—Woodrow W. Alcorn, Joe Alexander, Ivor Axberg, Windsor C. Baldwin, Lewis E. Barrett, Francisco C. Bejarano, William G. Bernitt, Kenneth Q. Berry, C. L. Bewley, William H. Bourbon, Milford B. Bryant, Jr., George Buhlman, Bill M. Burby, Charles Burt, Archie Carroll, Vincent M. Cassieri, Clevy L. Clothier, James N. O. Culver, William H. Dendy, Lee E. Dunsworth, Walter Dyba, Garner A. Fannin, Eugene H. Fetch, Arthur Flemmer, Floyd H. Frost, Jerome B. Furniss, Carl Gobel, Alvin E. Goble, John R. Grant, Grant C. Grimm, Jesse R. Hall, Henry H. Hartin, Earl R. Hathaway, Chester G. Haynes, Orval F. Hayse, Charles E. Herrin, William G. Hesser, Raymond G. Hester, Clarence B. Higgins, Clifford L. Holmgren, Homer D. Hope, Clive Jacinto, Charles T. Jackson, Bernard L. Johnson, Arthur Johnston, Clarence D. Jones, George B. Jurgens, Jr., Kenneth K. Kauffman, Richard W. Keiser, Warren E. Kellogg, Homer O. Kitchens, Forest E. Knopp, Hubert Koepke, J. W. Lansdon, Leonard R. Larson, Frank Lemus, Leroy Lenhart, Ivan M. Leonard, William R. Levin, Walter E. Lohr, Glyn M. Long, M. R. Loser, C. P. Luna, Eddie Marsalla, Rudolph A. Martel, Leonard Martin, Lindsay Martin, Ensio Matero, Everett E. Mattock, Ernest H. McCoin, Richard J. McFarland, Charles A. McKee, John R. Meder, Jr., L. J. Melavic, Lester L. Meyer, Fred M. Miller, Frank E. Mitchell, William J. Mitchell, Walter F. Mittendorf, G. D. Mobley, Thomas S. Moland, Richard A. Morrow, Anton Novak, Jr., John H. Osterlund, Ambrose Pauls, William H. Phillips, James R. Pinckard, Roy J. Pine, Herman T. Poole, Russell E. Pullen, Sherman E. Rodaer, Otto Roy, Orval I. Running, William J. Scheer, John T. Severtson, Chester F. Sharpes, C. E. Shepherd, Clifford E. Sherman, Ray Shumaker, John D. Simpson, O. K. Singer, Charles B. Smith, Melvin A. Smith, Fred D. Snyder, Joseph H. Southern, Lynn Stucker, John Suposs, Lloyd R. Taylor, Oliver A. Tehven, Ellis L. Thomas, Hugh W. Thrower, Jake B. Tomsha, W. Wesley Trimble, Glen E. Tucker, Noel Turner, Maurice G. Vervalle, Kenneth L. Voet, Edward Wagner, Michael N. Wasyln, Murral Weathersbee, Anthony Weis, Samuel E. Welch, Jack Wentworth, Ted L. West, Ivan Wickens, Raymond Willows, Neven E. Wold, Jesse J. Wood, Charles W. Yocum.

35 Years—C. W. Anderson, Vincent E. Bednar, John G. Bibby, James E. Bryson, C. J. Butler, Byron T. Carter, Lewis W. Chapman, William L. Clark, O. V. Clothier, Roy Crow, Victor J. Daquisto, Charles G. Egger, Edward L. Euer, Edwin P. Fraser, J. C. Frizzell, Luther A. Goss, George M. Graves, Norman Holoubek, George M. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Hershey H. Keller, Willis Lawton, Steve F. Maro, William McVay, W. O. Oberson, Burke W. Olsen, Otis F. Peek, Cecil R. Perryman, Tony J. Rava, Ernest M. Rose, E. L. Sanders, Mack L. Shepard, Arnold A. Splittstoser, Adolph Sprenger, Henry Sprenger, Sam Sturgeon, John Sullivan, Anthony E. Vazquez, G. C. Watson, Roy E. West, Leo H. Wilhelm, Vernice B. Winter, Howard W. Woods.

36 Years—Jessie V. Brazeal, John J. Cramer, Charles Crowe, Jack C. Gibson, Edward Holmgren, Jimmie J. Lansdon, Robert Massey, Jack McCord, Loyal J. New, John F. Schumacher, Raymond A. Swatsenbarg, Arvel M. Thweatt.

37 Years—Harold G. Anderson, J. Ed Brewer, Jr., A. W. Hawk, Arnold Hilke, Carl Holmgren, Richard Husted, Chester C. Mann, Charles L. May, Jr., Dan I. Nevis, Tony Sotelo, Chester A. Stigall, Stillman Toolson, Philip L. Wold.

38 Years—William Ackerman, Earl Adkins, Albert A. Alander, Albert Bader, Bert M. Baker, Jerry R. Baldock, Charles D. Belknap, Frank R. Brett, Ernest Bryant, W. J. Burgess, Gail E. Chandler, Edward T. Chaney, Johnny F. Clark, Leroy Cochran, Charles C. Davis, Leroy Dowling, Ernest E. Dralle, William C. Eia, Jim Feletto, A. R. Foley, Robert Fritzler, Dell Greenleaf, O. S. Greenwood, Wilbur D. Grigsby, Luverne E. Harbert, Earl L. Hooper, D. R. Icenogle, Emmett W. Johnson, Vernon R. Johnson, Ralph W. Jones, Thomas R. Jones, G. V. Keeter, Peter J. Kracher, Freddie D. Lansdon, E. A. Law, Harold Leymaster, Griffie J. Lucas, Sebastian W. Makiney, Vernon G. March, Virgil G. Morris, Ivan J. Moulder, Walter Mueller, Maurice P. Murphy, Hubert T. Myers, Kenneth W. Nelson, Carl D. Newell, Sr., John Okinga, James W. Palmer, Lem O. Pearson, Peter Philips, Howard H. Pierce, George H. Pino, Edwin Reich, Charles G. Roberts, John Roth, Shirley W. Sandage, Harry A. Schwalm, Jesse R. Smith, C. J. Tarver, Ray E. Thedford, Edward O. Wardrip, Harry A. Will, Ulysses Wilson, Ancil M. Wyatt, Guy R. Zessin.

39 Years—Harold R. Ackerman, Sr., Manuel Blanco, Robert O. Brown, Roy L. Brown, Jimmie C. Campbell, Joseph V. Chacon, Martin Ciezadlo, James D. Demuth, Warren E. Entrican, Lloyd R. Frakes, Eddie C. Galer, Earl S. Gant, Greg Gaunt, Thomas Grosen, Max Gunzburg, Gust Hanson, Walter E. Hayen, Albert Hegney, Claude Hudgins, Orville J. Imel, Rufus H. Jaynes, Howard E. Kroeger, Jerry W. Lander, Robert R. Lukins, John Mahoney, Cristo Z. McCubbin, Harvey R. Meints Arvin Miller, John Mueller, H. L. Norsworthy, William H. Peach, Charles E. Petersen, Adolph Pleines, Emil Reich, Anthony G. Rivers, Philip Shelton, Henry C. Staley, Herbert Stickney, William D. Sullivan, Carl W. Swenson, Frank Veltri, Adolph Walima, John W. Walton, Jr., Henry J. Ward, L. Edgar Watson, Clarence O. West, Glen V. Wickey, Alvin Winsett, Mount T. Young, Nicholas Zine.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

New York, N.Y.

Two senior members of Local 385 with officers, left to right: Frank Calciano, president and business agent; William Wood, 50-year member; Joseph Lia, General Executive Board Member; Peter Bica, 55-year member; General Representative Samuel Ruggiano; and Marcello Svedese, financial secretary-treasurer and business agent.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.

San Luis Obispo, Calif.

On April 18, 1981, Local 1632 held a luncheon honoring members for their years of service. Honored members are shown in the accompanying picture.

First row, from left, Raymond Lathrom, 30-years; Roy E. Johnson, 55-years; Oliver Wilson, 55-years; Guy Shackelford, 40-years; and Michael Morris, 35-years.

Second row, from left, Frank Morgan, 30-years; Anthony Caruso, 25-years; Ray Bradshaw, 30-years; Raymond Presenti, 30-years; and Gordon Ward, 35-years.

Third row, from left, Alfred Brazil, 30-years; Ernest Forest, 30-years; Leland Sefranek, 30-years; Howard Stallberg, 30-years; and Kermit Johnson, 30-years.

Honored members not able to attend the luncheon were as follows:

25-year members: Gale Bracken, Lloyd Dodd, Jimmie Dostal, Charles George, U. C. Gossage, Arthur Rippee, James Roberts, Walter Robinson, and Earl Sands.

30-year members: Burt Cobine, Jr., Joe Coelho, Lawrence Driver, Carl Haydon, Joseph Isola, Rudolph Lehfeldt, Fred Pfiitzner, Eugene Piper, Charles Smith, and Melvin Walker.

35-year members: Turley Carlisle, Jess Deputy, and Thomas Pryor.

40-year-members: Albert Bafford, Joseph Laferty, and John Silva.

Detroit, Mich.—Picture No. 1

Detroit, Mich.—Picture No. 2

DETROIT, MICH.

On May 8, 1981, Local 982 held its 40th Anniversary Dinner Dance and pin presentation ceremony. A total of 173 members with 25 and 30 years of service were honored.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, listed in alphabetical order, John Bankier, Buford Barber, John Barker, Albert Barry, Sidney Beemer, Wilbur Bell, Donald Brown, Kenneth Brown, Robert W. Carnahan, Archie Corder, Ralph Cottenham, Michael Delbusso, Donald Donner, Michael Dunham, Cleo Elliott, Harold Ellsworth, Robert Eversole, Kenneth Fisher, Charles Gagneau, Harold Gosse, Mike Halkowych, J. Tom Haller, George Hatfield, Andrew Hietala, Robert Houghton, Carl Jennings, Willis Johnson, John Kalik, Donald Kangas, James Kleban, Anthony Klein, Kenneth Koehler, Jack Konkel, Kenneth Kuuttila, Ernest Landry, Gerald Lebedeff, Howard Lepla, Clinton Lewis, Robert Livingston, Patrick Loomis, Joseph Lopinski, Leslie Luark, Herman Luitink, William Mckeel, Rudolph Milantoni, John Mitchell, Duane Nurkala, Alfred Ordan, William E. Parker, Otto Pedersen, Joseph Perkins, Leo Pilarski, Kenneth Reitz, Charles Roberts, James Rodrigeuz, William Schaefer, Herbert Shaw, Thomas Shaw, Warren Slater, Ernest Steinhilb, Roy Stockslager, James Summers, Paul Tuck, George Vanstone, Donald Ward, Gilbert Wasalaski, Chester Waskiewicz, Robert Weatherford, John Westlake, George Whaley, Charles White, Jack Wilson, James Wood, Edward Wright, and Chester Young.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, listed in alphabetical order, Robert Abel, William Alverson, Donald Babcock, Joseph Belanger, James Bendell, Louis Bernier, Doug Berthelot, Howard Best, Willis Beyer, Edward Bis, Edson Blakey, Glenn Blanchard, Harold Born, Oscar Bourgeois, Alfred Broderson, Howard Brown, Denis Brunt, Walter Burger, George Burin, Jr., Roy Campbell, Gerald Crawley, Clifford Culham, Edward Damman, Donald Davidson, Roger Delorenzo, Wilfred Dietiker, Lawton Dodd, Richard Domanski, Daniel Doud, Frank Dziedzic, Vernon Ellsworth, Robert Fink, Raymond Glanert, John Gotro, Frank Gray, James Hagerman, Thomas Hamill, William Harleton, Joseph Harwell, Phillip Heilman, William Himm, Lesley Hirvonen, Herbert Hiveley, Milton Hoeglund, Bohdan Jazwinski, Thomas Johnson, Willard Kelly, Jr., Harold Kesterson, Lawrence Kilpela, Edward Klein, Fredrick Kolp, Harry Kopko, Al Kowalski, Ed Lampinen, Joseph Landry, Victor Lanell, Richard Larive, Albert Lord, Robert Lostutter, Walter Martynow, Gerald Mayhew, Donald McGeathy, Robert McGrath, Clifton Miracle, Cecil Morse, John Musser, Stanley Nichols, Percy Nye, Lester Ostrander, Leland Paquin, William Pelland, Hazen Philippart, Ray Poirier, John Puhl, Leonard Pytleski, Lawrence Respecki, Andrew Roberts, David Robinson, Hubert Rotter, Llewellyn Russell, Imer Santti, Raymond Schopper, Jerome Schroeder, Porter Scott, Clayton Seib, George Siwak, Stanley Stauch, Joseph Swenders, Jack Taylor, Robert Tefft, Norman Wells, Howard White, William White, Harry Williams, Frank Wrobel, Raymond Yake, Gerald Young, and Charles Zibbell.

Maywood, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Moywood, Calif.—Picture No. 2

MAYWOOD, CALIF.

Furniture Workers Local 3161 recently held an awards dinner to honor 25 and 35-year members. Those who were honored and attendant officials are shown in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, front row, left to right, Anastacio Armas, Antonio Calderon, Edward Martinez, Jesus Palacios, Lawrence Lincoln, and Jim Holland.

Back row, left to right, Vice-President Jesus Delgado, Business Representative Tony Arroyo, Ysidro Soto, Lurue Smith, Joe Sandoval, Louis Cota, David Sotelo, Howard Woodard, Financial Secretary Gonzalo Barba, and Council Representative Armando Vergard.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year member Cita Rodriguez, center, with officers of the local union.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 994 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,255,238.00 in death claims paid in May, 1981.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, IL—Harold W. Giese, Walter O. Henricks, Herman Kathan, Kenneth J. Kinney, Lambert H. Mueller, Otto Woithe, Frank E. Wyszynski.

2, Cincinnati, OH—Joseph *Gene* Klopp, Ernest McMillian, Charles W. Patterson.

3, Wheeling, WV—Mrs. Richard L. Fluharty, Mrs. Norman Steer.

5, St. Louis, MO—Joseph H. Blecha, Frank C. Emmenegger.

7, Minneapolis, MN—Mrs. Bror A. Anderson, Carl N. Blegen, Nathaniel J. Day, Walter J. Hunt, Nicholas Johnson, Herbert F. Nelson, Art R. Olson, Harold H. Ringstrom, Moritz Wald, Lawrence L. Wood.

8, Philadelphia, PA—William E. Madden.

9, Buffalo, NY—Stanley A. Rice.

10, Chicago, IL—Emil Charneski, John I. Clauson, Clarence R. Fitzpatrick, Rufus J. Witherspoon.

11, Cleveland, OH—Robert L. Cox, Biagio Germana.

12, Syracuse, NY—Herbert Chrysler, Loren W. Corey, Mrs. John Gale, William J. Macaulay, Charles Milligan, Mrs. William Steinbacher.

13, Chicago, IL—Alvin V. Anderson.

14, San Antonio, TX—Emilio V. Sanchez.

15, Hackensack, NJ—Dario L. Zoccoli.

18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Lin M. D'Eon, Emerson Green.

19, Detroit, MI—Lawrence Barli, Carlton M. Dale, Fred M. Esse, Olof Seline.

22, San Francisco, CA—Earl W. Bailey, Peter M. Granara, LeRoy L. Griewe, Andy Wm. Hoem, Albert Hughes, Mrs. Silvio Massoletti, Mrs. Vernon Vuolas, Lawrence O. Wunsch.

24, Central CT—Carl Markusen, Romeo Perreault, Michael Vitale, Mrs. Paul W. Wyser.

25, Los Angeles, CA—John F. Gibellini, Abraham Rosenblatt.

26, Detroit, MI—Joseph P. Cusumano, Zigmund Dzinbinski, Robert Lee Offenbacher, Donald B. Ritter, Frank Roggeman, James A. Rolfe, Vernon Saunders.

27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Arsenio Bandiera, Kermit Hussey, Donald Robertson.

30, New London, CT—Elijah H. Berriman, Maurice W. Lake, Thomas D. Reardon.

32, Springfield, MA—Lyman E. Root.

33, Boston, MA—Mrs. Raymond A. Chicoine, Mrs. William J. Maheris.

34, Oakland, CA—James J. Cameron, Richard C. Farnworth, Edward S. Godwin, Mrs. Woodrow Kirkpatrick, Robert B. McLarrin, Joseph A. Wirkkala.

35, San Rafael, CA—Mrs. Charles A. Farmer, Eric D. Hallquist.

36, Oakland, CA—Aate B. Hanski, Mrs. Lloyd G. Hoopaugh, Ivan D. Rather, Marshall Simmons.

41, Woburn, MA—William J. Butts, Mrs. Kenneth J. Meuse.

42, San Francisco, CA—Paul G. Brunner, Herbert F. Frueh, Carl T. Vogstrom.

43, Hartford, CT—Hille W. Brightman.

47, St. Louis, MO—Lowell Bean, Sr., Lawrence O. Daniels, Delmar T. Fann, Frederick J. Hoffman, Eugene H. Kutter, Leroy H. Prange.

Local Union, City

50, Knoxville, TN—Rome A. Lawson, Mrs. S. Frank Tillett, Mrs. Ben J. Uhlman.

53, White Plains, NY—Johann Gless.

55, Denver, CO—Lee Andrews, Mrs. Joseph F. Fink, Bernard A. Hartman, Albert R. Koelle, Elwood L. Pelkey.

58, Chicago, IL—Nels E. Anderson, Grant Lee, Knut R. Lund, Carl A. Siljeholm, Sr., Reuben Wicklund.

59, Lancaster, PA—Joseph Gallo.

60, Indianapolis, IN—Albert F. Roettger, Delbert L. Trusty.

61, Kansas City, MO—Delbert C. Clevenger, Earl C. Cuppernoll, Mrs. Roy P. Edmonds, John C. Haley, Earl L. Holman, Stewart A. Morlan, Glenn D. Morris, Ralph C. Pasley, John W. Solomon.

62, Chicago, IL—Karl A. Hartman, Mathias Pfeiler.

64, Louisville, KY—Carl M. Davison, Thomas A. Elliott, Mrs. William J. Harris.

65, Perth Amboy, NJ—Charles P. Balut.

66, Olean, NY—Mrs. Lewis R. Ferris, Elmer Layton, Donald N. Masters.

67, Boston, MA—John McNeil, Walter Ross.

69, Canton, OH—Mrs. John W. Harshman.

74, Chattanooga, TN—George Knox, William E. Palmer, Mrs. John K. Utter.

78, Troy, NY—Marshall R. Trumble.

80, Chicago, IL—Sigvald J. Borch.

81, Erie, PA—Michael E. Phillips.

85, Rochester, NY—Vincent E. LaValle, Clinton Maracle, Edward A. Schmitt, Kenneth G. Smith.

87, St. Paul, MN—Herman O. Heinrichs, Reynold F. Roeller, John F. Stenger.

88, Anaconda, MT—Frank J. Despins.

89, Mobile, AL—Lawrence E. Cropp, Winfered W. Richardson.

90, Evansville, IN—William J. Hassel.

93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Lionel J. Brazeau.

94, Providence, RI—Antonio Capaldi, Mrs. Eugene DeLomba.

95, Detroit, MI—Mrs. Albin J. Macek.

98, Spokane, WA—Berne W. Hackett.

101, Baltimore, MD—Mrs. William Buckmaster, Joseph Fitch, Robert B. Goff, Robert L. Kappler, Carl A. Lueckert, Dean R. Weaver.

102, Oakland, CA—Paul C. Allen, Howard O. Thompson.

103, Birmingham, AL—Mrs. Roy C. Skelton.

104, Dayton, OH—Mrs. J. B. Roark.

105, Cleveland, OH—Ernest E. Glaser, Mrs. Thomas A. Manzo.

106, Des Moines, IA—John C. Brown, Sheldon J. Reynolds, Mrs. Ernest J. Robbins.

109, Sheffield, AL—James G. Richeson, Void Arnell Wright.

111, Lawrence, MA—Ernest J. Comeau, Oliver J. Rousseau.

112, Butte, MT—John B. Bracco.

117, Albany, NY—William E. Schwartz.

120, Utica, NY—Frank D. Novak, Charles T. Redmond.

131, Seattle, WA—John A. Brander, Mrs. John Michaliszyn, John *Holger* Wiman.

132, Washington, DC—John L. DeGruchy, Vernon E. Marsteller, Wade H. Moody, William H. Purll.

135, New York, NY—Simon Rothstein.

141, Chicago, IL—Mrs. Axel Carlson, Lars Challstrom.

Local Union, City

142, Pittsburgh, PA—George Chropka, J. Earl List, Carl Schendel, Richard A. Schultz, Charles R. Stevens, Einar T. Thompson.

144, Macon, GA—James F. Coody, Ashley F. Crosby, Marion A. Hornsby.

146, Schenectady, NY—Ralph J. Whiteman.

149, Tarrytown, NY—Leo F. Therrien.

162, San Mateo, CA—Mrs. Gustave Marki.

168, Kansas City, KS—Roy D. McClure.

169, E. St. Louis, IL—Mrs. Fred C. Genteman, Charles R. Simms.

171, Youngstown, OH—William M. Beck, John Bottar, Bert Henderson, Stephen Sikora.

174, Joliet, IL—Charles A. Hakey, Theodore W. Harrell.

180, Vallejo, CA—Mrs. Justin Puerta.

181, Chicago, IL—Norman Christiansen, Oscar Huotari, Albert E. Kriepke, Einar Opsahl.

183, Peoria, IL—Rickey M. Franklin.

184, Salt Lake City, UT—Mrs. John H. Anderson, Delwyn E. Goff, Odd S. Trogstad.

191, York, PA—Maurice W. Shoff.

194, Oakland, CA—Allik Bernstine, Angus Craig, Mrs. Carl A. Schunke.

198, Dallas, TX—James L. Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. Frank R. Bennett, Herman Bethke, Edwin Brodin, Howard D. Kennedy.

200, Columbus, OH—Mrs. Eldon L. Bussard, Carl D. Frost, Raymond W. Sands.

201, Wichita, KS—Thomas Milligan.

206, New Castle, PA—Albert L. Falba.

210, Norwalk, CT—Andrew Kurimai, Earl S. Miller, Mrs. Theodore D. Varga.

211, Pittsburgh, PA—Mrs. Charles Gorso, Dove R. Grover, Desmond R. Neurohr.

213, Houston, TX—Earl L. Hudnall.

218, Boston, MA—Anthony Bagnera, Jr., Mrs. Hugh R. Snow.

225, Atlanta, GA—Thomas A. Carmichael, Sr., Joseph C. Dooley, George A. Duncan, Basil Ridings.

226, Portland, OR—Edward J. Bennett, Mrs. Paul LeFrancq, Mrs. Robert McQueen, Joseph E. Swanson, Elden F. Triplett, William L. Wechner.

227, Adrian, MI—Mrs. Lowell Maynard.

228, Pottsville, PA—James Ventura.

230, Pittsburgh, PA—Mrs. William A. Taylor.

232, Ft. Wayne, IN—Warren E. Brandeberry, Robert Shoda.

235, Riverside, CA—Homer L. Earnest.

242, Chicago, IL—Adolph E. Mertins, Leo Piotrowski.

246, New York, NY—Frank Meklenburg, Mrs. Ben Raisman, Guido Zennaro.

248, Toledo, OH—William F. Listermann, Henry C. Morehouse.

254, Cleveland, OH—Lloyd L. Green, Mrs. Americo Petronzio.

255, Bloomington, NY—Mrs. Peder Riveland, Charles Shafer.

257, New York, NY—Unno *John* Falkenberg, Leander Jacobsen, Clarence Lundsten, Anthony M. Proscia.

259, Jackson, TN—Parker W. Chumney, Henry E. Hefley, Mrs. Stanley D. Middleton.

260, Berkshire, Co. & Vic, MA—Edmond J. Favire.
261, Scranton, PA—Mrs. Edward J. Pettinato, Fred W. Steinbruegge, William Wagner.
262, San Jose, CA—Delmar R. Cassingham.
264, Milwaukee, WI—Edmund Hildebrandt, August H. Molzen.
265, Saugerties, NY—Clifford R. Merchant, Sr., Simon Prindle, Harold Terpening, Mrs. Richard Ward.
266, Stockton, CA—Aubrey D. Ellis, Libe Kuntz.
267, Dresden, OH—Hehschel D. Lashley.
272, Chicago Hts., IL—Arvin Hjemvick.
278, Watertown, NY—Charles E. Spriggs.
281, Binghamton, NY—Joseph Petrosky.
283, Augusta, GA—George B. Abney, James H. Kitchings, Mrs. Euler A. Talbert.
284, New York, NY—Thomas Burton, Mrs. William Gatti, Alfred Jeffers, Jerome Leonard.
287, Harrisburg, PA—Gordon E. Bast, Francis W. Hook.
288, Homestead, PA—Cyrilis Benden, Dominic Godine, Edward K. Vansickle.
298, New York, NY—Elias Olsen.
302, Huntington, WV—Floyd S. Johnson, Mrs. James L. Wallace, Harold L. Wilson.
304, Sherman, TX—Cecil E. Davis.
311, Joplin, MO—Emile M. Gerald, Aulton Goostree.
314, Madison, WI—Peter S. Ramsli.
316, San Jose, CA—Mrs. Herbert C. Gilbert, Mrs. Otis E. Gresham, Thomas G. Ignas, Mrs. Roy Sunken, Mrs. Jack Tantillo, Herman W. Tiller, Mrs. William D. Winland.
319, Roanoke, VA—Ulysses W. Tucker.
321, Connellsville, PA—Harry C. Hagerman.
325, Paterson, NJ—Angelo Andreotta, Mrs. James Gardenier, Carmin LaRocca.
329, Oklahoma City, OK—Charles O. Aloway, Mrs. Floyd F. Bell.
335, Grand Rapids, MI—Floyd E. Forton.
338, Seattle, WA—Otis K. McCrary, John O. Nelson, Mrs. Orlin Tostenson.
345, Memphis, TN—Paul Cullum, George W. Ervin, Mrs. Alfred L. Roberson.
354, Gilroy, CA—Peter A. Schmidt.
355, Buffalo, NY—John L. Czech.
360, Galesburg, IL—Carl Wilfred Hawkinson.
362, Pueblo, CO—George B. Bell, Mrs. Keneth L. Culver, Mrs. Joseph L. Teck.
363, Elgin, IL—Lavere Lamp, Albert Peterson.
366, New York, NY—Mrs. Rafael Martinez, Mrs. John Niemi.
367, Centralia, IL—James L. Easley, Paul F. Schnake.
369, Tonawanda, NY—Michael J. Gillotte, Alvin F. Hartman.
372, Lima, OH—Harry L. Downing, John T. Placie.
374, Buffalo, NY—Stefanus Peterson.
385, New York, NY—Mrs. Frank Giuliano.
388, Richmond, VA—Mrs. John A. Staton.
397, Whithy, Ont., Can.—John McEwen.
398, Lewiston, ID—Herman W. Stilwell.
400, Omaha, NE—Mrs. Augustan P. Flott, Carl E. Sorensen.
402, Northhampton-Greenfield, MA—Edward F. Abbott, Sr.
403, Alexandria, LA—William Self.
404, Lake Co. & Vic., OH—Mrs. Raymond L. Wood.
411, San Angelo, TX—Reuben H. Moos.
415, Cincinnati, OH—Edwin D. Buehler.
419, Chicago, IL—Erich H. Pelz.
422, New Brighton, PA—A. Bruce Ferguson.
424, Hingham, MA—Thomas W. Damon.
437, Portsmouth, OH—Luther Canaday, Orin E. Hankins.
434, Chicago, IL—Thorsten F. Linmark.
442, Hopkinsville, KY—Mrs. J. Shellie Hendricks.
452, Vancouver, BC, Can.—Thore A. Anderson, Robert J. Lacey.
454, Philadelphia, PA—Earl Gary, Joseph A. Thomas.
455, Somerville, NJ—Mrs. William C. Merritt, Hjalmar Reiersen.
458, Clarksville, IN—Mrs. Richard Huffmon.
462, Greensburg, PA—James D. Beveridge.
465, Chester Co., PA—Carl A. Correll, Carl A. Emberger, Joseph P. Orsatti.
468, New York, NY—Samuel Lucas, George Schaefer.
469, Cheyenne, WY—Mrs. Harold Snook, Robert O. Totten.
470, Tacoma, WA—Archie Lea Schaefer.
472, Ashland, KY—Otto F. Duerk.
478, Oakland, CA—Mrs. Berlyn Swartzell.
482, Jersey City, NJ—Mrs. William Zak.
492, Reading, PA—Duane F. Goldman.
494, Windsor, Ont., Can.—Frank Sattler.
503, Lancaster-Depew, NY—Steven Stolzman.
504, Chicago, IL—Ivar Johnson, Joseph Uhrik.
515, Colorado Springs, CO—Mrs. H. Wayne Barnhart, Edward B. Pearce, Mrs. Frank M. Peterson, Francis M. Wilson.
528, Riverdale, MD—Morton R. Stedman.
530, Los Angeles, CA—Jacinto U. Reyno, Richard F. Solis.
535, Norwood, MA—Joseph Woodward.
537, Aiken, SC—Bishop *J. C.* Summers.
540, Holyoke, MA—Gerald J. Thompson.
542, Salem, NJ—Peter Del Borrello, Jackson E. Graham.
543, Mamaroneck, NY—Daniel J. Pace.
548, St. Paul, MN—Hilding G. Christopherson, Earl J. Stone.
550, San Leandro, CA—Albert J. Palmer.
556, Meadville, PA—Albert W. Foulk, Fred A. Hart, Donald C. Klinginsmith.
558, Elmhurst, IL—Ercy R. Hendry.
559, Paducah, KY—Roy M. Edwards. Curtis McCuan.
561, Pittsburg, KS—William J. Hess.
562, Everett, WA—J. Fred Nelson, Homer R. Talbert.
564, Jersey City, NJ—Howard Kelder.
569, Pascagoula, MS—William E. Watkins.
576, Pine Bluff, AR—Charley D. Hickam, Lawrence O. Woods.
578, Chicago, IL—Michael A. Czechowicz, Phillip LaVeau.
584, New Orleans, LA—Russell Miletello, Roger P. Wuertz.
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596, St. Paul, MN—Mrs. Sylvester Eliuk, Catherine M. Johnston.
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602, St. Louis, MO—Mrs. Victor J. Harrison.
603, Ithaca, NY—William Kastenhuber.
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622, Waco, TX—Edwin H. Boemer.
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637, Hamilton, OH—Erwin Shuler.
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642, Richmond, CA—Jace C. Tanner.
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1930, Santa Susana, CA—Mrs. Cyril Armstrong, William R. Marshall.
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1961, Roseburg, OR—Ernest E. Spurlin.
1963, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Eino Lassila.
1971, Temple, TX—Barnie H. Abbott, Jesse Homer Burnett, Edwin C. Mikeska.
1987, St. Charles, MO—Mrs. Robert L. Moeller.
2003, Morrisville, NC—Joseph Mayo.
2006, Los Gatos, CA—John W. Brown.
2007, Orange, TX—Alonzo C. Hogg.
2008, Ponca City, OK—Leroy Frew.
2020, San Diego, CA—Robert B. Hess.
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2250, Red Bank, NJ—Arthur Newman.
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2288, Los Angeles, CA—Benjamine F. Brown, Clarence Ganz, Ralph Olinger, Mrs. Carl G. Sumrow, Lige Williams, Jr.

Beware of 'American Labor Beacon' Pitch

The Carpenter and the International Labor Press Association have received a number of inquiries about a publication calling itself the "American Labor Beacon." We have been informed that local unions have received telephone and mail solicitations pressuring them to buy subscriptions of the publication to distribute to their members.

Please be advised that this publication is neither issued by nor endorsed by the AFL-CIO or any of its affiliates or support groups. Based on its policies and other activities in which its editorial staff is engaged, cooperation with this publication or the purchase of subscriptions should be discouraged.

The "American Labor Beacon" is edited by Larry Sherman, who also signed a solicitation for contributions to a so-called "Committee Against Brilab and Abscam." The committee is promoted heavily in the publication.

In his letter advising AFL-CIO affiliates that the federation does not support these activities, Lane Kirkland said:

". . . as the labor movement learned in the 1930's and 1950's there are always ad hoc groups that spring up around such issues organized by individuals whose long-term interests are imcompatible with those of the trade unions. Based on that experience, the federation's policy is not to join or to contribute to such groups, but to work only with individuals and organizations who have proved themselves over the long term."

In addition, the publication appears to closely follow the policy positions taken by the so-called U.S. Labor Party. The related "Brilab/Abscam" materials contain a lengthy quote from Lyndon H. LaRouche, who has been identified as the party leader.

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2894, Twisp, WA—Samuel A. Wilkinson.
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2941, Warm Springs, OR—George F. Rufener.
2949, Roseburg, OR—Frank Aden, Mrs. Walter L. Alexander, Roy B. Cain, William Heinke, Ralph E. Johns, Norman E. Maunu, Mrs. Charles J. Munroe, Will M. Rucker, Losson L. White.
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3088, Stockton, CA—Frank A. Eberhardt.
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9043, Salt Lake City, UT—Ross Walk.
9065, San Francisco, CA—Jimmy D. Flanders, Abel M. Meuniot.
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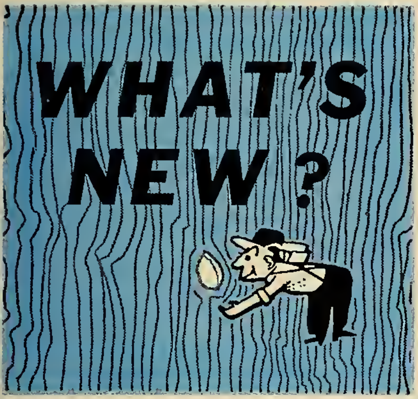

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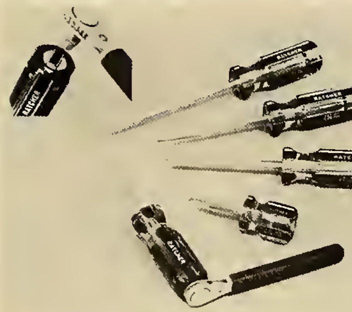
RATCHET SCREWDRIVER



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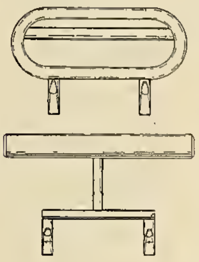

"The Roofer's Bundle Tool" for carrying bundles is the patented creation of Brotherhood member Thomas M. Hoffman. The tool is designed to facilitate moving shakes and shingles by allowing for a more comfortable grasp on a handle while hooks slip under the retainment band to distribute the load. Hoffman is selling the tool individually and in quantities. For more information, contact: Thomas J. Hoffman, 665 Stagg Lane, Santa Cruz, CA 95062.

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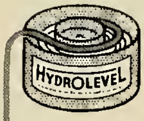

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The Heyday of the Money Changers Has Arrived

Economists search for a long-term pattern, while lending institutions increase money velocity with short-term investments. The credit squeeze is on . . .

Regardless of who is in the White House or which party is in control of Congress, it now appears to most economists that inflation will be here today and here tomorrow . . . at least until 1982 or 83 or 84.

Promised tax cuts from the Republicans are not expected to do much for wage earners, and they certainly won't do much for hard-pressed savings institutions. Balanced budgets may help to get the government out of free enterprise, but they are also expected to put many workers out on the streets . . . in fact, they are already doing that in many parts of the country. High interest rates are causing many small businesses to go bankrupt.

"No longer can we rest assured that our economy and financial markets will behave in the classical cyclical pattern, with all the predictability which that implies," Wall Street economist Henry Kaufman recently told the Washington press corps.

We are, in fact, continuing to face in the summer of 1981 the economic phenomenon of double-digit inflation alongside rising prices and mounting indebtedness. We are groping our way through an unfamiliar maze, seeking a new and different pattern for our economic life. Unlike the simple, internal economic situation of the late 1920s and the 1930s, the US and Canada are struggling to adapt to the flood of so-called Eurodollars coming into North America and the early blackmail policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

According to one noted investment counselor, John Winthrop Wright, the rise in the price of energy alone more than accounts for all of the current United States inflation.

The tight-money and high interest rates in the United States during the early Seventies (and continuing today) caused many foreign banks and many of the foreign branches of American multinational banks to move into US markets and play havoc with commodity prices. Eurodollars and Middle East oil money have, to a large extent, created worldwide inflation.

It is truly the heyday of the big moneychangers . . . not the little neighborhood banks and savings and loan institutions that many of us directly patronize, but the multinational banks, the major insurance companies, and the firms and individuals holding investment portfolios in the billions.

The patron saint of many 20th century economists, John Maynard Keynes, once wrote: "The love of money as a possession . . . as distinguished from the love of money as a means to the enjoyments and realities of life . . . will be recognized for what it is, a somewhat disgusting morbidity, one of the semi-criminal, semi-pathological propensities which one hands over with a shudder to the specialists in mental disease . . ."

And yet these lovers of money, many of whom are ardent disciples of conservative economist Milton Friedman, seem to be building up Earth-bound storehouses of gold and silver and short-term certificates . . . and they'll worry about their rewards in Heaven later.

Victims of this race to riches, too often, are the middle and lower-income Americans and Canadians who now live from payday to payday . . . the senior citizens whose retirement income hardly pays for the groceries . . . and the taxpayers who look for loopholes but find none.

SOME CRITICS of the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policies believe that the average American consumer has not seen anything yet. They see an outright credit crunch in the months ahead.

Economist Kaufman predicts that, "if the (Reagan) tax cut is in place by October 1, we will face a new and significant increase in interest rates."

The Building Trades have warned Congress that "a tax cut that fuels inflation by encouraging the wealthy to buy more luxuries or speculate in commodities is not an answer to the nation's economic woes. A general across-the-board business tax cut or depreciation speed-up would provide large windfalls to sectors of the economy that are already prosperous while ignoring critical industry and area investment capital needs."

US voters, last November, gave the incoming Reagan Administration a mandate to increase productivity, improve the standard of living, reduce wasteful government spending and government regulations, and stabilize our monetary system . . . at least that's how White House analysts see it.

The Federal Reserve Board, with the backing of the Reagan Administration, is now embarked on an experiment in monetary policy, the magazine *Business Week* comments.

"The object of the experiment is to squeeze inflation totally out of the system by clamping a vise on the amount of money in the economy."

As things now stand, our savings banks and savings and loan associations, the traditional source of most housing credit, are significantly immobilized. These are not conditions which exist in usual periods of business recovery.

And yet, credit seems to be readily available for many business firms and most individuals . . . if they will accept high interest rates.

The supply of credit is controlled by interest rate spreads rather than by interest rate levels. Short-term profits are what the lending institutions are looking for.

One investment counselor says: "We in the securities industry will use all our ingenuity to develop many new credit instruments to drive the credit creation mechanism forward. As a result, the gap between classically defined money and debt and a nominal Gross National Product will widen until an excrutiating high interest rate level crunches the operating decisions of some in the real world . . ."

LABOR, IN A COALITION with 14 construction and manufacturing firms and six public-interest associations, has taken strong exception to the Reagan Administration's monetary policies. The coalition contends that targeted anti-inflation programs are required today, not budget cutting, tight money, and planned recession.

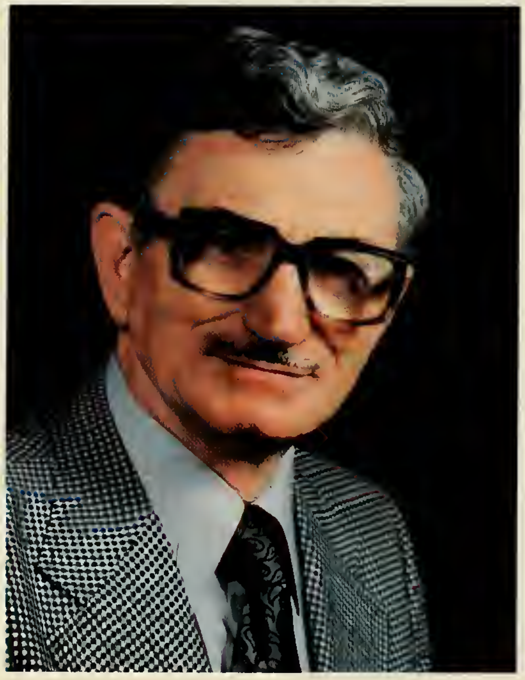
Throwing millions out of work in a misconceived anti-inflationary strategy will not prevent OPEC price increases nor restrain the trillion dollars of windfall profits enjoyed by the oil multinationals. Offering small tax cuts may provide temporary pleasure to millions of voters, but they will do little to bring interest rates down.

All evidence points to the fact that high interest rates stimulate inflation instead of curing it. They add to the costs of every business, to all forms of product distribution and to all types of consumer purchases. They are themselves a significant cause of inflation.

An interest rate rise in 1974 caused by the tight monetary policies of the federal reserve, created the second greatest recession in this century. The 1974-75 recession increased welfare and unemployment costs and decreased government revenues so much that our federal deficit from 1975 through 1978 totaled $226 billion and became the greatest and most inflationary deficit in our history. Are we headed for more of the same?

Labor firmly believes that interest rates *can* be reduced promptly and safely. Adequate money and credit can be supplied, if there is selective control in the application of this credit.

It is time that the fiscal leaders of the Congress and the Reagan Administration take into account, first of all, the primary needs of the nation's rank-and-file citizenry—lower energy costs, better and less expensive housing, reduced food costs, and better health care . . . All of these primary needs will be served by a selective reduction in interest rates.



William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

Labor Speaks Out...

Keep North America Beautiful, Keep Its Industry Healthy

"Daisies," a watercolor painted by Lexington, North Carolina, artist Bob Timberlake, was unveiled by officials of Keep America Beautiful, Inc., at ceremonies held in New York in 1978. Timberlake, the official artist of Keep America Beautiful, described the paintings as "a scene which depicts the simple, down-to-earth beauty which any of us can find in America if we'll just look for it."

"Environmentalists do not have a monopoly on fighting disease, desiring beauty, protecting our heritage. . . . No single group of Americans is more concerned with creating and preserving a harmonious environment for all Americans than union Building Tradesmen. . . . Tradesmen deserve a safe and healthy working environment as they build America. . . . Union Building Tradesmen abhor pollution. They believe in clean water, clean air—for themselves, their families, and all Americans."

—From a Jobs Conference statement of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, April 21, 1975.

•

"The contribution of labor, and especially of the Building Trades in the environmental debate, must be the middle course. We stand between the demands of extreme environmentalists that all remaining values must be preserved untouched, and the concerns of industry, which focus exclusively on the costs of preserving those values. Between those two positions there is a broad area of potential agreement. The Building Trades actively seeks to occupy this area of agreement, and to bring together the conflicting interests of economic growth and environmental preservation in a way that will best serve both sides of the argument."

—From an environmental statement by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference, 1980.

"Healthy economies do not exist in countries with devastated environments. There is no basic conflict between economic and environmental and health and safety interests.

•

"Existing laws and Constitutional powers enable the Executive and Legislative branches of our government to achieve a necessary goal: the integration of industrial development and protection of the environment. . . . The loss of jobs through environmental and health and safety regulation has been wildly exaggerated. Yet it is occurring, largely in the form of accelerating the phasing out of outmoded, poorly located, uncompetitive plants that will shut down in any case. Jobs are not retained or created by making regulation a scapegoat for our economic troubles. In fact, regulation creates new jobs in the control industry and stimulates the economy as a whole.

•

"The local economic problems related to environmental and health and safety control can only be solved by a national reindustrialization plan that phases out obsolescent operations and phases in modern facilities in the same location on the basis of environmental and health and safety standards."

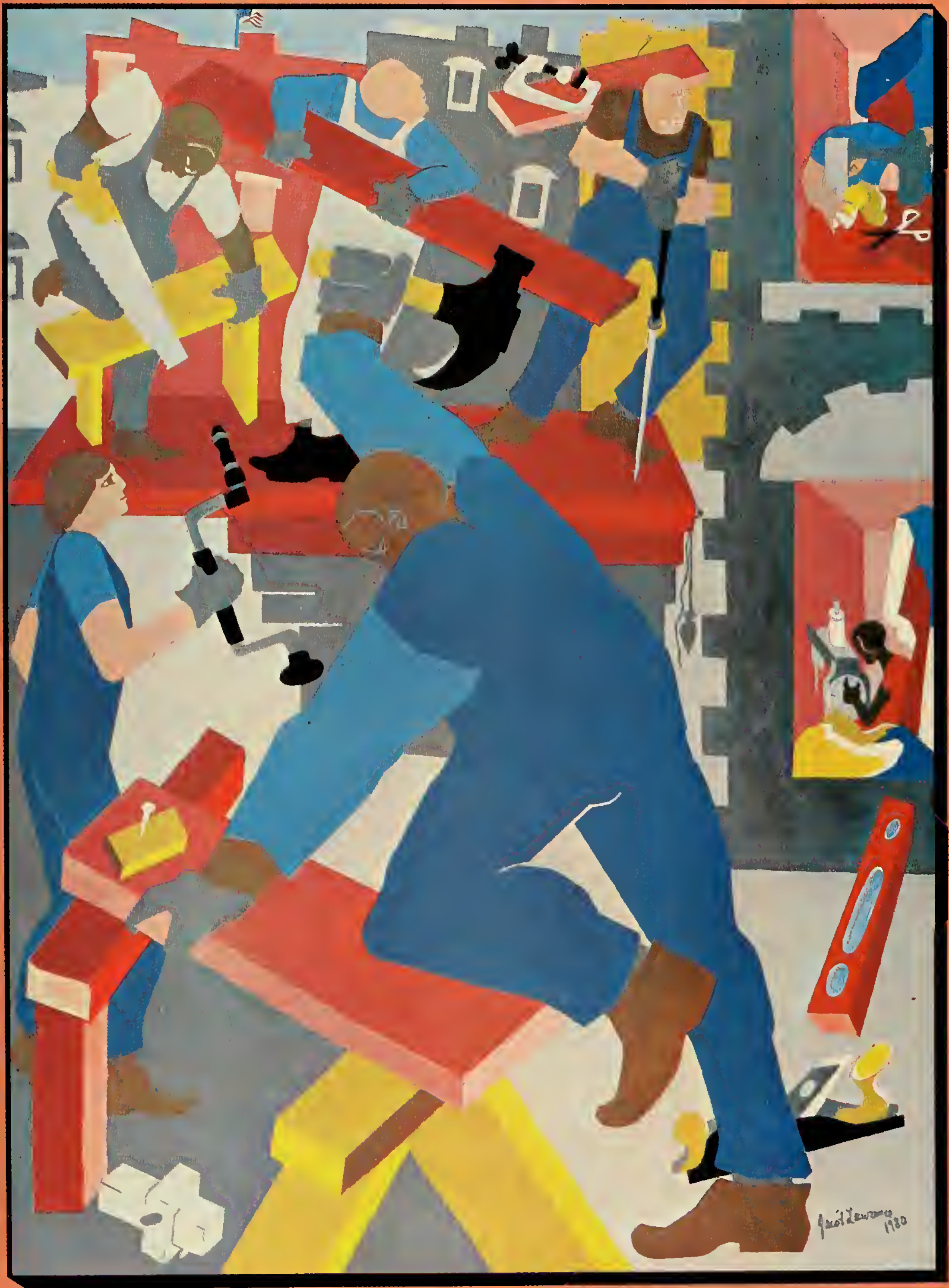
—From a statement of principles of the OSHA/Environmental Network, a coalition of unions and environmental groups.

September 1981

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881


Jacob Lawrence
1980

Building North America's Future—Labor Day, 1981

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT

William Konyha
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY

John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER

Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENTS EMERITI

M. A. Hutcheson
William Sidell

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, Joseph F. Lia
120 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

Second District, Raymond Ginnetti
117 North Jasper Ave.
Margate, N.J. 08402

Third District, Anthony Ochocki
14001 West McNichols Road
Detroit, Michigan 48235

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2970 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Suite 300
Atlanta, Ga. 30305

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4920 54th Avenue, North
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Sixth District, Dean Sooter
400 Main Street #203
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Seventh District, Hal Morton
Room 722, Oregon Nat'l Bldg.
610 S.W. Alder Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Eighth District, M. B. Bryant
5330-F Power Inn Road
Sacramento, California 95820

Ninth District, John Carruthers
5799 Yonge Street #807
Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3V3

Tenth District, Ronald J. Dancer
1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K OG3

William Konyha, *Chairman*
John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

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Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

On Labor Day, September 1, 1980, Former President Jimmy Carter recognized Labor's contributions to the nation with a day-long program on the White House lawn. Elaborate preparation was behind the many events of the day.

A result of this event was the artwork reproduced on our cover this month. This lithograph was duplicated in a limited edition through the courtesy of Prolith International and the Graphic Arts International Union. The artist is Jacob Lawrence.

Labor Day was proposed in 1882 by our founder, Peter J. McGuire. In this centennial year, we can also celebrate 99 years of a day specifically singled out to recognize labor.

When the eight-hour-day was only a dream, a special holiday to pay tribute to the workers of our country had real meaning. It was not just part of another long weekend . . . the last vacation fling of the summer. In those days, the rank and file turned out with enthusiasm to show the world that they were proud to be American workers.

So although summers may come and go, fading gently into fall, let us remember each Labor Day with the same spirit in which it was founded.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

CARPENTER
Building North America's Future—Labor Day, 1981

Half-million dollar war chest and detailed battle plan behind latest attempt to repeal Republican-passed federal law.

DAVIS-BACON IN TROUBLE

The Davis-Bacon Act is now facing the most serious threat in its 50-year history.

While business and conservative political interests have long been opposed to the Act's protections, previous efforts to repeal or dismantle Davis-Bacon have been successfully overcome by labor and its allies. However, the conservative victories in last November's elections gave new impetus to the drive against Davis-Bacon and other protections for working Americans.

Davis-Bacon opponents are uniting behind a half-million dollar war chest, courtesy of the Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC). The ABC has outlined a comprehensive battle plan to end what they term, "the nonsense of government-imposed prevailing wages for the construction industry." Together, the Business Roundtable, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and a number of anti-union contractors are contributing to the corporate assault on the labor movement.

They have strong allies in Congress. In the Senate, Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) now chairs the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, which oversees Davis-Bacon and other labor legislation. Hatch earned his reputation as a hardline, anti-labor conservative in 1978, when he was one of the leaders in the fight against labor law reform.

Other staunch anti-labor conservatives now in key positions include Sen. Jake Garn (R-Utah), who chairs the committee responsible for housing and urban development legislation, and Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla.), who chairs the subcommittee with direct responsibility for labor standards laws such as Davis-Bacon.

The opponents of prevailing wage protection have not only been concentrating on the federal level. They have also developed repeal campaigns against many state prevailing wage laws as well. During the 1981 legislative sessions, attacks were launched against "little Davis-Bacon Acts" in 13 separate states. While most of these repeal attempts have been beaten back, a handful have succeeded. State prevailing wage laws were repealed in Florida and Alabama in 1979, and in Utah in 1981.

At the federal level, prevailing wage protections are being attacked from many sides at once, the result of a carefully developed plan by the anti-Davis-Bacon forces. The basic parts of this plan include a sophisticated media campaign designed to influence public opinion, a lobbying drive in the Congress and a series of court challenges to various aspects of the law.

By trying to mobilize public opinion, Davis-Bacon opponents hope to place additional pressure on legislators to support repeal. Groups like the Associated Builders and Contractors and the Chamber of Commerce have sponsored a series of purportedly "objective" studies of Davis-Bacon and its impact on the economy. Not surprisingly, these studies tend to conclude that the law is inflationary and should be repealed. Although these studies have been discredited and dismissed as invalid, they continue to be cited by their sponsors as "proof" of the adverse effects of Davis-Bacon. The disproven results are disseminated as "facts" to newspapers and periodicals through the country. The end result: articles and editorials supporting repeal which are based on erroneous and discredited information.

On the legislative front, the drive for repeal has been in full force since early 1979, when a two-pronged legislative attack was initiated. Bills proposing outright repeal were introduced, but these were not given serious attention. Instead, Davis-Bacon opponents realized their best opportunity for victory lay in chipping away at Davis-Bacon piecemeal, by introducing a series of amendments to exempt specific programs from the laws protections. For example, attempts were made to pass Davis-Bacon exemptions for housing programs, airport aid, military construction, mass transit construction and public buildings. All were defeated.

With the November 1980 election of a conservative Senate, Davis-Bacon is again being challenged in Congress. Bills proposing outright repeal, as well as those attempting to dismantle the Act piecemeal, have been introduced. The conservative campaign against Davis Bacon is steamrolling, and many unfavorable proposals and amendments are expected during the session.

While the attack on Davis-Bacon is a pervasive one, we should not be discouraged. Labor has been the focus of many attacks throughout its history, and has successfully defended the hard-won rights and protections of working Americans. Through the joint efforts of all trade unionists, our allies in other fields, and our friends in Congress, this continued assault on Davis-Bacon and other labor protections can again be overcome.

WHAT IS THE DAVIS-BACON ACT?

The law protects contractors and construction workers alike.

The Davis-Bacon Act requires that workers on federally-funded construction projects be paid no less than the wages prevailing in the community for similar work.

Enacted half a century ago, this law was a milestone in America's journey towards economic and social justice. The object of the law was, and is, to prevent the federal government from undercutting local labor standards in the process of awarding contracts for construction work. The Davis-Bacon Act prevents competition for government contracts from serving as a vehicle for perpetual wage-cutting.

Why is there a Davis-Bacon Act?

The Davis-Bacon Act is intended to protect all construction workers and contractors—union and non-union alike.

The need for a prevailing wage law is inherent in the government contracting industry. The government is required by law to award a contract to the lowest bidder, unless there is a compelling case that the firm is unqualified—something which is very hard to establish before the work is started. In view of the pressure of competition and the fact that contractors have little control over other costs such as materials and financing, there is a strong incentive to slash wages in order to win contracts. The reputable business committed to paying sufficient wages to attract and keep skilled and experienced construction workers, cannot hope to compete with these tactics. Disreputable contractors would win contracts not because of their good management and quality craftsmanship, but rather because they hire low-wage workers.

Why Uniform Wage Rates?

By encouraging uniform wage rates which are consistent with local practice, the Davis-Bacon Act fosters competition based on merit, and not on how little contractors can pay their workers.

As well as being a matter of basic fairness to workers and reputable contractors, Davis-Bacon also protects government and taxpayers. Skilled and experienced construction workers are not generally willing to work for substandard wages. The contractor trying to win government work by drastic reductions in wage rates will hire the lowest-paid people available. These are almost certain to be those with the least training and experience in the industry. The likely consequence will be a shoddy construction job, extra costs when faulty work must be redone, and higher expenses for maintenance and repairs throughout the life of the project.

These are the basic reasons which led Congress to pass the Davis-Bacon Act fifty years ago. Conditions in the construction industry have improved greatly since 1931, partly because of the Davis-Bacon Act and other labor laws. However, the number of violations of the Act increases every year. This alone demonstrates that the prevailing wage law is still needed, and that unscrupulous contractors can still exist despite the protections of this law.

Legislative Director Charles Nichols' office has received hundreds of petitions from members calling upon Congress to maintain Davis-Bacon protections. Here they are sorted for forwarding to the appropriate legislators.

DAVIS-BACON: FACT AND MYTH

Myth #1 — Depression-era Relic

The Davis-Bacon Act is steeped in mythology.

One of the myths most commonly invoked by the Act's opponents is that it was Depression-inspired legislation. Portraying the Davis-Bacon Act as merely an emergency response to the devastation of the 1930's, opponents argue that it is out-of-date, and should be repealed.

In view of the pervasiveness of this myth, it is important to realize that the Davis-Bacon concept originated in prosperous times. A prevailing wage statute for federal construction was first introducted in 1927 by Congressman Robert L. Bacon (R.-NY), a banker prior to his election to Congress. Far from being a year of depression, 1927 was a time of almost unprecedented prosperity, especially for the construction industry.

During hearings before the House Committee on labor, Congressman Bacon emphasized not depression, but the need to maintain local labor standards and the stability of the industry. Since contractors have little control over the costs of materials, equipment and financing, there was every incentive for unscrupulous contractors to gouge wages in order to underbid their competitors. As a result, federal projects often led to the disruption of both wages and working conditions within the community.

The Congressman also identified another problem associated with unregulated bidding, a problem which could be rectified by a prevailing wage law. The contractor paying substandard wages was generally unable to attract and keep skilled and experienced construction workers, and was forced to hire poorly-trained and inexperienced people. This frequently resulted in shoddy construction, and the government found itself stuck with poorly-constructed buildings, and high maintenance and repair bills.

The basic principles which led to the passage of the Davis-Bacon Act in 1931 are as valid today as they were when the law was first proposed. Since the law still requires that public projects be awarded to the lowest bidder, incentives still exist for contractors to use wage-cutting as a device for winning government contracts.

Myth #2 — Excessive Wage Rates

A second myth commonly invoked by Davis-Bacon opponents is that the law inflates the cost of public construction as a result of wage determinations which are higher than the actual prevailing wage levels. Opponents subscribing to this myth further maintain that the law is little more than a means of imposing union wage rates on all federal construction, even in areas where union rates do not prevail.

It is important to recognize this as mere mythology. Wage rates are set by reference to wages paid on similar projects in the geographic area concerned. More than half the time, the Davis-Bacon rates are set at non-union levels. Moreover, the general accuracy of these wage-determinations was confirmed by a 1976 study by the Council on Wage and Price Stability. The results showed that Davis-Bacon Wage determinations were not generally higher than the wages prevailing in the communities studied.

Although opponents like to cite a 1979 study by the General Accounting Office (GAO), the methodology and data of this report are sufficiently flawed to render its conclusions meaningless. However, it is still interesting to note that the GAO did *not* find Davis-Bacon Wage determinations to be biased upwards. Rather, after examining thirty determinations they concluded that the majority were set *lower* than actual prevailing wages.

Myth #3 — Inflationary Impact

There are those who contend that prevailing wage laws are inherently inflationary. The general idea is that there are workers who are willing to take a job for less than the prevailing local wage, and that by preventing the use of this cut-rate labor, the Davis-Bacon Act creates unnecessary high costs.

This, too, is mythology. The argument ignores important differences in skills and productivity. Well-trained and highly skilled construction workers are not often willing to work for substandard wages. The workers who can be recruited to work below the prevailing wage are likely to be less skilled and less experienced.

Continued on page 11

DAVIS-BACON IS UNDER ATTACK!

Here's what you can do to fight back!

Repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act is a top legislative priority for the Chamber of Commerce, the nonunion Associated Builders and Contractors, and other business groups What's more, this is just a first step in their campaign to weaken and repeal other protective labor legislation as well

Opponents of Davis-Bacon have unleashed a high-priced public relations and lobbying campaign to pressure the Congress into voting for repeal We in the labor movement cannot hope to match their spending dollar for dollar But what we can do is to make use of our greatest asset the time and energy of dedicated trade unionists

It is vital that all building trades workers contact their representatives in Congress on this issue, and urge other unionists and their family, friends and neighbors to do likewise We need to send Congress a clear message that the people of this country do not support the business campaign to undo progress made over the last fifty years on labor and social legislation

Here are some specific things you can do:

Let Congress Know What You Think:

Write to your representatives in Congress,
urging them to support the Davis-Bacon Act Tell them that you don't want to see the law repealed, and that you don't want it weakened in any way, either

Addresses of Senators and Representatives
Hon ______________
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Hon ______________
U S House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Sign and circulate the petition to Congress
opposing Davis-Bacon repeal Copies are available from the Building and Construction Trades Department

Visit your Senators and Representatives.
Contact their district offices to find out when they will be home for Congressional recesses, weekends etc Get a group of unionists together and pay your elected representatives a visit to let them know how you feel

Help Spread the Word

Ask your friends to send postcards to Congress on Davis-Bacon.
Pre-printed postcards for this purpose may be ordered from the Building and Construction Trades Department

Distribute information on Davis-Bacon—
to union meetings, community groups, and anyone else who needs accurate information on this subject A variety of informative literature is available from the Building and Construction Trades Department

To Order Materials

Petitions, pre-printed postcards to Congress and a variety of informational materials on Davis-Bacon may be obtained from:

Building and Construction Trades
Department, AFL-CIO
815 - 16th Street, N.W., Room 603
Washington, DC 20006
Telephone (202) 347-1461

Write a letter to the editor of your local paper,
explaining why Davis-Bacon should be preserved

Washington Report

INTEREST DRAGS DOWN ECONOMY

The nation's economic growth declined in the April-through-June quarter, reversing the sharp surge of the previous three months.

In large part due to high interest rates, "real" gross national product — the value of the nation's total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation — fell 1.9% on an annual basis during the second quarter, the Commerce Department reported. The drop followed an 8.6% rise in the previous quarter.

The April-June GNP, after adjustment for seasonal fluctuation in prices, was $2.88 trillion, the first decline since last year's recession-struck second quarter, when the GNP plummeted 9.9%. Fewer auto sales contributed most to last quarter's decline, with the value of cars sold dropping by $10.5 billion.

HOUSING STARTS PLUNGE 14%

Battered by high interest rates, housing starts plummeted 14% in May to the lowest level since the depths of the housing depression, one year ago, the Commerce Department reported. Mortgage interest rates in some areas now exceed 17%.

New home construction declined to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.15 million units, the lowest level since the 938,000 starts in May 1980. The May decrease was the first and the largest since February, when starts plunged 26.8%.

RESERVISTS' WORK RULING

The US Supreme Court has ruled that employers are not obligated to adjust work schedules to assure employees a full 40 hours of work during weeks when they must attend military training.

In a 5-to-4 ruling, the court held that the federal veterans' reemployment rights law does not require employers to give reservists any work scheduling preference not generally available to other employees.

NAVY MUST BUY AMERICAN

A US proposal to buy warships for the American fleet from foreign manufacturers has drawn salvos from Virginia's Senator John Warner. A former Secretary of the Navy, Warner said that he is "vigorously opposed to the construction of any US naval vessels overseas."

A strong domestic ship industry is vital to our national defense. "We must proceed in the direction of strengthening our industrial ship-building base," Warner continued. "Under the Reagan Administration's defense program, that should be of equal priority with the building of any weapons system."

VA GRADUATED MORTGAGES

Legislation authorizing the Veterans Administration to back graduated payment mortgages (GPMs) would, at no cost to the government, double the number of veterans eligible for home loans, members of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs were told recently by Frederick Napolitano, vice president of the National Association of Home Builders. Napolitano said the GPM plan would provide a "ticket of admission" for young first-time home buyers who have been priced out of the VA housing market.

Rising mortgage interest rates and a more than 34 percent increase in the average cost of a home purchased under the VA program in the past two years, have denied the opportunity of homeownership to the vast majority of the nation's young veterans.

WORK HABITS OF RETIREES

More than one of every five older Americans who retires returns to work at least part-time, according to a U.S. Labor Department study of retirement behavior.

Many of the 22% of retired people who go back to work take part-time jobs, the study showed, but others take full-time work that pays less than the jobs from which they retired. According to the study, individuals who classify themselves as partially retired work less than 60% of the hours or earn less than 60% of the pay of their pre-retirement jobs.

The study suggests that post-retirement employment is an important source of income for many older Americans.

Workers not covered by private pension plans are likely to continue to work full-time or part-time until later in life than those who have such coverage, the study showed.

INTEREST HIKE ON BONDS

As of May 1, the interest rate on U.S. Savings Bonds and Notes increased one percent, the Treasury Department announced. Series EE savings bonds rose from an 8 to 9% interest rate, with a new maturity time of 8 years instead of 9. Series HH bonds rose from 7.5 to 8.5%. Their maturity remains at 10 years.

More State and Provincial Leaders Proclaim 100th Anniversary of the Brotherhood

As a result of the continued diligence of Brotherhood members, proclamations honoring the United Brotherhood's centennial continue to be issued by local, state, and provincial governments throughout the US and Canada.

We are pleased to hear from Canadian member Frank Hutnik, financial secretary for Local 494, Windsor, Ont., that the city of Windsor, as authorized by City Clerk J. B. Adamac, has proclaimed August 8, 1981, "Carpenter Centennial Day," and the week of August 31, 1981 "Carpenter Centennial Week."

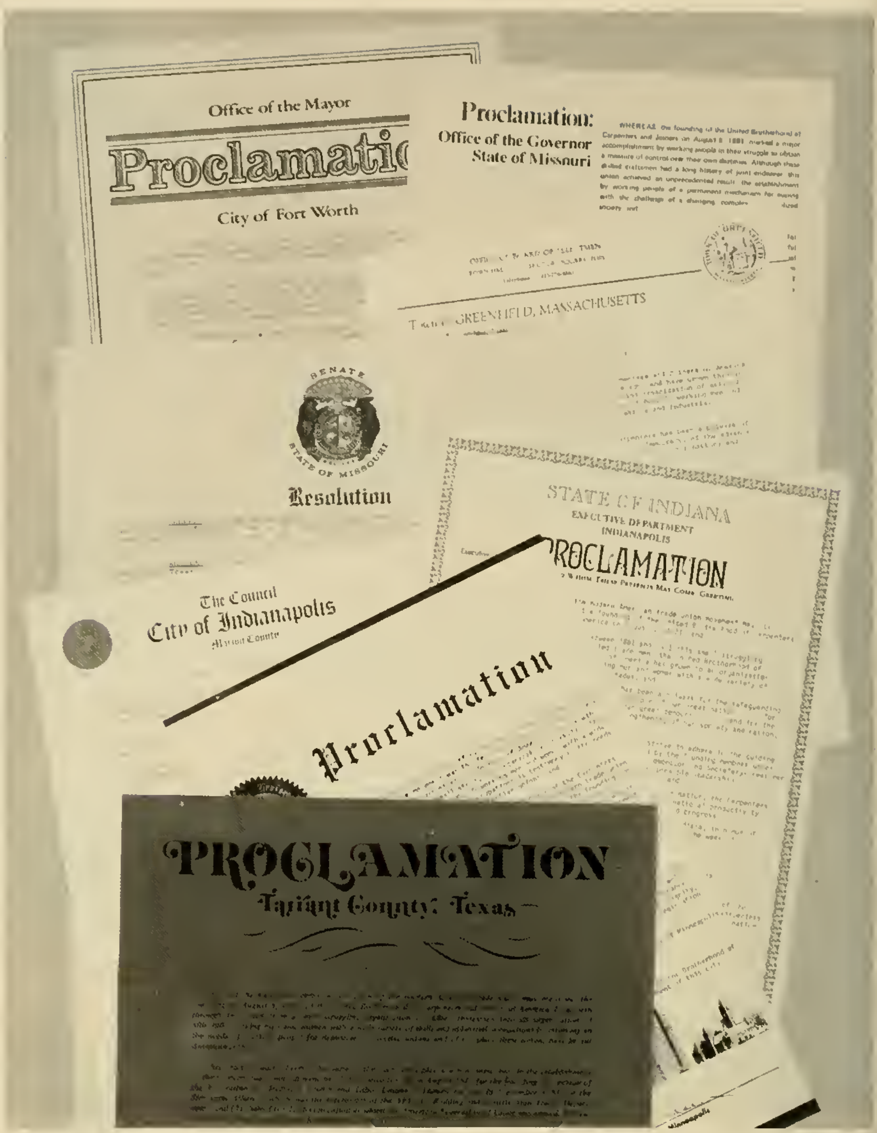
Several Brotherhood members have been active in Texas. Mayor Woodie Woods of Fort Worth, Tex., has recently signed the Brotherhood's centennial proclamation and a proclamation has also been approved by Tarrant County, Tex. officials — County Judge Mike Moncrief, and County Commissioners R. T. "Dick" Anderson, R. L. "Jerry" Mebus, A. Lyn Gregory, and B. D. Griffen. In Galena Park, Tex., Mayor Alvin D. Baggett has recently signed a proclamation honoring our centennial.

In the Midwest, Financial Secretary Reeve O. Webster, Local 7, Minneapolis, Minn., contacted Mayor Donald M. Fraser and received a welcome response with the issuance of a proclamation proclaiming August 8, 1981 as Carpenter Centennial Day. Business Representative R. D. Dittenber, Local 1055, Lincoln, Neb., is currently in communication with Mayor Helen Boosalis and City Council Chairman Joseph Hampton; both have expressed positive feelings regarding a proclamation honoring the Brotherhood's 100 years of contribution to North American society.

In Belleville, Ill., Business Manager Harold Rickert of 93-year old Local 433, was on hand to receive a signed proclamation from Belleville Mayor Richard A. Brauer stating, in part:

"In the year 1888, Belleville Local 433 was chartered as a member of the United

Continued on opposite page



Office of the Mayor
Proclamation
City of Fort Worth

Proclamation:
Office of the Governor
State of Missouri

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Senate State of Missouri
Resolution

The Council
City of Indianapolis

State of Indiana
Executive Department
Indianapolis
Proclamation

Proclamation

PROCLAMATION
Tarrant County, Texas

Indianapolis, Ind., was home for the United Brotherhood for more than half of its 100-year history, prior to its move to Washington, D.C., in 1961. The city council and the mayor of Indianapolis and the governor of Indiana all joined in a centennial tribute to our organization.

In the picture, Mayor William H. Hudnut III, seated, center, signs a document proclaiming August 8 as "Carpenter Centennial Day." Attending the signing were Norman R. Bland, financial secretary, Local 60, left, Ed Brubeck, business representative, Indiana State Building and Construction Trades Council and a member of Local 60, center, standing, and Curtis Baker, business representative, Local 60.

Oakland, Calif., Mayor Lionel J. Wilson honors the Brotherhood with the issuance of a proclamation, while Local 36 members look on. From left: Mayor Wilson, Senior Business Representative Clifford Edwards, Financial Secretary Paul J. Makela, and Business Representative Allen L. Linder. The mayor of San Diego and mayors of several other California cities have noted our anniversary with special proclamations.

Missouri Gov. Christopher Bond signs a proclamation. With him are District 6 Board Member Dean Sooter, right, and UBC leaders of the state. Included in the group, from left, are John R. Conklin, executive secretary, Southeast Missouri District Council; H. Keith Humphrey, secretary-treasurer, Missouri State Council; Governor Bond; Leonard Tubrock, assistant secretary-treasurer, St. Louis District Council; Charles Christy, secretary, Central Missouri District Council; and 6th District Board Member Dean Sooter.

Connecticut Gov. William O'Neill, center, presents an Official Statement to Raymond J. DeRosa, secretary of the Conn. State Council, left, and Robert McLevy, Conn. State Council vice president, right, declaring Carpenters Centennial Week in the state.

Continued from preceding page

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America . . .

"In the City of Belleville, Illinois, as in other communities across this country, the productivity of Carpenters Union members is an essential part of our economic well being . . .

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Local Union 433 of Belleville, Illinois, have been significant factors in the growth and strength of our City and our Country."

And Brotherhood members in Missouri were officially recognized on August 8th and the week of August 31st due to the issuance of two proclamations honoring our centennial: one by Missouri State Senators Norman L. Merrell, James Murphy, and John Scott, and another by Gov. Christopher S. Bond and Secretary of State James C. Kirkpatrick.

We have also received word of continuing activity in California. Mayor Lionel J. Wilson of Oakland, Calif., recently issued a proclamation commemorating the Brotherhood's Centennial year, and San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, as a result of efforts from Local 1296 members, San Diego, Calif., has also issued a proclamation honoring the UBC.

On the East Coast, a commemorative proclamation was issued by Peter F. Cohalan, county executive of Suffolk County, N.Y., according to George Babcock, secretary-treasurer of the Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters.

Report on the 34th Convention

The 34th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America convened August 31 at Chicago, Ill., and continued until the completion of business.

Because of the great amount of convention work which must be covered, our October issue will be late. Much of our convention report will appear in the November issue. Watch for it.

— The Editor

Plaque Unveiled In Tribute to President Emeritus William Sidell

In brief ceremonies, July 22, a bronze plaque was unveiling in the lobby of the General Office in Washington, D.C., to pay lasting tribute to General President Emeritus William Sidell.

The General Executive Board, which was meeting at the General Office at the time, and a small group of guests participated in the ceremony.

The plaque is the sixth such tribute to former UBC leaders to be hung in the General Office lobby. There are also plaques in memory of Peter J. McGuire, first general secretary; Gabriel Edmonston, first general president; Former President William L. Hutcheson; Former General Secretary Frank Duffy; and a plaque in tribute to General President Emeritus Maurice A. Hutcheson.

At top, General President Emeritus Sidell thanks the officers for the special recognition. In the lower photograph, Sidell, General Secretary John Rogers, and General President William Konyha discuss the new lobby addition.

FOUNDING SITE

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
AFL-CIO
August 12, 1881

●

Dedicated on the Centennial Anniversary
August, 1981

As it was reported in *The Chicago Tribune* in August, 1881, "A convention of carpenters and joiners assembled in Trades Assembly Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of effecting a national association. Thirty-five men were present from nine states of the Union, east and west . . ."

One hundred years later, the national association which was effected that historic day returns to Chicago as the 34th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Some of the records and artifacts of the First General Convention are lost in time . . . but the site of the founding convention has been verified by records of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago District Council, and, a few days before the 34th General Convention, a plaque was scheduled for permanent installation at the site. As *The Carpenter* goes to press, brief ceremonies are planned.

In 1881, the Trades Assembly Hall, where the first delegates met, was located at 192 Washington Street in Chicago's busy Loop, but the City of Chicago changed its system of street numbering in the Loop in 1911. The address 192 Washington Street was changed to what is now 221 West Washington Street. The founding site is, thus, located on the south side of the street in the middle of the block between Wells and Franklin Streets, according to the Chicago Historical Society.

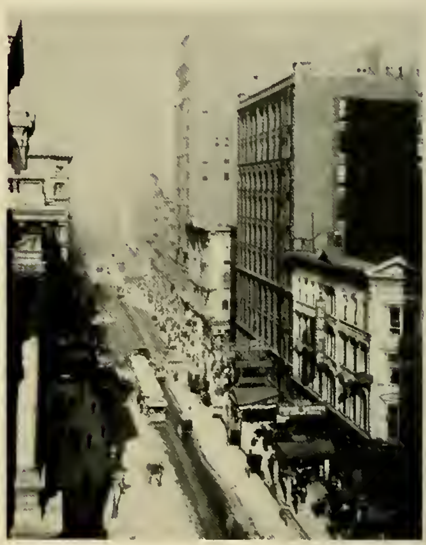
The Society made this comment in reporting its findings to us: "This area has not changed much over the years. The buildings have shops on the street floor, and the upper floors are lofts, occupied by light manufacturing or used as meeting halls. In 1891 this particular building had as a tenant the Plasterers Hall, which sounds like a union meeting place."

We are told that the building has also served as a parking garage for a nearby hotel. At times, some of the upper floors have been empty, and the echoes of a century past reverberate through the halls. It was here that the Brotherhood was founded, and it was here that one of the foundation forms for the American Federation of Labor was erected.

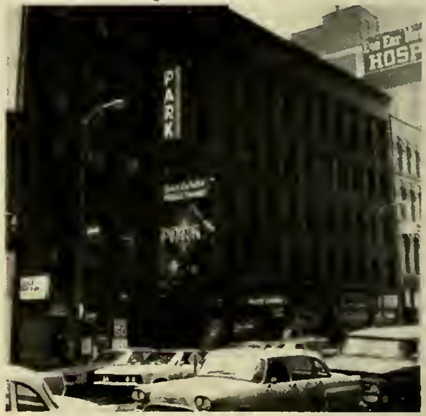
For, as the First Convention closed on its fourth day, the delegates adopted a resolution endorsing "the call of the Terre Haute Labor Convention for a universal Labor Congress at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15, 1881, to form a continental federation of labor unions . . ."

It was this Pittsburgh convention which eventually launched the American Federation of Labor, and which the AFL-CIO is marking next November in its own centennial commemoration.

The site of the Brotherhood's founding convention is now 221 West Washington Street in Chicago's Loop. This view of the site is from beneath the city's elevated rail system. — Photograph by Irwin Klass.



Washington Street, Chicago, looking west at the turn of the century, (1896-1904). The old Chicago Opera House and the Lyric Theater, right foreground, were local landmarks.



On the top floor of this building the founding convention took place. It was known as Trades Association Hall in 1881, and it was built shortly after the great Chicago fire. — Chicago Historical Society photographs.

'Building Canada's Future' Campaign Launched

A modern UBC promotional campaign was launched last month in Canada. The campaign is designed to take advantage of all areas of the popular media — television, radio, and printed material — to publicize the Brotherhood's message.

The program is actually designed for three purposes: to publicize our 100 years as a Brotherhood; to remind the public about the many ways the UBC works to serve its members — economic improvements, security, better working conditions; and to suggest to non-union workers that the UBC can improve their lives.

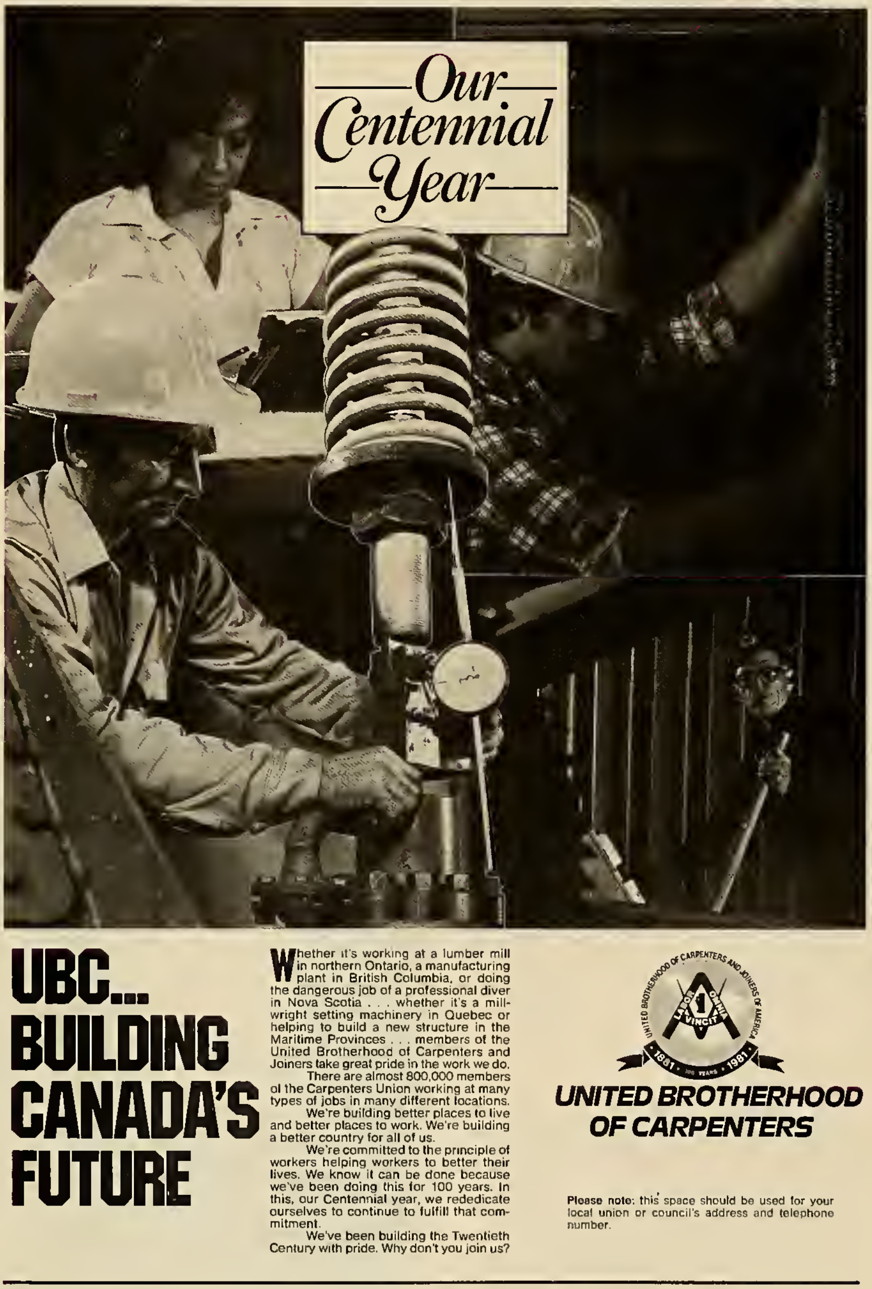
In fact, a theme of our campaign is "Workers Helping Workers to Better Their Lives." The television and radio commercials are being aired in both French and English. A series of television commercials was run last month on 27 Canadian stations in 25 cities. Air dates were as follows: Monday, August 10; Wednesday, August 12; Friday, August 14; Tuesday, August 18; Thursday, August 20; Monday, August 24; Wednesday, August 26; and Friday, August 28. The television commercials were aired at the 5:59 p.m. commercial break prior to the 6:00 p.m. news. A series of radio commercials on 19 stations in 16 cities also started last month, and, in some instances, the commercials will run through the month of September. The radio commercials are being aired Monday through Friday, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., as close to the 6:00 p.m. news as individual station schedules permit. Radio and television stations are listed below.

TELEVISION STATIONS

Vancouver, B.C.	BC-TV
Victoria, B.C.	CHEK
Calgary, Alta.	CFCN
Saskatoon, Sask.	CFQC
Regina, Sask.	CK-TV
Winnipeg, Man.	CKY
Sudbury, Ont.	CICI
Kitchner, Ont.	CICCO
Toronto, Ont.	CHCH
Ottawa, Ont.	CJOH
Kamloops, B.C.	BCI
Montreal, Que.	CFCF
Montreal, Que. (French)	CBFT
Montreal, Que.	CBMT
Moncton, Que.	CKCW
Moncton, Que. (French)	CBAFT
Halifax, N.S.	CJCH
Matane, Que. (French)	CBGAT
Rimouski, Que. (French)	CJBR-TV
Quebec, Que.	CBV-TV
Quebec, Que. (French)	CJCB
Sydney, N.S.	CJON
St. John's, Nfld.	CKCY
London, Ont.	CKNX
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	CKRS
Chicoutimi, Que.	CBVT
Three Rivers, Que.	CKTM
Sherbrooke, Que.	CKSH

RADIO STATIONS

Halifax, N.S.	CJCH
Montreal, Que.	CHOM-FM
Montreal, Que.	CKGM
Sudbury, Ont.	CKSO
Thunderbay, Ont.	CJSD-FM
Thunderbay, Ont.	CKPR
Fort Frances, Ont.	CFOB
Canora, Sask.	CJRL
Dryden, Ont.	CKDR
Windsor, Ont.	CKWW
Winnipeg, Man.	CFRW
Winnipeg, Man.	CHIQ
Vancouver, B.C.	CFUN
Toronto, Ont.	CCUM



Whether it's working at a lumber mill in northern Ontario, a manufacturing plant in British Columbia, or doing the dangerous job of a professional diver in Nova Scotia . . . whether it's a millwright setting machinery in Quebec or helping to build a new structure in the Maritime Provinces . . . members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners take great pride in the work we do.

There are almost 800,000 members of the Carpenters Union working at many types of jobs in many different locations.

We're building better places to live and better places to work. We're building a better country for all of us.

We're committed to the principle of workers helping workers to better their lives. We know it can be done because we've been doing this for 100 years. In this, our Centennial year, we rededicate ourselves to continue to fulfill that commitment.

We've been building the Twentieth Century with pride. Why don't you join us?

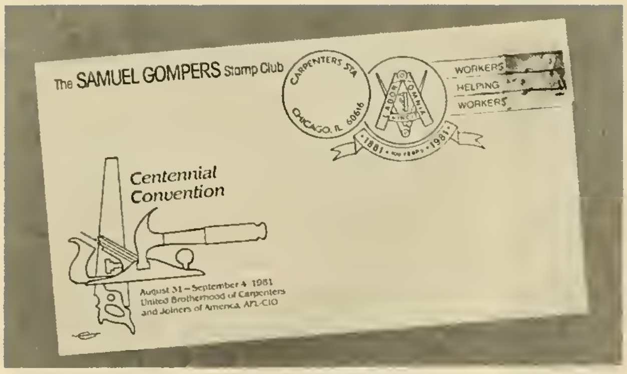
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Please note: this space should be used for your local union or council's address and telephone number.

The display advertisement above may be obtained in newspaper format (11" x 16"), or car card format (14" x 6" or 12" x 25") by writing General Secretary Rogers, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Cost for the newspaper reproduction is $2.50; the larger car cards are $5.50 each, the smaller car cards are $2.00 each. There is space for local union address and telephone number.

Special Postal Cachet From Carpenters Station At 34th General Convention

Samuel Gompers Stamp Club members arrange cancellations from McCormick Place, Chicago, for the stamp collectors in our midst.


The SAMUEL GOMPERS Stamp Club
CARPENTERS STA
CHICAGO, IL 60616
WORKERS
HELPING
WORKERS
1881 · 100 YEARS · 1981
Centennial Convention
August 31 – September 4 1981
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO

The Samuel Gompers Stamp Club, organized in Washington, D.C., has on its roster a large number of stamp collectors who are also United Brotherhood members from various cities across the United States and Canada.

Edwin Schmidt, director of reproductions, mailings and subscriptions at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, who is also secretary-treasurer of the stamp club, made application, last spring, to the Chicago, Ill., postmaster for "a postique-type special post office station" to be operated in McCormick Place, on Chicago's lakefront, during the Brotherhood's Centennial Convention, this month.

The Chicago postmaster accepted the proposal, and "Carpenters Station" will be operating from August 31 through September 4 at the 34th General Convention site.

A total of 5,000 special postal cachets (especially-printed envelopes with "Carpenters Station" cancellations, like the envelope shown above) are being made available to delegates and guests of the convention and may be acquired by collectors. Each envelope will bear two stamps — the 15¢ Organized Labor Stamp, with the eagle's head, which was first issued on Labor Day, 1980, and a 3¢ stamp showing a ballot box.

The cancel design was prepared by the United Brotherhood.

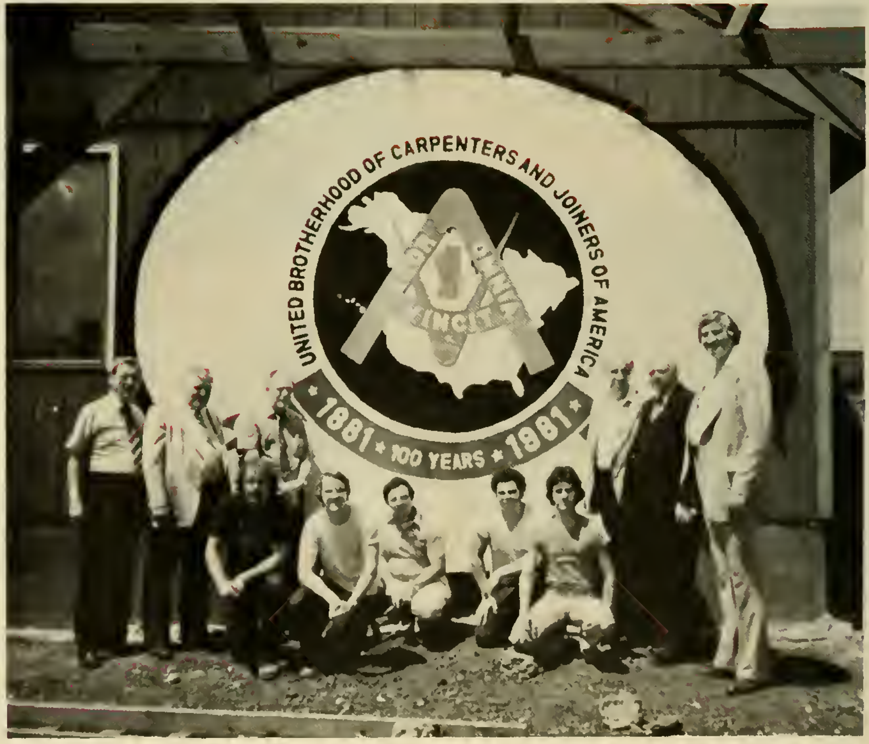
The cancel will be available to the general public from Postmaster, CARPENTERS Station, Chicago, Ill. 60616.

Cachets with the pictorial cancel, the sixth in a series produced by the Samuel Gompers Stamp Club, will be available from the club, Box 1233, Springfield, Va. 22151, for 50 cents each or three for $1.25 plus a No. 10 addressed, stamped envelope.

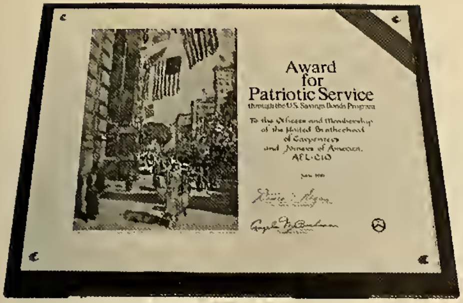
Chicago Floor-Covering Apprentices Create Commemorative Rug

Floor-covering apprentices from the Chicago District Council, in training at the Washburn School, recently created a large and colorful rug with the Brotherhood's centennial seal emblazoned upon it.

It will be presented to the General Officers at the 34th General Convention, and will serve as a backdrop for the dais at the convention banquet and it is expected to be displayed later at the General Office in Washington, D.C.


UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
1881 · 100 YEARS · 1981

Left to right in the photograph are: Adolph "Duffy" Dardar, apprentice coordinator; George Vest, Jr., president of the district council; Clifford LaMaster, carpentry department chairman at the Washburn School; kneeling, Mike Carr and Art Haehnel, apprentices; Tony Pongetti, floorcovering instructor; Mike Sheldon and Steve Tuszynski, apprentices; standing, General Secretary John S. Rogers; Wesley Isaacson, district council secretary; and Warren Lang, business agent of Local 1185.



Award
for
Patriotic Service
through the U.S. Savings Bonds Program

To the Officers and Membership
of the United Brotherhood
of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
AFL-CIO

The 12" x 16" award is mounted on a wood base, under glass, and displayed in the lobby for all visitors to the General Offices to view.

UBC Savings Bond Support Noted

General President Konyha receives Liberty Bell award from Treasury Department's Arthur Maxwell.

General Secretary Rogers and Maxwell examine the special plaque presented to him for outstanding support.

General Treasurer Nichols accepts Minuteman Award from Labor Representative Maxwell.

On June 17, 1981, officers and members of the Brotherhood were honored with an "Award for Patriotic Service" from the Treasury Department. The plaque is now on exhibit in the lobby of the General Offices, honoring the Brotherhood for support of the US Savings Bond program. The award was conferred by Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan and National Director Angela M. Buchanan, and presented by Treasury Department Labor Representative Arthur Maxwell.

In addition to the awards plaque, General President Konyha, General Secretary Rogers, and General Treasurer Nichols also received personal momentos of the occasion. General President Konyha received the Liberty Bell Award, given for "dedication to values of which America is all about." General Secretary Rogers received a memorial plaque for his outstanding support, and General Treasurer Nichols received the Minuteman Trophy award.

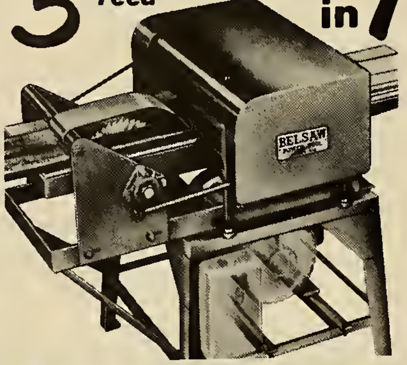
Labor Representative Maxwell declared: "The UBC can certainly take pride in the part the membership of this union has played in making this patriotic thrift plan so successful. Your record speaks for itself both in dollar sales and in the number of payroll savers where the members of this union are employed."

DAVIS-BACON MYTH

Continued from page 4

There is no advantage in employing someone at a few dollars an hour less if they take twice as long to finish the job. Moreover, the skills of the workers affect the quality of construction. While there might be some initial savings as a result of paying substandard wages, these savings could be quickly wiped out by the need for costly repairs and maintenance.

It is *not* wages which are pushing up construction costs. Over the past five years, construction wages have risen at an average rate of 6% a year, while materials prices and financing costs have increased by 9% a year, and the profits of large construction contractors have risen by 13% a year. The Davis-Bacon Act is not inflationary. It promotes efficiency and fair competition, and assures a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. It deserves to be preserved and fully enforced.



Planer Molder Saw
3 Power Feed TOOLS in 1

Now you can use this ONE power-feed shop to turn rough lumber into moldings, trim, flooring, furniture —ALL popular patterns. RIP-PLANE-MOLD . . . separately or all at once with a single motor. Low Cost . . . You can own this power tool for only **$50 down.**

30-Day FREE Trial! SEND FOR EXCITING FACTS
NO OBLIGATION—NO SALESMAN WILL CALL
RUSH COUPON TODAY!

BELSAW POWER TOOLS CO.
942S Field Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo. 64111

BELSAW
BELSAW POWER TOOLS
942S Field Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 64111

☐ **YES** Please send me complete facts about PLANER—MOLDER—SAW and details about 30-day trial offer.

Name____________________
Address____________________
City____________________
State__________Zip__________

Estwing

First and Finest Solid Steel Hammers

One Piece Solid Steel. Strongest Construction Known.

ESTWING
Estwing

Unsurpassed in temper, quality, balance and finish. Genuine leather cushion grip or exclusive molded on nylon-vinyl cushion grip.

Estwing
Handy Bar

Pulls, prys, lifts and scrapes. Wide tapered blade for mar proof prying and easy nail pulling.

Always wear Estwing Safety Goggles when using hand tools. Protect your eyes from flying particles and dust. Bystanders shall also wear Estwing Safety Goggles.

If your dealer can't supply Estwing tools, write:

Estwing Mfg. Co.
2647 8th St., Dept. C-9 Rockford, IL 61101

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

Did You Know?

TWENTY-FIFTH OF A SERIES

Union Printers, Stationary Engineers, Serve General Office From Basement

Six busy presses produce organizing materials, training materials, dues books, Constitutions and Laws, and other UBC items in modern, well-arranged print shop.

Many people think of an office basement as a dark, damp uninhabitable place, filled with a labyrinth of machinery and tiny crawl spaces. However, at General Headquarters, this picture would be quite incomplete . . . and incorrect. Although machinery does take up a portion of the ground floor area, bright walls and colored tiles lead to the engineer's modern facilities, while behind bright blue doors, in an organized jumble of papers, the Brotherhood's printing presses clack and hum.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT

The busy Print Shop, ensconced in the deep recesses of General Headquarters, is a rarity, for very few labor unions have their own printing plants. Beneath the Brotherhood's offices, six presses take their turn in running off apprenticeship materials, organizing materials, educational materials, and office materials for General Headquarters, locals and district councils. In black and white or full color, the Print Shop produces everything from calling cards to cash books to journeyman certificates.

Different types of presses are used for different types of printing. Two platen presses are used for smaller items such as envelopes and business cards. The one vertical press is used most often for letterheads, while the flatbed press is used effectively for larger material. The two offset presses are used to run off several pages at a time, with one running eight pages on a single sheet of paper — four on the back and four on the front. At this rate, this press can run over 8,000 pages an hour. If an item has more than one color, the ink is changed on the press and the item is run through again.

When an order comes in to be printed, it first goes to the Linotype machine to be set. A large, ancient-looking machine with an antiquated typewriter keyboard, this machine drops letter by space by letter to form each line. These lines of type are then sent to the "stone" where they are placed perfectly flat, "type high," proofread, and "locked up" so every line will stay perfectly in place while being run on the presses.

After printing is completed, if it's a booklet that's in production, the pages must be gathered, stitched, and trimmed. A variety of machines, including a ferocious-looking cutter, sit in line in the print shop, ready to assist in these operations. Holes can be punched or "padding" done — this process consists of painting a red, sticky material on one edge of stacks of paper that are later separated into pads of paper. A glueing machine stands by, ready to assist in the production of notebook binders.

The Print Shop also takes charge of the mailings that go out of General Headquarters, and a large storeroom holds a tremendous amount of materials to fill General Headquarter's needs, and the needs of locals and district councils. In a fast moving world where most information is recorded in print, a busy, efficient print shop backs the Brotherhood's every word.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON 51

Since 1915, all material printed by the Brotherhood's printing plant has carried the above International Allied Printing Trades Label, or "bug" as it is called in the industry.

THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

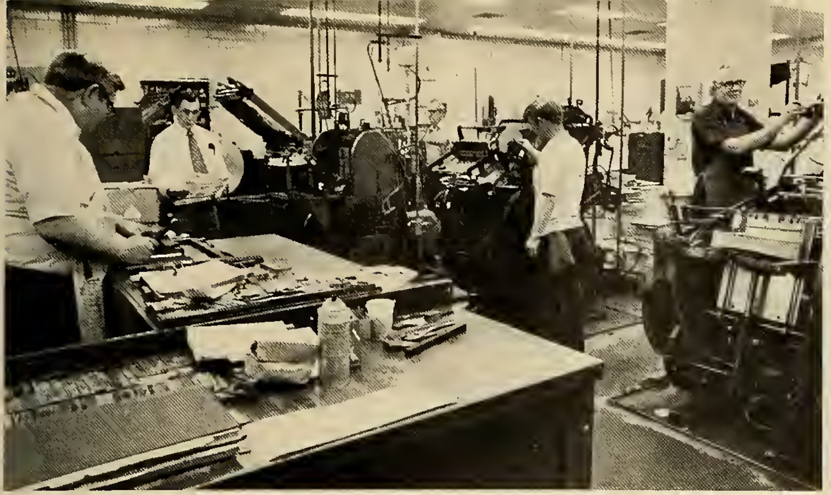
Housed next to two large boilers is the Engineer's Office. With an impressive panel, the chief engineer can monitor and control just about any function in the building, from temperature in a particular room to fan operation to percentage of humidity. When the General Office building was finished in 1961, this control board was considered by contractors and builders to be the most complete board in the Washington metropolitan area, and almost 20 years later, it's still awesome.

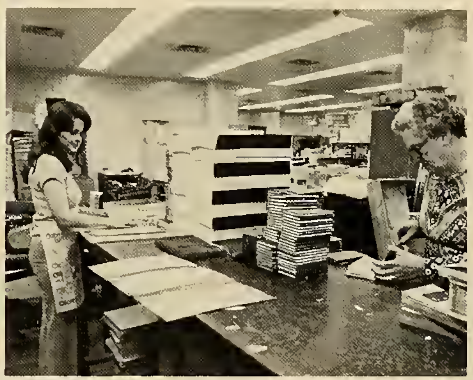
Besides the elaborate heating and water cooling system installed in the building, the building also houses an elaborate filter system; all air in the building is filtered through three filters — an electric filter, a fiberglass roller filter, and a water filter — making the air as clean as any hospital.

All maintenance of the tremendously varied equipment is done by the chief engineer and three staff engineers. Anything from monitoring the chemical content in the boiler water to installing a computer cable to fixing a leaky faucet falls in their area of expertise.

Physical management of the parking garage and overall upkeep of the building are also responsibilities of the engineering department. In addition to manning a 24-hour security force, the Engineering Department supplies personnel to maintain the grounds, assist in the cafeteria, and do general cleaning.

From seemingly simple responsibilities such as the economical adjusting of the building's night temperature to crucial responsibilities such as maintaining the proper environment in the microfilm vault, the Engineering Department keeps the building going; they make it all possible.





Above, John Morse, far left, works on the "stone," while Leonard Grimme, printing plant manager, second from left, reviews newly printed material. Karl Hagan, center, James Grigsby, second from right, and Rudyard Nickerson, right, attend to the presses.

Upper right, Karen Melice, left, and Edith Edelen, right, prepare covers for ritual booklets. Print shop staff not pictured are a pressman, William Krapf, and the linotype operator, Jim Mewshaw.

At right, Bill Dodds, left, runs material through the trimming machine, while Rose Ann Yates, center, collates pages, and Gladys Wright, right, takes the sharp corner off pages with "round cornering" equipment.

Assistant Engineer Dick Clark, left, discusses a maintenance matter on the phone, while Chief Engineer Tony Capacchione, right, reviews some up-to-date informational material.

Nourishment and socializing in the Brotherhood's busy 5th floor cafeteria during the morning "coffee break." Windows afford a view of the Capitol.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This installment of "Did You Know" concludes our series of articles explaining the operations of the General Office and the policies and programs under which we work. We hope that the series has been enlightening. We plan to eventually convert portions of the series into a booklet for visitors to the General Office.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

Consider a Camper-Van for Road Travel with Comfort and Convenience

. . . And, If You're Handy With Tools, You Can Customize

By CRAIG EATON

The author fills his water storage tank with a garden hose, as he checks his tires and wheel covers.

In rear of this van, a small space heater was installed near the portable toilet (at lower right).

Talk to a dedicated US or Canadian road traveler, and down deep you'll find him longing for a more convenient and less expensive way to vacation. The endless pit stops we all go through for restrooms and greasy foods often take more time than they're worth. But at every rest stop along the highway of fun, there sits a select few who are concentrating their time on the beauty around them instead of the orange interiors of fast-food restaurants and expensive motels.

The owner of a well-put-together camper-van can have the best of travel without these distractions. And our members are perhaps the best equipped people in the nation to put such vehicles together for the highest quality and the lowest cost.

The happiest campers on the road today are driving the custom units put together to meet the unique needs of each individual family. For some families, factory outfitted vans and campers lack the special touches needed. Besides, customization of a van can be a fun project for a carpenter or cabinetmaker with a little spare time.

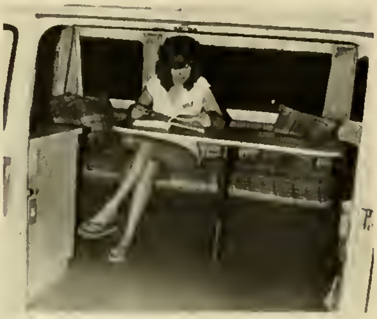
Durable, lightweight cabinetry and bedding foundations can be made to slide together into a compact unit or hinged in whatever direction is most practical. A couch which converts to a bed is ideal for daytime room and nighttime comfort. Appliances can be locked into place with latches, making your van available for all around use when not camping. Carpeting should be selected more for functional than decorative purposes. Shag carpeting after a muddy walk is a real catastrophe.

Thumb through a recreational vehicle catalog or periodical, and you'll find many items and ideas to make your traveling home complete.

Small propane refrigerators and stoves can be purchased nominally from wholesalers or through the newspaper classified ads. Comparison shopping here can make a tremendous difference in cost. Installation of a propane tank is relatively easy and also can be accomplished economically.

Twenty-gallon propane tanks can be found on sale for, usually between $30 to $50. You really don't need a tank that large, but, if you've got a mechanical turn of mind (or a friend!), you might consider converting your van from gas to propane. With propane costing only 70¢ to $1.00 a gallon, you can save a lot of money over the long haul. Mileage is the same as for gas, and your engine runs much cleaner. However, propane performs poorly in cold weather, so make sure that you can flip a switch to run on gas in the winter.

This '74 Dodge Van offers easy access to the engine. The wide wheelbase provides comfortable accommodations.



A slide-away double bed becomes a couch for writing at removable table. Note latching for sink-cabinet at left.

Side doors offer storage for extension cords, tools, etc. Heavy-duty, machine-washable curtains offer privacy.

Portable toilets range in price from $49.00-150.00 and can be very comfortable, and easy to maintain — not to mention real time savers. Economizing is easy throughout, but here the best unit available is recommended.

Once installed, propane refrigerators, stoves, and portable toilets need little care at virtually no cost. On a recent two-month trip from California to our Brotherhood's Headquarters in Washington, D.C., only $10.00 was required for propane and toilet chemical.

U.S. manufactured vans are the most popular choice for conversion. Their wider wheel bases and sturdy frames provide very good support and keep them steady under windy conditions. Each year brings improved gas mileage, and, with proper conversion, 15-20 miles per gallon is common. A window van is an option that many don't think of. It provides a great all around view of the road and, with a little work, total privacy at night. Curtains are available at van conversion shops, but making them at home is not too difficult. Select a material that's machine washable. Runners top and bottom secure curtains firmly in place and are easy to open and close.

Free campsites are available if you know where to look. Usually the best maintained are those inside forest reserves or in our national parks during the off-season. A call to your local federal or state parks office will provide up-to-the minute information.

Knowing you can get away with your family for a weekend without facing countless stops and endless expense is the best part of owning a camper. With a properly equipped unit, the only real cost you face is gas. With all the wonders North America offers and the skill and imagination our members possess, camper travel is a special way to put a smile on your face all during your next getaway.

The following US Government publications will be helpful:

Cost of Owning and Operating Automobiles and Vans. 505J. Free. 16pp. 1980. *Cost breakdown for purchase, depreciation, maintenance, gas, insurance, and taxes; includes worksheet for figuring your own costs.*

Camping in the National Parks. 190J. $2.00. 1981. *Tells where the campsites are, how to reserve them, etc.*

Off-Road Vehicle Recreation (on Public Lands). 024-011-00115-8. $3.00. 1981. The government explains restrictions.

Send your order to: Consumer Information Center, Department C, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. If ordering free publications only, write "Free" on envelope.

AFL-CIO Executive Council Joins PATCO Pickets

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LOCAL

General President Konyha, second from right, and the entire AFL-CIO Executive Council recently joined the Air Traffic Controllers' picket line at O'Hare Airport in Chicago in support of the PATCO strike. Also shown in the photograph with striking PATCO members are: Paul Burnsky, president, AFL-CIO Metal Trades, with sunglasses, second from left; William McLennan, retired president of the Fire Fighters, fourth from left; and Bob Georgine, president of the Building Trades, far right.

PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

From WASHINGTON WINDOW, Press Associates, Inc.

In asserting the right to organize and bargain collectively, the American labor movement throughout its history has encountered stiff and sometimes brutal opposition from employers.

Following the epic labor victories of the 1930s and the codification of workers' rights in the National Labor Relations Act, employer use of physical intimidation and violence subsided.

Union-busting, however, has been undergoing a major resurgence in recent years. But instead of goon squads, nightsticks and jailings, there is the well-manicured "labor relations consultant," armed with a briefcase rather than brass knuckles.

With the aid of high-priced lawyers, he manipulates, thwarts and even ignores basic labor relations law with the sole aim of defeating the union.

His methods are more subtle and sophisticated than his mean-eyed, muscled counterpart of yesteryear. Yet so far they have proved more effective.

This is evidenced in part by labor's decreasing success in representation elections. While in 1967 labor won 59 percent of these elections, the ratio dropped to 45 percent by 1979, according to the National Labor Relations Board.

One consulting firm, Modern Management, Inc., told the subcommittee that, during the years 1977-79, it assisted employers in 696 union organizing drives and defeated the union in 647 instances, or 93 percent of the time.

The subcommittee also reported that consultants have become increasingly active in decertification campaigns, often in violation of labor laws. Employer-instigated campaigns to get rid of union shops have met with growing success.

The subcommittee, which last year held nine days of hearings which focused on the role of union-busting consultants, heard testimony that there has been a staggering, perhaps tenfold, increase in the number of these consultants over the past decade.

How do the consultants go about their work? These are some of the ways uncovered by the subcommittee:

- They advise employers to screen job applicants to weed out certain individuals, and even ethnic and age groups, who might favor a union. The polygraph, or lie detector, is sometimes used in the screening.
- They force supervisors to produce a personal profile on each worker and his or her attitude toward the union. "Opinion surveys" also are used for this purpose. Supervisors are care-

Continued on Page 38

Federal Bases Ruled Immune To State 'Right-To-Work' Laws

A state "right-to-work" law banning union shop agreements is invalid in a federal "enclave" within that state, the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled.

Its decision upheld the validity of the union shop-agency shop contract between RCA International Service Corp. and a local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which represents RCA employees at various Air Force and Aerospace installations in Florida.

It rejected the argument by the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation, on behalf of eight employees in the bargaining unit, that Florida's law prohibiting a union shop was binding on the federal properties. The "right-to-work" argument was that there was no conflict between federal and state law since Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act specifically allows states to prohibit a union shop.

The appellate court panel, by a 2-1 margin, also rejected a federal district court's finding, which both sides had appealed.

The district court held that applicability of the "right-to-work" law depended on when the property had been ceded to the federal government. Under this reasoning, it ruled that the union shop agreement could be enforced at the Patrick Air Force Base, because that property had been ceded to the federal government in 1940, before the state "right-to-work" law was passed. But the district judge held that a union shop or agency shop couldn't be enforced at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station because the state ban had been in effect before the property was transferred to the federal government.

The dissenting appellate judge agreed with that reasoning. But the majority decision, by Circuit Judge Robert S. Vance, held that federal and state labor policy was in conflict because union shop agreements are specifically allowed under the National Labor Relations Act. Therefore, the federal position would govern.

Nichols Named to Housing Task Force

General Treasurer Charles E. Nichols has agreed to serve on the Advisory Committee to the newly-established Democratic Housing Task Force of the U.S. Congress. As announced by Speaker Thomas P. 'Tip' O'Neill, Jr., and the chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Louisiana Representative Gillis W. Long, the purpose of the task force is to develop proposals aimed at solving the nation's housing crisis, and to "formulate a policy that will again bring homeownership within the grasp of middle-income Americans." General Treasurer Nichols is the only labor representative appointed to the committee.

UBC on Radio Show

LABOR NEWS CONFERENCE

Little hope is seen for significant recovery from the slump that has held the housing industry to near-recession levels since the mid-Seventies as long as the Administration pursues its tight-money and high-interest rate policies, Brotherhood General Secretary John S. Rogers, center, said recently on "Labor News Conference," a national radio program. Questioning him were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

City Employees Vote UBC in Crystal City

By an 8-0 vote, members of the UBC, representing about half of Crystal City, Florida's city employees, accepted a new contract with the city. The contract calls for a 20% pay increase over the next 20 months. Terms of the contract with the United Brotherhood affect about two dozen city employees, excluding police, firefighters and administrators. Of the total pay increase, 12% will be retroactive to May 16, with the remaining 8% taking effect in February 1982. The contract, which runs until February 1983, must still be approved by the Crystal River City Council.

Myth of the Lazy American Shown False

An article in a recent issue of *Forbes*, the business magazine titled "The Myth of the Lazy American" says that American workers work hard, U.S. productivity is still tops in the world, and American workers are taking a lot of bum raps. Japan, it says, is 31% behind the U.S. in worker productivity.

One Hundred Years of Workers Helping Workers to Better Their Lives.

California RARE II Would Eliminate Jobs

There is a possibility that 2,600 lumber and sawmill workers in California may lose their jobs within the next few years . . . that is, if the California RARE II Bill that recently passed the House of Representatives in Washington becomes law. This bill would add 53 wilderness areas, totaling 2.1 million acres, to the National Forests of California, bringing the total California acreage in the National Wilderness Preservation System to 3.5 million acres.

According to General Treasurer Charles E. Nichols, the counties that will be affected are Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta and Siskiyou. General Treasurer Nichols states, "Returns to these counties from timber sale receipts in the next five years would be reduced by $35 million and receipts to the Federal Treasury would be reduced by $140 million. Many of the additional Wilderness areas recommended in the bill have been decided on without the consent of the House member affected."

We urge all Brotherhood members that will be affected by this bill to write your US Senator, US Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510, and urge them to vote *against* this bill when it reaches the Senate floor.

Controls Needed For 'Adjustable Rate' Mortgages, Says AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to protect consumers against the large and unpredictable jumps in home mortgage payments that can result from the increasingly widespread use of "adjustable rate" mortgages by lending institutions.

Testifying before a House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs subcommittee, Henry B. Schechter, director of the AFL-CIO's Office of Housing and Monetary Policy, said restrictions on variable rate mortgages in the past protected homebuyers somewhat from huge increases in monthly payments.

However, in the last three years, Schechter said, increasingly permissive regulations have promoted a trend away from standard, fixed rate, fixed payment mortgages toward adjustable mortgage loans.

"With each successive set of regulations, the disclosure requirements to protect the borrower have been reduced, the potential for borrower options as to standard versus adjustable rate mortgages has been significantly eroded, and the shift of risk of interest rate changes from lender to borrower has become practically unlimited," Schechter pointed out.

The Federal Home Loan Bank has now proposed a further easing of regulations for "balloon payment home loans," which require periodic refinancing of mortgage.

Ottawa Report

NEED CARPENTERS FOR COAL

A critical lack of skilled tradesmen to meet the labor demands of northeast British Columbia coal development could jeopardize the expected fall-1983 delivery date, but government officials are rejecting suggestions that immigrant labor be used.

For several months, a group of federal and provincial officials with strong input from the construction trades have been discussing the problem, but so far their findings remain incomplete and confidential.

Conservative figures call for between 1,300 and 1,600 workers on the job this year, rising to a peak of about 2,400 when first deliveries are to begin moving from the $10-billion deal Denison Mines Ltd. and Teck Corp. signed with Japanese steel interests.

"It's a problem," says Industry Minister Don Phillips. "But it's the kind of problem a lot of other provinces would enjoy having and it's a challenge I'm enjoying meeting.

"We are working closely with the labor unions, closely with federal and provincial manpower people. We'll meet the target."

Labor Minister Jack Heinrich started gearing to meet the crisis a year ago when he beefed up the apprenticeship training program. Today, there are 16,000 apprentices in training — 3,000 more than last year — but Heinrich admits the number will barely keep up with normal demands for skilled workers, let alone the massive requirements of the coalfields.

The biggest concern is a lack of carpenters, pipefitters and plumbers. There also are expected to be shortages of structural-metal erectors and construction management, foremen and engineering personnel.

Heinrich admitted the possibility of immigrant labor has been discussed, but such a plan would only be used as a last resort.

INTEREST SQUEEZES RENTALS

At least 12 Ontario centres will have a rental vacancy rate below 1% by year end 1981, according to Dallard Runge of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).

Runge, who is the housing agency's Co-ordinator of Planning and Economic Analysis for Ontario, based his comments on data collected regularly by CMHC: an Apartment Vacancy Survey of twenty-two areas conducted during April and a monthly Starts and Completions Survey of units under development.

"High interest rates are the principal cause of the crisis," he said. "Viability becomes questionable for all but luxury projects when interest rates exceed the 14% mark, especially when one considers the market rent levels that prevail in existing stock."

HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

An Act of Parliament legislated the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety into existence in 1978.

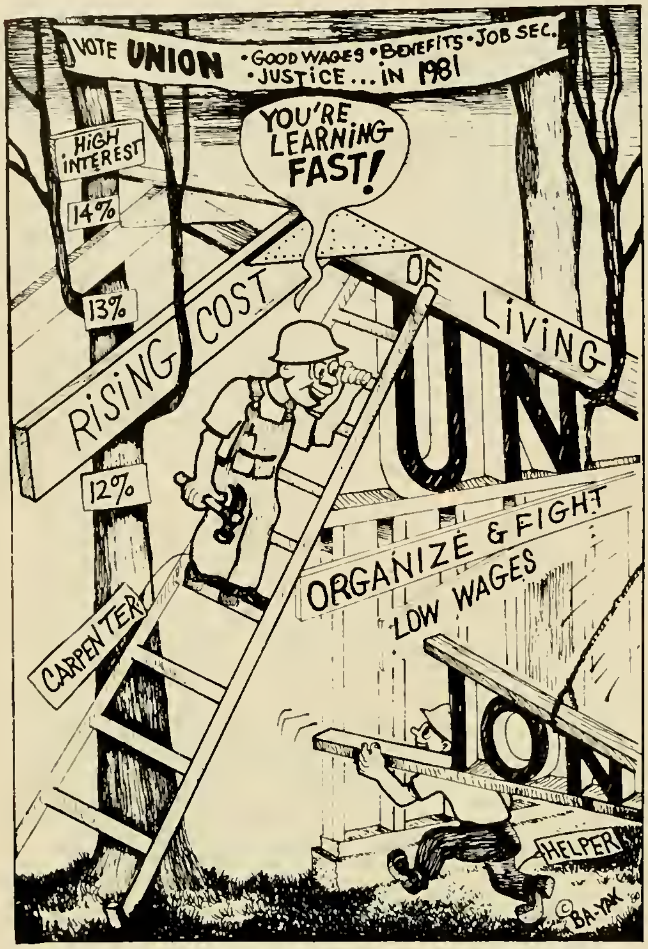
The purpose of this Act "is to promote the fundamental right of Canadians in a healthy and safe working environment by creating a national institute concerned with the study, encouragement and cooperative advancement of occupational health and safety, in whose governing body the interests and concerns of workers, trade unions, employers, federal, provincial and territorial authorities, professional and scientific communities and the general public will be represented."

Larry Lavallee, an Iron Worker of Local 736, Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed Project Officer, Construction Safety to address health and safety concerns of the construction workers of Canada. If you have any queries about construction safety please call or write to Larry Lavallee at the following address: Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, 1200 Main Street West, Suite 3N25, P.O. Box 2000, Station A, Hamilton, Ontario, L8N 3Z5

SHORTAGE OF RENTAL UNITS

Runge acknowledged positive response by the development industry to Ontario's interest-free loan program and the role played by Cooperatives and Non-Profit Corporations in addressing part of the problem. He predicted the likelihood of some 16,000 rental apartment starts in 1981 but cautioned that even if that target is reached, there will still be a shortage of nearly 11,000 units by year end. The approval of additional rental accommodation between now and December 31 would do little to alleviate the situation as construction would not be completed in time to house families who are desperately in need of affordable housing, available immediately.

Fighting Inflation, The Union Way



The cartoonist who submitted to us the cartoon above, Ba-yak, is sandwiched between two generations of Brotherhood members. A cartoonist who now draws primarily for native American Indian newspapers, Ba-yak is a former member of the Sign & Pictorial Painters Union; however, his father was a Brotherhood member for many years, and now his son has joined the UBC as a millwright. At his home base in Klallam Indian Nation, Kingston, Wash., Ba-yak read his neighbor's Carpenter Magazine and was inspired to draw this cartoon.

Early Detection For Cancer

Forty-one percent of cancer patients will survive at least five years after treatment, the American Cancer Society reported recently.

The Society adds that many more people could be saved. "About 134,000 people with cancer will probably die in 1981 who might have been saved by earlier diagnosis and prompt treatment," says Facts & Figures. This means that with our present knowledge of the disease, as many as one-half of cancer patients could be cured.

"Maybe it will go away."

The five most dangerous words in the English language

We want to cure cancer in your lifetime
American Cancer Society

This space contributed by the publisher as a public service

Solidarity Day Set Sept. 19 to Rally Labor and Allies

The AFL-CIO will sponsor a Solidarity Day demonstration in Washington on September 19 to protest the Reagan Administration's attack on vital social programs and to spotlight "demands for jobs and justice."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called on affiliates for "a maximum effort" and invited the participation of labor's allies in the Budget Coalition.

"A DEMONSTRATION of grass-roots, rank-and-file support" for social justice goals "will be the most effective response to the Administration's claim that it speaks for the working people of America," Kirkland said in letters to affiliates and central bodies.

In the labor federation's centennial year, he added, Solidarity Day will reaffirm "the historic commitment of the labor movement to social and economic progress."

The concept of the demonstration was approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its May meeting, and a committee was set up to work out the details. It includes Vice Presidents Charles H. Pillard, Lloyd McBride, Murray H. Finley, Albert Shanker and William H. Wynn.

Kirkland designated John Perkins, associate director of COPE, as the AFL-CIO's coordinator for Solidarity Day. He asked each affiliate and participating organization to appoint a Solidarity Day coordinator to work with Perkins for the biggest possible turnout for the Saturday demonstration.

The Budget Coalition organizations invited to participate include leading civil rights organizations, senior citizen groups and dozens of public interest organizations concerned over the severity of the Administration cutbacks.

A SUCCESSFUL demonstration, Kirkland wrote the coalition groups, can "refocus the nation's attention on our goals of social and economic justice for all."

Kirkland said at a news conference after the Executive Council meeting that the goal is to bring to Washington a broad cross-section of the trade union movement and allied groups.

A planning session for the AFL-CIO Solidarity Day demonstration in Washington brought together union representatives who are overseeing preparations for the September 19 rally for the various federation affiliates. John Perkins, Solidarity Day coordinator, pin-points staging areas, march routes and assembly position on the National Mall.

VAUGHAN

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ON THE OCCASION OF ITS

100th Anniversary

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Signing the Ontario agreement for the Brotherhood and for the residential contractors were: Seated, from left, Primo Fantin, contractor; Gus Simone, business manager of Local 675, who is coordinating an organizing effort among Ontario residential carpenters; and Mauro Angeloni, executive secretary of the contractors' association. Witnessing the signing, from left, were First General Vice President Pat Campbell, General President William Konyha, and Special Assistant to the President Charles Brodeur. Among the other witnesses were Canadian Organizing Director Tom Harkness, Jim Tobin, and Onelio Zadin.

Ontario Residential Carpenters Covered By New Agreement Signed in Toronto

A new province-wide agreement covering residential carpenters in Ontario was signed in Toronto in July, with an immediate wage step-up, plus $1-an-hour increases on May 1 and November 1 of next year.

Twenty-six major residential contractors of the Ontario Carpentry Contractors Association signed the pact, with General President William Konyha, First General Vice President Pat Campbell, and Assistant to the President Charles Brodeur participating in the ceremony. The contract covers members of Local 1190, and it brings into the Brotherhood immediately more than 500 new members, with a potential of approximately 500 additional members expected.

Article 1 of the agreement stresses the advantages of a labor-management agreement in the residential construction industry. It states:

"It is acknowledged by the parties to this Agreement, that it is in the best interest of the residential construction industry to stabilize wages, hours and working conditions; to create an available pool of labour from which skilled and proficient craftsmen shall be provided; and to institute a training program for journeymen, apprentices to meet the needs of this segment of the industry.

"To promote the business of Carpentry Industry, and related skills; To insure a standard of efficiency in the industry for the protection of the public;

"To establish and maintain fair conditions for those engaged in the industry; to settle differences which may arise between the parties."

The contract recognizes eight statutory holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

Organizing Success At Down River Plant

On June 11, 1981, 91 employees of Down River Forest Products, White City, Ore., voted to join the Brotherhood's Lumber and Sawmill Workers Industrial Council. A total of 113 employees participated in the election, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Down River Forest Products is a division of the New York based corporation, Greif Brothers. The victory was achieved through the efforts of Representative Elery Thielen, assisted by Representatives Dale Adkins and Dennis McGinnis and a dedicated in-plant committee.

The Down River employees are joining already existing Local 3009, Grants Pass, Ore. Contract negotiations are being conducted by the Willamette Valley District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

St. Louis Council's Centennial Design

UNION CARPENTERS BUILDING A STRONGER AMERICA

100

1881-1981

The Carpenters' District Council of Greater St. Louis, Mo., has taken an unusual step to promote public recognition of the UBC's 100th Anniversary.

In conjunction with the UBC's Sixth District Convention Committee, it has developed a special anniversary logo design and has printed 100,000 colorful peel-off labels which are being used on all correspondence, letterheads, envelopes, etc. The logo itself is a part of a larger design that has been created for the Sixth District which will be sewn on the back of the District's delegate jackets and which will be seen throughout the convention festivities.

"We have taken this approach to make everyone who receives a communication from the council, and from our affiliated locals as we will be distributing these stickers to our locals for their use, aware of this historic event," said Ollie W. Langhorst, the Council's executive secretary-treasurer.

SOLIDARITY DAY * SEPTEMBER 19 * WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cleveland Local Marks 100th Year

In Cleveland, Ohio, Local 11 members join the Brotherhood in celebrating its centennial in a very personal way, for Local 11 also celebrates its 100-year birthday this year.

The local was founded on April 1, 1881, as Local 1, and was officially chartered by the General Office as Local 11 on January 17, 1882. All Local 11's minutes — from the first meeting in the spring of 1881 to the present day — have been preserved. The minutes offer a historically valuable insight into the struggles early carpenters underwent in establishing a place for themselves, and future Brotherhood carpenters.

When Peter J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood and "father of Labor Day," came to Cleveland, Local 11 served as home base for the international union for 2 years. As Local 11's President Bob Lavery recently told THE CLEVELAND PRESS, by 1883, the union was providing for its own illness and accident benefits.

A 100th anniversary celebration was held in June: a special dinner attended by State Representative Benny Bonanno, US Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Ohio AFL-CIO President Milan Marsh, and Brotherhood President William Konyha.

Senior Member Honored

Local 3100, Gallatin, Tenn., recently honored senior member Maurice Kirk who has been with the local 18 years. Kirk was one of the first members to join when his plant was first organized. Kirk is shown receiving UBC cufflinks from President Mike Barker, far right, with Kirk's wife, Peggy Kirk, on left, and Southern Council of Industrial Workers Service Rep. Donald A. White, far left.

Rochester Locals to Mark Job Sites

The Rochester, N.Y., Allied Building Trades Council has announced that it will begin a policy of prominently displaying its union label at all union construction sites. According to *The Rochester Labor News*, the council has decided on a red, white and blue design that will read: "CRAFTSMEN AT WORK—AFL-CIO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES UNIONS—BUILDING A BETTER COMMUNITY."

Chris Farrell, president of the council, explained that "the quality of union craftsmanship is worth advertising to the public. We are proud of the work of our members and of the contractors who employ them. We think the public ought to know."

We think so, too!

San Antonio Local Busy in Promotion Work

Local 14 of San Antonio, Tex. has been busy promoting and publicizing the Brotherhood. The accompanying pictures show a promotional billboard in San Antonio, at upper left, and a Brotherhood float developed by Local 14 for the annual San Antonio Fiesta Day Parade.

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This remarkable power-feed shop quickly turns rough lumber into highly profitable finished stock. Make picture frames, grandfather clocks, furniture, tongue & groove paneling. Mold all popular trim patterns, any custom design. Plane or joint without changeover. Now you can make and sell all types of millwork to carpenters, lumberyards, do-it-yourselfers. Comes complete with motor, stand, full instructions . . . ready to use. Easy terms. 30-day FREE TRIAL! Get the complete facts . . . FREE!

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Oldest Local 'In Good Standing' Celebrates 100th Year

On June 13, 1981, Local 9, Buffalo, N.Y., celebrated its 100th anniversary with a dinner-dance at the new Buffalo Convention Center. The celebration was attended by more than 900 members and guests from the 13 locals that make up the Buffalo District Council.

The head table had distinguished guests from labor, including General President William Konyha, First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, General Secretary John S. Rogers, First District Board Member Joseph F. Lia, President of the Buffalo District Council Buddy Bodewes (master of ceremonies), Business Agent Terry Bodewes (historian), President of Local 9, Alfred Langfelder, Bud Miller, retired business agent, and Billy Burke, pile driver business agent.

Civic leaders in attendance: Jimmy Griffin, mayor of Buffalo; Edward Rutkowski, Erie County Executive; Joseph Mattina, New York State Supreme Court Judge; Thomas McMahon, council legal advisor; Executive Secretary Robert Logan, and nationally-known comedian, Jerry Flynn.

Terry Bodewes related the history of Local 9 to the assembly, stating that the local is the oldest in continued good standing in the Brotherhood. Local 9 has a membership of 262, 97 who are on pension from the Buffalo District Council, and receiving a total of $31,685 monthly, the highest pension being $856.06 a month.

Toastmaster Buddy Bodewes, on behalf of the Buffalo District Council, presented Local 9's president, Alfred Landfelder, with a handmade plaque reproducing the local charter. This plaque will hang in the lobby of the Buffalo District Council Office.

General President William Konyha, center, with Master of Ceremonies Buddy Bodewes and Local 9 President Alfred Langfelder.

Long before the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in 1881, the Carpenters of Buffalo, New York, learned the necessity of organization. They got together from time to time, formed unions, and after they secured some concessions, they lapsed. On August 31, 1880, "The Carpenters and Joiners Union" of the City of Buffalo was organized. M. M. Thielen was president. Philip C. Worth was recording secretary. The initiation fee was 50¢ and the monthly dues 15¢ per member. Wages ranged from $1.75 to $2.50 per day for a work day of ten (10) hours.

The Union met every Wednesday at 8 P.M. in Broadway Hall, 349 Broadway. In March, 1881, a demand was made for an increase in wages of $2.25 per day to take effect May 2, 1881, and a committee was appointed to present this demand to the "Builders Association." This movement caused the men of the trade to apply for admission, and the union became strong and powerful.

About that time, correspondence was received from the Carpenters Unions of St. Louis, Missouri, relative to holding a Convention to form a Carpenters National Union. The Buffalo union approved the proposition and decided to cooperate with all other Carpenters' unions in forming a National Carpenters' Union.

The following letter was sent to the Carpenters' Unions in St. Louis:

> "The Carpenters and Joiners of Buffalo, N.Y. have a Union — 250 strong. Our Union unanimously voted to tender St. Louis Carpenters and Joiners Unions a hearty vote of thanks for the interest manifested in organizing a National Union. Such an organization would be a glorious thing and we endorse it heartily.
>
> *"Yours fraternally,*
> *"J. M. House"*

The Buffalo, New York, Carpenters were so anxious to be chartered by an International Union they applied for a charter on June 7, 1881, two months before the Convention was held. The application was held in abeyance until the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was officially established on August 12, 1881.

UNFAIR
UNFAIR

Pickets Protest Non-Union Medical Center in Seattle

Building trade unions join Seattle, Wash., Brotherhood members in their protest against the Kent Medical Center for using a nonunion contractor in building the $900,000 center. Shown here from left to right is Ed Gustilo of the Plumbers union. Ken Schaefer, Richard Williams and James Novak of the Brotherhood, Richard Wright of the Bricklayers and Eli Graham of the Laborers Union. Member unions of the AFL-CIO have been joined by Teamsters in urging their members to seek medical care from doctors not associated with the center.

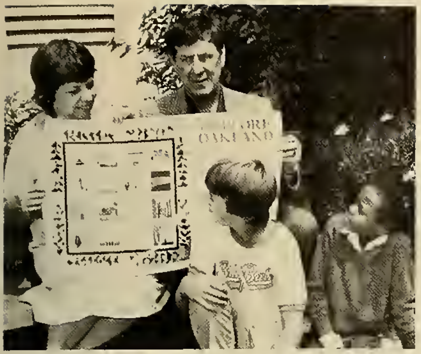
LABOR'S CENTENNIAL
AFL CIO

Traverse City Apprentices Build Parade Float

The apprentices of Michigan's Northern Area Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee recently fashioned from a farmer's hay wagon a float honoring the AFL-CIO Centennial. The float was pulled in the Heritage Parade and the Cherry Royale Parade in Traverse City, Mich.

Brotherhood members and apprentices who worked on the float were as follows: Local 1461 Bus. Rep. Bob Mathews; Local 1461 member Dwight Belanger; and Apprentices Mark Anderson, Eric Bell, Terry Carroll, Michael Dutt, Jeffrey Fouch, John Lovell, Dave Parker, Tom Pixley, Tim Roth, Herb Saia, Stuart Swiger, Jeff Wilson, and Paul Wise.

Representing the Brotherhood on the float were Chris and Michele Mathews, third and fourth from left in the picture.



Local 194's Peter Schantz is shown holding a reproduction of the quilt with teacher Nancy Edmonds, left, while Eric Bjornson and Ayanna Bonner look on.

Poster For Students

Third graders in Oakland, Calif., are learning about their city's history in a novel but interesting way, thanks to the efforts of the Alemeda County Building and Construction Trades Council and Local 194 Member Peter Schantz. The council recently donated $300 to the city to pay for poster reproductions of a quilt permanently exhibited at the Oakland Museum, and sewn by League of Women Voters members, depicting 16 city landmarks. Peter M. Schantz had brought the matter before the council; it voted support and Schantz then presented the council's check to school board member Elizabeth Laurenson. Local landmarks shown on the poster include the Oakland Museum, a Morman Temple, and Joaquin Miller Abbey.

Local Salutes Retiree

Evalee Trail recently retired from Peabody, an American-Standard Company, in North Manchester, Ind., after 15 years as an employee and member of Local 2726. The accompanying picture shows Evalee Trail, center, with Local 2726 President Dean Hapner, left, and Business Representative Ray Parks, right.

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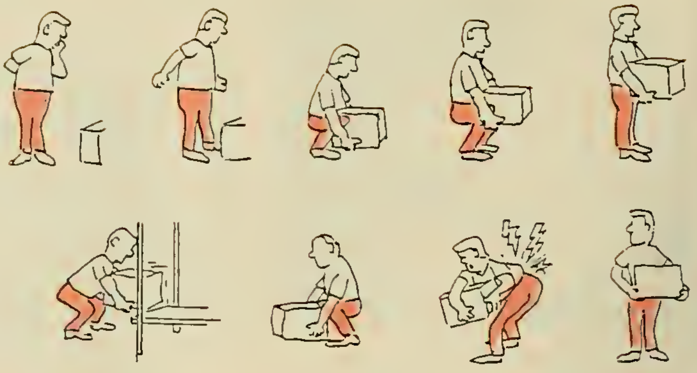

LOW BACK PAIN . . . *a major job disability*

BY DR. PHILLIP L. POLAKOFF

Backache, or low back pain, just misses falling into the category of human afflictions that some people find funny—like gout—until it hits them. Then they find out quickly and sharply that back pain is not a laughing matter. In the first place, there's just too much of it "going around."

Of the 25 million to 35 million persons classified as chronically disabled by the National Institute of Handicapped Research, about 8 million suffer from chronic low back pain; about 1 million are unable to work.

Among Americans under age 45, back impairment is the single most common disability, and it ranks third among the 45 and 65 age group, just behind heart disease and arthritis.

In 1978, low back injuries accounted for 25 million lost work-days, and $14 billion was spent in the treatment of industrial back injuries.

So back pain is more than just an individual misery for millions. It is a crippling national problem as well.

The causes of the many different kinds of low back pain are too numerous to go into here. They can range from tumors to infections; from metabolic disease to pelvic disorders. And that doesn't begin to cover the whole list. For this article, I am going to talk mostly about causes that working men and women are familiar with: chronic or acute strains or sprains. And we can narrow this even further by talking about just two activities—lifting and sitting.

To get a better picture of what we are talking about, think of your back as a stack of somewhat circular building blocks. Between each of these blocks, which are bone, are discs made up of a firm outer ring and a soft center. These discs help hold the backbones together and act as shock absorbers.

When you bend or twist this flexible column, the backbones exert pressure on the outer edges of the cushioning rings or discs. Swedish scientists have found that simply bending from the waist with the legs straight can generate more than 200 pounds per square inch inside the back.

Trouble begins when small cracks develop in the outer ring of the discs. We find this condition reaches a peak between the ages of 35 and 55. If the pressure is too great, the outer ring can bulge or even rupture. And this can let the soft center ooze out like toothpaste from a tube. When this soft material touches a nerve, you feel a sharp pain or spasm.

With this picture in mind, let's consider a step-by-step way to lift safely and minimize these possibly injurious pressures:

1. Place your feet close to the object to be lifted so you don't have to lean forward. The feet should be 8 to 12 inches apart for good balance.
2. Bend the knees to the degree that is comfortable for you to get a good handhold. Then using both back and leg muscles, left the load straight up—smoothly and evenly. Push with your legs and keep the load close to your body.
3. Don't make any turning or twisting movements until you have lifted the load into a carrying position. Then, when you want to make a move in the direction you want to go, do so by changing the direction of your feet; not by twisting your body first.

Setting the load down is just as important as picking it up. Using your leg and back muscles, comfortably lower the load by bending your knees. When the load is securely in position release your grip, then straighten your knees until you are upright again.

Back problems caused by sitting are usually caused by a poorly designed chair, stool or workbench. There are three key factors to look for in a well-designed chair: height, backrest; seat.

The right height for you when seated is for the hips and knees to be at right angles when your feet are flat on the floor. The backrest should fit snugly into the small of your back to support the spine and lower back. You should be able to adjust it forward or backward so the size of the seat is right for you.

The seat should slant backward just enough to allow you to lean comfortably against the backrest, but not slip so deeply into the chair that you have to stretch and strain to reach things. A well-fitting seat will end about five inches from the crease behind your knees when you are sitting against the backrest. Textured fabric seat coverings are better than vinyl or other plastics because they keep you from sliding forward.

Low back pain, from whatever causes, is disabling and costly both in terms of absenteeism as well as decreased productivity on the job. Educational programs have proved helpful in reducing this problem. Good liaison between the occupational physician and the employee's personal physician can do much to ease anxieties and fears and contribute to overall better labor relations.

Editor's Note: This article is one of a health and safety series by Press Associates, Inc.

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

75 Washington, D.C., Apprentices Receive Certificates

A total of 75 apprentices received their journeyman certificates on June 6, 1981, in ceremonies at the Washington-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. The group of graduates included carpentry, mill-cabinet, millwright, and piledriver trainees. The accompanying picture shows the graduates, listed here in alphabetical order as follows: Thomas A. Ahlers, Dale A. Ashdown, Marcia K. Baham, Michael J. Bernhardt, William D. Blake, Monte D. Bowen, Ronald W. Bridgett, James Cahalan, Gregory Campbell, Clifton Carlton, William P. Caswell, Paul D. Chambers, James R. Chavis, Francis E. Cray, David R. Cubbage, Robert Dallam, Gregory B. Davis, Steven Detamore, Ralph Down, Roscoe D. Dunn, Raymond Edmonds, Mark B. England, Charles M. Ewalt, Martin C. Faulkner, Jerry Fletcher, Michael H. Foy, William E. Frankenberger, Jerry E. Green, Ronald W. Griese, Charles M. Grimes, Leroy M. Hackley, Michael C. Hale, William Hollister, Dennis G. Hovis, Aubrey L. Humbert, Robert S. Jacobson, Joseph F. Jameson, Bobby J. Jenkins, Tim P. Jones, John W. Kerns, Jr., Craig E. Kilroy, Kelscen L. McGill, Stephen A. Mattingly, Lawrence K. Munley, Robert G. North, Brian E. Orlando, Michael J. Otto, Gordon K. Patrick, Robert H. Porter, James H. Rambo, Marke Rawlings, Harry A. Roenick, Abraham Rogers, Clyde Roland, Gary W. Ruby, Edward D. Scanlon, Ralph L. Shorback, Barry D. Smythers, Gregory L. Spelman, Tommy R. Starling, Joseph E. Stebbing, George B. Steffey, Jr., Frederick E. Stevens, Gregory A. Sumner, Bruce A. Thompson, Robert L. Viars, Michael E. Vlahos, III, Thomas J. Weiss, John H. Weller, Kenneth R. West, Jr., Peter J. Wester, Wendell G. White, Anthony D. Williams, Randolph Young, and James R. Zenteno.

DC Contest Winners

Shown in the accompanying picture are the winners of the Washington, D.C. & Vicinity State Apprenticeship Contest. Special guests at the presentation were the director of the joint carpentry apprenticeship committee, Anthony J. Giaquinta, far left, and First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell. The contest winners are, from left, Robert G. North, carpentry; William P. Caswell, mill-cabinet; and William D. Blake, millwright.

Texas State Contest

Jay Tronson of Pearland, Tex., takes aim in the skill competition of the Texas State Council of Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest. The event, sponsored recently by the Texas State Council of Carpenters, was held in the building construction labs at Texas Technical Institute-Waco Campus for 18 carpentry and 4 millwright apprentices. Winners were two Houstonites: Brian Zielinski in carpentry and Wayne Kuhlman in the millwright division.

Carpenter Top Carpenter

The above picture shows James Carpenter, winner of the 20th New Mexico Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest in Farmington, New Mexico, left, with his father, Walter H. Carpenter, a retired member of Local 1319, Farmington, New Mexico. James Carpenter is a fifth generation Carpenter.

Tulsa JATC Graduates 40 Apprentices

The Tulsa Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee, in conjunction with Local 943, Tulsa, Okla., recently held its graduation ceremony. Forty apprentices were awarded Journeyman certificates; over half of these graduates were part of the original PETS pilot program. Graduates available for the photographing are shown in the accompanying pictures.

Picture No. 1 *shows, from left: Dan Considine, Tim Carter, Jo Ann Osborn, Tommy Brue, Robert Burns, Johnny Hayman, Doyle Wilson, Billy Foreman, Ronnie Dotson, Roy Philips, Dennis Wilson, Buddy Self, and Rick Reininger.*

Picture No. 2 *shows, from left: Robert Huggins, Mark Carpenter, Joe Madix, Tom Threlkeld, David Easterby, Roy Smith, Randy Santos, and James Graves.*

Picture No. 3 *shows, from left: Dan Kennedy, Mike Agee, Larry Birmingham, Steve Rumsey, Thierry Legall, Danny Moore, Coordinator J. A. Giesen, and Davie Lawson.*

13th Annual New Jersey Contest Held

Contest entrants are shown here with Second General Vice President Lucassen, center.

The 13th Annual New Jersey Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest was held on June 5th and 6th in West Long Beach, N.J. Twenty-three apprentices competed for first-place prize of a gold wrist watch and a $100 US Savings Bond. Second place winners received a $75 Savings Bond, and third place winners received a $50 Savings Bond. As is traditional with the contest, several judges were former winners of the contest.

•

The 1981 International Apprenticeship Conference and Contest will be held in Denver, Colo., November 9th through November 13th.

The above picture shows, from left, New Jersey Apprentice Director Joseph J. D'Aries, with first-place winners John Attanasio, millwright; Ralph Porter, mill-cabinet; John Phelan, III, carpenter; and special guest, Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen.

Tops in Indiana

Patrick E. Berzai, center, and Scott D. Reinhold, both of Local 413, South Bend, Ind., hold the trophies they won recently as the state's top apprentices during the Indiana State Council of Carpenters meeting in South Bend. With the winners, from left, are Byron D. Reinhold, coordinator of the apprentice program in South Bend; George Elrod, business manager for Local 413, Berzai; Richard D. Nelson, apprentice committee chairman; and Reinhold. The winners will participate in international competition in November in Denver.— South Bend Tribune Photo.

16th Annual Michigan Contest Selects Entries for Denver Finals

LEFT, ABOVE: The 16th Annual Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship contest was held in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 28 and 29, with 15 carpentry apprentices and five millwright apprentices competing. The contestants are shown above.

RIGHT, ABOVE: Third District Board Member Pete Ochocki, left, and Hal Bell, chairman of the Michigan contest committee, congratulate the winners: Craig Ritzema, Local 335, first place carpenter, left, and Larry Teunessen, Local 2252, first place millwright.

Rockford JATC Honors Graduates

The Rockford, Ill., Area Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee recently held an Apprentice Completion Banquet to honor 27 graduating apprentices. Representatives from Local 792, Rockford, Ill., and the Northern Illinois Building Contractor's Association were on hand to present graduates with journeyman certificates. New journeymen are shown in the accompanying pictures.

The above picture shows Rockford graduating apprentices, seated, from left: Anthony Ferro, Steve Leonard, Cedric Long, Dennis Lee, and Rick Brockman. Standing, from left: Local 792 Vice President Bernard Hunter; Business Representative Lewis Blais; Financial and JATC Secretary Leroy Anderson; graduating apprentices Andrea Harvey, Bradley Ticknor, and Shane Propp; Treasurer David Bruno; and retired Business Representative Cloyd Bennett.

Rockford graduating apprentices are shown in the above picture, seated, from left: Steve Frewin, William Wiley, Neal Long, Ray Bielskis, and Steve Denekes. Standing, from left: Business Representative Blais; graduating apprentices Steve Young, Carl Wasco, Joseph Martin, Jon Larson, Steve Smith, and Thomas Kramer; Financial Secretary Anderson; and Treasurer Bruno.

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Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif.
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IS THIS A UNION JOB?

Every home in America should be quality-built and union-built. Support OPERATION CHOP—the Brotherhood's drive to organize every carpenter in residential housing.

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SILVER BEAVER AWARD

Robert Eyre, Local 116, Bay City, Mich., has been Scouting for over 30 years. Currently Scoutmaster of Troop 142 in Bangor Township, Eyre has been a Roundtable Commissioner for the Scouts' area council, has been awarded the Vigil Honor of the Order of the Arrow in recognition of "exceptional service, personal effort, and unselfish interest in the welfare of others," has received the Bay Award for providing outstanding leadership and a quality program, and has chaired numerous district-wide events. Eyre has also been awarded the Silver Beaver Award, the highest award given to volunteers "for noteworthy service of exceptional character to youth in the community." The accompanying photo shows Brother Eyre receiving the Silver Beaver Award, with his mother Helen Eyre on left, and his wife, Janice Eyre, on right.

GEORGE MEANY AWARD

On June 8, at a meeting of Local 821, Springfield, N.J., Brotherhood member Julio Blade was presented the George Meany Award for Scouting — the highest award a volunteer can receive. Blade is the second member of Local 821 to receive the award. Shown in the accompanying photograph are, from left, Organizer Fernando Jimenez, past George Meany Award Recipient LeRoy Webster, Julio Blade, Business Manager Russell D. McNair, and President Stanley Roll, Jr.

SCHOLAR

STEFANIAK

The scholarship committee of Local 413, South Bend, Ind., recently awarded its non-renewable $500 scholarship for 1981 to Richard A. Stefaniak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stefaniak, North Liberty, Ind.

Stefaniak has been accepted by the School of Engineering at Purdue University.

Restore Band Shell in Covington, Kentucky

Greater Cincinnati, O., Building Tradesmen recently volunteered their time to restore the band shell in Devou Park, Covington, Ky., with Carpenters of the Ohio Valley District Council playing a major role. Members who worked on the project are shown at right: Lee Smith, John Gilliam, Dave Bernhardt, George Hermes, Les Mullins, Jerry Groeschen, Harry Bader, and Steve Sprague.

Free concerts are held during summer months at the Devou Park band shell, with crowds approaching 8,000 people, according to Paul Steffen, business representative of Local 698 Covington, K.Y.

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TIMELY ANSWER

The plant manager was reprimanding a new employee for his tardiness. "Young man, you've been here two weeks, and in that short time, you've been late five mornings."

"Glad you noticed it, sir," came the reply. "You can see that I'm not one of those clock-watchers."

—Plasterer and Cement Mason

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

LIBERATION NOTE

"Stick to your washing and your ironing, your scrubbing and your cooking," the pile driver told his wife. "No wife of mine is going to work."

SHOW YOUR BUMPER STICKER

GOLFBALL GOOFS

John: Bill, why do you wear two pairs of golf pants?

Bill: Just in case I get a hole-in-one.

—Ken Kontio
Azilda, Ontario

NOT WORTH MENTIONING

A non-union contractor employed a number of young men during the summer. On their salary receipts was printed: "Your salary is your personal business, a confidential matter and should not be discussed."

Signing his receipt, one of the workers added: "I won't mention it. I'm as ashamed of it as you are."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

SNACK TIME

FATHER: What does Junior write about camp?

MOTHER: "Send food packages. All they have here is breakfast, lunch and dinner."

—UTU News

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

DOCTOR REMEMBERS

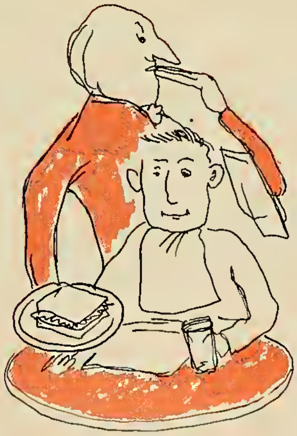
Clarence: "I saw my psychiatrist today about my loss of memory."

George: "What did he do?"

Clarence: "Made me pay in advance."

—Labor Newspaper

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS



FAST, FAST FOOD

CUSTOMER: I don't need the menu. Just bring me the $10 dinner.

WAITER: Yes, Sir. On white or rye?

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was a guy named Able,
Who thought he was a stable.
They put him away,
But he got out today,
And now he thinks he's a table.

—Shelia Laywell
Col, O.

THE HOT LINE

This fellow-walked into the union hall, and both of his ears were badly burned. Another asked, "What's the matter with your ears?" "Well," he said, "My wife was ironing, and she had to go to the bathroom. She lay the iron down beside the phone. The phone rang, and I picked up the iron instead of the phone." "Yes, but what happened to the other ear?" he said. "The S.B. called back."

—Charles Clark
Claysville, Pa.

BUY U.S. AND CANADIAN

JACK IT UP AGAIN

Any jackass can kick down a barn, but it takes a good carpenter to build one.

—Gerry Schroeder
(wife of Don Schroeder,
Local 1585)
Hobart, Okla.

CENTENNIAL YEAR

OUT ON LOAN

A carpenter whose company was in the process of being organized by the Brotherhood asked the owner for an advance until payday.

The owner looked at him carefully and said, "Once the union gets in here, that's the end of personal loans, you know."

The carpenter looked him up and down and replied, "Once the union gets in here, we won't need personal loans."

—Int. Rep. Robert J. Riecke
Local 225, Atlant, Ga.

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

SUPERCHARGED MAIL

An elderly woman went to the post office to mail a package. Fearing she did not use enough stamps, she asked the clerk to weigh it.

After weighing it, the clerk told her she had actually used too many.

"Oh dear," she said, "I do hope it won't go too far."

—Railway Clark/Interchange

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, ONT.

Local 1963 recently celebrated the Brotherhood's Centennial with a dinner dance and service pin presentation honoring members with 25 to 40 years of service. Pictured in the accompanying photograph, seated, from left, are: Peter Kelle, Leonard Andrews, Arnold Hrcka, Risto Kemppainen, and Mikko Peltomaki.

Standing, from left: John Janusas, Ivan Sokolovski, Financial Secretary Ermens Masaro, Ninth District Board Member John Carruthers, President Eric Pentinnen, Guerino Pressacco, Paul Peltonen, and Giuseppe Bertola.

Honored members not present for the photograph are as follows: William Garden, Carl Makela, Peter Kaartinen, William Laakso, Peter Galda, Paul Bran, Aslak Nikkanen, Harry Perkons, and Attilio Zanon.

SALT LAKE CITY, UT

On April 11, 1981, Local 184 held its annual awards dinner to honor members with continuous service to the Brotherhood. President Franklin L. Fry and Financial Secretary Jay W. Dunham made the presentations. Attending the event were Ed Mayne, Utah State AFL-CIO; Steve Richins, Utah Building and Construction Trades Council; Wayne Pierce, General Representative; and S. L. Dibella, District Council of Utah. The following members received certificates:

25-year members: Clifford D. Adams, Bruce Allsop, Dean A. Beal, Mike Brklacich, William E. Chaplin, S. L. DiBella, Frank R. Dunn, Bernell G. Gates, Raymond A. Gilley, L. D. Hathaway, J. Richard Hodson, Alvin L. Johnson, Myron G. Kiddle, James A. Marshall, William E. Meecham, Arturo Mendiola, Jack Morzelewski, Desmond W. Ricks, Kent M. Rowley, LeRoy G. Sweat, David T. Vincent, Fred E. Vranes, Joseph B. Watterson, Gale B. Westerman Jack S. Westerman, and Dalton N. Woods.

30-year members: Oscar Anderson, Joseph E. Atkinson, Ephraim J. Bierman, Joseph W. Bordelon, William V. Brinkerhoff, Thomas D. Burnhope, Boyd P. Couchman, Walter B. Franz, Boyd B. Garlick, Marvin H. Gordon, Grant Griffin, J. E. Hansen, Lewis Hepner, Raymond C. Inman, S. R. Isaacson, James McNaughton, Walter Michaelis, David E. Miller, Lloyd D. Hohn, C. A. Morzelewski, Edsel J. Nelson, Paul H. Saunders, Lee A. Seely, Oswald J. Sims, Earl C. Taylor, Richard B. Turner, and Don Worthen.

30-year members (lathers): Alma Peterson, Jr., Ted E. Wardle and Fred L. Wulle.

35-year members: Fred R. Allen, Lavor Allen, Glen Breeze, Doss A. Dean, Ferron DeMille, Leo N. Dickinson, Warren E. Dunlap, John W. Harper, Ralph A. Heap, Paul A. Higley, Joseph W. Jorgensen, Joseph G. Larsen, Harry W. Lesher, Evan V. Long, Richard F. Lower, Wilmer P. Mecham, Frank D. Nelson, L. C. Partner, Peter M. Pilati, D. A. Richardson, LeGrande Robb, Floyd H. Roberts, Harry Sessions, Orton Talbot, and James E. Willden.

40-year members: Leo D. Jensen, Merrill Leetham, Thomas G. Liddiard, Everett Robertson, Delmar G. Robinson, Allen J. Sanford, and Arthur Thompson.

45-year members: Arthur T. Allen, Martin Boogaard, and Charles S. Jensen.

55-year member: Alfred E. Gunnerson.

Special recognition was given to over 50-year members Edward Cannon, 52-years; J. Vern Day, 57-years; H. E. Mabey, 63-years; and Henry Meng, 62-years.

St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Local 87 recently awarded Vice President Oren H. White with his 35-year service pin. On hand for the ceremony, and shown in the accompanying picture, were Oren White's three sons, from left: Timothy C. White; Thomas J. White, president of Local 361, Duluth; Oren H. White; and James M. White.

75 YEARS

NORTHBROOK, ILL.

Picture No. 1

Local 1307 recently had the very special honor of presenting 75-year service pins to two of its members at a 75th Anniversary Dinner Dance. The two charter members received diamond service pins, presented by President Richard Sembach.

Picture No. 1 shows 75-year member Axel Olson, age 94, with Mrs. Olson.

Picture No. 2 shows President Sembach, standing, with 75-year member Ed Wasmund, age 94.

Picture No. 2

South Bend, Ind.—Picture No. 1

South Bend, Ind.—Picture No. 2

South Bend, Ind.—Picture No. 3

South Bend, Ind.—Picture No. 5

South Bend, Ind.—Picture No. 4

South Bend, Ind.—Picture No. 6

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Local 413 recently honored members of long-standing service at its award banquet. Those receiving awards are shown in the accompanying pictures.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, seated, from left: Dale Heiser, Don Simpson, Jack Lane, Leonard Kyle, Harold Heirmann, Gene Reece, Wesley Gropp, John Gilmartin, Billie Shaffer, Alva Vance, Charles Wright, Louis Watson, and Ben Armstrong.

Standing, from left: Business Manager George Elrod, Mike Nemeth, Hubert Poole, Everett Huff, Garland Newland, Ralph Newman, Tony Papandria, Robert Sones, Marion Robinson, Roy Mumford, Recording Secretary Walt Ketcham, Harry Hosang, Laverne Talboon, David Niezgodski, Loren Talbert, Richard Hancock, Robert Casper, Roy Gilmer, Olen Hartman, Tom Sanders, and Lloyd Belt.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, seated, from left: Maynard Williams, Keith L. Clark, Albert D. Fcut, Omer Fry, Galion E. Finneran, Richard W. Gray, Harold E. Kaser, Jack R. Larson, Paul W. Harris, Oris L. Kinsey, Warren C. Brouse, William L. Boarman, and John V. Beachey.

Standing, from left: George E. Tucker, Roy C. Klein, president, Wilford Orcutt, Florian Mroczkiewicz, Fred Thompson, Dean K. Garber, Charles E. Stokes, Glen A. Herbster, Walter Moore, Charles Luke, William R. Greiff, Frederick Walters, William H. Hall, Walter L. Rhodes, Quentin K. Ullmer, Herman G. Riedel, Lawrence Weldy, Mikel B. Paturalski, Richard E. Weldy, Robert J. Scheibelhut, Ralph G. Lindzy, Edward Tomczak, Richard D. Nelson, Jerry Davis, Roy H. Phillippi, Frank K. Williams, and Julius Robinson.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, seated, from left: Harold Dorsey, Leland K. Ackerson, Harold L. Hutts, Albert Overmyer, Albert Carlson, and Bayard Taylor.

Standing, from left: Paul Hancock, Henry Mroczkiewicz, Wayne Rupe, Chester S. Kaley, Howard C. Porcher, and Myron Mullet.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year members, seated, from left: Roy C. Klein, president; Carl D. Davis and Robert H. Gerhold, past presidents; and Eric Wagman.

Standing, from left: Howard H. Hoose, Elmer L. Kintz, and Ray W. Larimer.

Picture No. 5 shows 45-year member Elwood N. Mead, left, with President Klein.

Picture No. 6 shows 50-year member Otto Nielson, left, with Business Manager Elrod.

Picture No. 7 shows 55-year member Byron Gilchrist, left, President Klein, center, and 55-year member Barton Wade, right.

South Bend, Ind.—Picture No. 7

Minneapolis, Minn.—Picture No. 1

Minneapolis, Minn.—Picture No. 2

Minneapolis, Minn.
Picture No. 3

Minneapolis, Minn.
Picture No. 4

Minneapolis, Minn.—Picture No. 5

Minneapolis, Minn.—Picture No. 6

Minneapolis, Minn.—Picture No. 7

Minneapolis, Minn.—Picture No. 8

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Local 1865 recently held an awards ceremony to honor members with 25-65 years of service to the Brotherhood. Retired officers were also honored at the ceremony.

Pictures No. 1 and No. 2 show 25-year members Myron Aslakson, Elmar Celms, Donal Christie, Roy DeMars, Gerald Ellis, Joseph Grosnacht, Walter Gustafson, Paul Goldman, George Hance, Richard Herrald, Noah Hershey, Arnold Knapp, John Kolodzienski, Irving Korek, Calvin Krein, Haus Lervik. Ronald Lund, John Marciniak, Harold Morrison, Arild Oavik, John Pope, Alfred Reimers, Lawrence Somers, Claude Stiller, Edward Stiller, Lee Suek, Marion Wojda, Terrie Wolfe, Clint Younker, and John Zenanko.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members Donald Baker, Richard Bengston, Alfred Bjorngjeld, Roy Blakeley, William Cipala, Donald Erickson, Kenneth Furbur, Oddmund Hamnes, Dennis Hamre, Clair Ingalls, Lloyd La Mere, Jonas Lein, Ruldolph Linn, William Lunki, Carl Olsen, Edward Pendzimas, Algot Peterson, Wilbert Peterson, Glenn Schleeter, Orville Searcy, Carl Swan, Sigwald Swanson, Axel Swanson, and Alphonse Welters.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members Harry Bauer, Gordon Carlson, Harley Clark, Joseph Deibler, Oliver Gilbertson, Jack Graham, Frank Gwiazdon, Clarence Haaf, Carl Johnson, Joseph Kennedy, Clem Kintop, Robert Kraft, Stanley Kreuger, Russell McCouillard, Nels Olson, Henry Polaski, Clayton Ratliff, Gerald Robeck, Robert Rommel, Al Sadecki, Arthur St. Hilaire, Einar Sanderson, Norbert Temple, and Gordon Tennyson.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members Robert Asp, Stanley Opatrny, and George Spitzenberger.

Picture No. 6 shows 45-year members Abel Ableson, Joseph Basil, Erick Bergstrom, John Carlson, Philip Helberg, Alfred Henriksen, Edwin Johnson, Eric Nelson, Ray Nelson, Weston Neilsen, Ted Stigen, Paul Swanson, Edward Vlach, Ernest and Ernest Wickberg.

Picture No. 7 shows, from left, 65-year member John Bingen, and 60-year member Axel Swanson.

Picture No. 8 shows 10 retired officers, from left, Edward Vlach, recording secretary; Ernest Wickberg, conductor; John Bingen, president; Nels Olson, president and financial secretary; Weston Neilsen, president; Clarence Haaf, trustee; Edwin Johnson, trustee; Carl Olson, vice president; George Spitzenberg, trustee; and Joseph Kennedy, business representative.

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Picture No. 2

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Picture No. 3

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Picture No. 4

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

On May 12, 1981, at a specially called meeting, Local 1062 presented pins to members with 25-45 years of service to the Brotherhood. California State Council Secretary Tony Ramos made the presentations. Those receiving honors are shown in the accompanying pictures.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, first row, from left: Emil Fischer, Larry Hernadez, Berxaid Dennison, Edwin Gorsuch, and Jack Carroll.

Second row, from left: Herman Kehal, Peter Rosalez, Lupe Sandoval, Attore Giondani, and Keith Michelsen.

Third row, from left, Thomas Pease, Melvin Preston, Gene Lozier, and Ted Williams.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left: Roger Craine, Attilio Foscon, Anthony Vause, and F. C. Garcia.

Back row, from left: Andrew Elias, Nick Aguilar, John Van Eyck, Joe Reynolds, and Jess Ortiz.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, front row, from left: Oscar Davignon, Henry Pritchard, Lewis Lift, Claude Irby, and Aladar Ando.

Back row, from left: Ken Allen, John Wray, Bill Guyer, Bob Flett, Elmer Kirkwood, and Ralph Winn.

Picture No. 4 shows 45-year members, from left: Walter Hendry, Roscoe Masonheimer, Irwin Lovelace, and Jessie Coy.

Chicago, Ill.
Picture No. 1

SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Local 1815 recently presented deserving members with 25-year service pins.

Kneeling, from left, in the picture: John Green, Orville Adamson, Tony Gomez, Victor Ragbourn, and Paul Bilodeau.

Front row, from left: Rosaire E. Cyr, Karl Irbe, Mike G. Lucio, Robert Grey, Salvador Alcarez, C. C. Hocutt, Olen Jiles, Warren Fowler, Steve Ellis, Joseph E. Wade, William Dotts, George Plummer, Otis Crenshaw, Antonio Correa, Jeremiah Bonvie, and De Wayne Blake.

Back row, from left: Hans Witter, Jim Hennington, Leslie Unger, Melchor A. Vargas, Ronald McDonnell, Frank Lugo, Regino Lopez, Jim Kurlinski, and Clarence Harris.

Santa Ana, Calif.

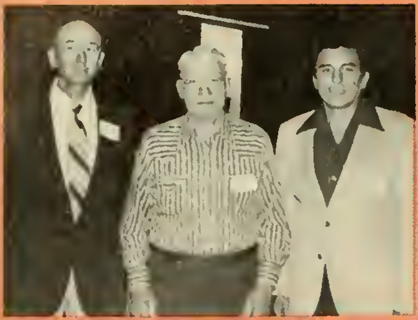
Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 2

CHICAGO, ILL.

On May 8, 1981, Local 1367 held a banquet in honor of the Brotherhood's 100th Anniversary, and to recognize members with long-standing service.

Picture No. 1 shows, first row, from left, President Sylvester Wilkoszewski, Business Agent Al Kasmer, and the following honored members: Adolph Benson, Richard Borre, William Dale, James M. Davies, Carl G. Carlsson, Walter Kroll, Art Kleiner, Alf Strom, Robert Szymkowaik, Ludwig Tillman, Sigurd Vigrestad, Phillip Goldfine, and Al Kiesler.

Picture No. 2 shows 86-year old member Charles Lussow receiving his service pin from President Wilkoszewski and Business Agent Kasmer.



Yakima, Wash.—Picture No. 1

Yakima, Wash.
Picture No. 2

YAKIMA, WASH.

Local 770 recently honored 51 members for long-standing service of 25, 35, 40, and 45 years. Attending the pin presentation were special guests International Representative Guy Adams, Washington State Council President Lynn Daneker, and Washington State Council Executive Secretary Wayne Cubbage.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left: Vernon Swanson, Burl Garoutte, and Joe Murillo.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, first row, from left: Herbert Carlson, Harold Weyenberg, Clifford Larson, and Leno Madrid.

Second row, from left: William Purdy, Leonard Hecker, C. A. Kinnaird, Carl Wright, John Huri, and Les Schrader.

Third row, from left: Herb Ocobock, Carl Fischer, Earl Clark, Harry Popp, Gil Backen, Sam Abbott, Ted Bell, and Lawrence Winsor.

Fourth row, from left: Leonard McKenzie, Derwin Lisk, Vernon White, Robert Milner, Jerry Gorski, and Elmer Holbrook.

Fifth row, from Harold Yarger, Merle Cheshier, F. M. Palmer, Karl Roberts, and Don Kistner.

Picture No. 3 shows 40-year members, first row, from left: Clarence Christianson, Carl Christianson, C. C. Carlton, and Arnie Watten.

Second row, from left: Elgon Wilson, Martin Kruit, Ken Sprague, Bill Kunz, Earl McDaniel, Cleo Smith, and Ernest Johnson.

Third row, from left: John Larson, Bill Miller, Harold Corpman, Elmer Sikes, Joe Klomp, and Howard Pfeif.

Picture No. 4 shows 45-year members, from left: Ed Brewster and Ben Cliett.

Yakima, Wash.
Picture No. 3

MONTEREY, CALIF.

At Local 1323's recent awards dinner, 25, 55, and 60 year members were recognized for their service to the Brotherhood. Service pins were presented by General Representative Wayne Pierce, assisted by California State Council Secretary Anthony L. Ramos.

Pictured in the accompanying photograph, front row, from left: Harry L. Allen, treasurer and assistant business representative; Richard L. Rudisill, trustee and district council organizer; George Wilson, committeeman for the affair; Michal Moore, county supervisor; Gerald G. Fry, mayor of Monterey; William Krebs, trustee; Leo Thiltgen, financial secretary; William Gary Martin, recording secretary and business representative.

Second row, from left: Wayne Patterson, Otis L. Hinch, A. John Anderson, 55-year member Ed Vienneau, 60-year member Ed M. Brooks, Earl G. Wylie, Anthony Tripoli, and Ernest A. Smeya.

Third row, from left: Richard E. Smith, John Ventura, Lou L. Neuman, Donald G. Doolittle, Ray Edgecomb, Donald Whitsett, Bill Thurman, Johannes Probstmeyer, John M. Moose, Kenneth A. Silva, Kirk S. Gayman, and Thomas A. Cole.

Yakima, Wash.—Picture No. 4

Monterey, Calif.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 903 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,166,703.95 in death claims paid in June, 1981.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, IL—Walter E. Benson.
2, Cincinnati, OH—William L. Thie.
4, Davenport, IA—Irwin J. Tillman.
5, St. Louis, MO—Charles W. Guensche, Eugene F. Leiter, Frank R. Mullen, Willie C. Ottinger, August J. Otto, Sr., Jacob Stuprich.
7, Minneapolis, MN—Michael Kovic, Harvey L. Larson, Ernest J. McCart, Mrs. Peter Platakis, Frank W. Switzer.
9, Buffalo, NY—Raymond H. Doster, Benjamin E. Leising.
10, Chicago, IL—Joseph A. Connolly, Paul Huss, John W. Regan.
11, Cleveland, OH—Robert S. Corlett, Walter J. Miller, Frank Taras.
12, Syracuse, NY—Joseph A. Camardella, Ernest A. MacWilliams, Easton S. Osborn, Allen J. Webb.
13, Chicago, IL—Eugene Bonfiglio, Carl L. Gajderowicz, Mrs. Leonce Giguere.
14, San Antonio, TX—Calixto Lerma, Mrs. Felix T. Romero.
15, Hackensack, NJ—Paul N. Farmer, Matthew N. Felton, Mrs. Vincent Fusco, Karl H. Jung, Charles O. Orwing, Anthony Sisto.
16, Springfield, IL—Leonard Bouvet, William McGrew.
18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Mrs. Joseph Jean, George Peacock, Mrs. Joseph Valiquette, John Wasko, Mike Zapaticky.
19, Detroit, MI—Stanley C. Gowan, Delmar Hammicks, Wm. Noble Padgett.
22, San Francisco, CA—Colestine A. Frei, Sr., Mrs. Robert W. Nebel, Lawrence Thrush, Oscar E. Washam.
24, Central CT—Morris Altschuler, Aaron H. Chase, Thomas R. McGow, Mrs. Paul T. Thompson, Jr.
26, East Detroit, MI—Burton H. Bilbrey, Henry F. Ziegenbein.
32, Springfield, MA—Maxime P. Godin.
36, Oakland, CA—Alfred A. Anderson, Clifford W. Buckley, William J. Holgers, Eero O. Paatelainen, Mr. & Mrs. Benford Stallworth, Ralph Westerhoff.
37, Shamokin, PA—Paul A. Bartko, Jr.
38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can—Mrs. William Lowry, Anthony J. Menno, Mrs. George W. Staines.
40, Boston, MA—Charles Lozier.
43, Hartford, CT—Nicholas D. Champ.
44, Champaign, IL—Lester J. Barrett, Joseph C. Kaufman.
47, St. Louis, MO—Kent L. Angleton, LeRoy H. Menke.
50, Knoxville, TN—Ernest Bradley, Walter T. Hemphill, Mrs. George R. Murphy, Howard B. Travis.
51, Boston, MA—Enrico Calabrese, Alfred Lippold.
53, White Plains, NY—Vivian A. Maxwell.
54, Chicago, IL—Kazimir Lewandowski.
55, Denver, CO—Lloyd Smethurst, Leo Vandermiller, Robert J. Vigil.
58, Chicago, IL—Gotfrid Pearson, Mrs. Thorstein M. Sogge.
59, Lancaster, PA—Valentine Miller.
60, Indianapolis, IN—Roy J. Feaster, Clarence A. Parker.
61, Kansas City, MO—Lark Allen Cloe, Mrs. Walter Modrell, James B. Mullis, Sr., Cecil W. Wyrick, Sr.
62, Chicago, IL—Louis Babich, Carl H. Hageman, Henry Jansen.
64, Louisville, KY—Robert L. Allison, Albert Lockard, Babe (Cecil Elmer) Owen, Mrs. Roy Warren.
65, Perth Amboy, NJ—James M. Temple.
69, Canton, OH—Allan R. Dickerhoff, Ernest R. Houghton, Harold C. Jacobs.
73, St. Louis, MO—Robert J. Naber, Mrs. Glenn Siddens, Clarence E. Spencer.
74, Chattanooga, TN—Mrs. Carl W. Brooks, Olney B. Cunningham, Claude L. Gann, Lawrence R. Gilbert, Harvey S. Gilreath, Leonard L. Sears, Sr.
77, Portchester, NY—Mrs. Pasquale Leone.
78, Troy, NY—John York.
80, Chicago, IL—Joseph DuMelle, Stanley J. Glab, Jr.
81, Erie, PA—Paul S. Smith.
82, Haverhill, MA—Rudolph M. Knapp, Mrs. Harrison W. Knight.
83, Halifax, NS, Can.—Walter A. MacLeod.
85, Rochester, NY—Charles N. Chamberlain, Thomas R. Hortop, August Langhammer.
87, St. Paul, MN—Frank F. Carlson, Gerald B. Fleischhacker, Sverre Fredheim, Robert G. Werth.
88, Anaconda, MT—Arthur W. Baumgardner.
89, Mobile, AL—Mrs. Cecil E. Coleman, Mrs. Joseph Kratochville.
90, Evansville, IN—Leonard A. Effinger, Mrs. James C. Fuller, Albert T. Wink.
91, Racine, WI—Aage Rasmussen.
94, Providence, RI—Carl R. S. Blomquist, Walter L. Nelson, Jacob A. Nigohosian.
95, Detroit, MI—Pearl O. Rogers.
98, Spokane, WA—Frank F. Bennett.
100, Muskegon, MI—Mrs. LeRoy C. Hughes.
101, Baltimore, MD—Everett T. Jones, Mrs. Jefferson A. Klein, Mrs. Ernest B. LaRosa, Harry N. Snowberger, Sr.
103, Birmingham, AL—Loyd H. Shoemaker.
104, Dayton, OH—Mrs. William D. Barker, Mrs. Henry R. Holmes, Sr., Donald W. McDonald.
105, Cleveland, OH—Nathaniel J. Betts, Algot David Holm, Frederick W. Jacobs.
106, Des Moines, IA—Mrs. David Mitchell.
109, Sheffield, AL—Marvin C. Pickens, Troy D. Roberts.
111, Lawrence, MA—Ludger Sirois.
112, Butte, MT—Earl J. Lynch.
117, Albany, NY—Richard C. Splatt.
121, Vineland, NJ—Werner Furn.
128, St. Albans, WV—Richard W. Faxon.
129, Hazleton, PA—Hobart V. Eroh.
131, Seattle, VA—Mrs. George L. Mercer, Harve H. Tuttle.
132, Washington, DC—Bryan B. Burke, Claude Carter, Mrs. Robert H. Crew, Roger A. Darr, Michael Dillon, Mrs. Joseph Hook, Harry T. Kohles, Harry C. Updike.
134, Montreal, PQ, Can—Leonard Cormier, Mrs. Olympio Ialongo.
135, NY, NY—Samuel Goldberg, Edward Willins, Mrs. Dov Zelevansky.
141, Chicago, IL—Mrs. George Pearson.
149, Tarrytown, NY—Mrs. Nathaniel Nelson.
161, Kenosha, WI—Louis Hillisland, Harold L. Tuttle.
166, Rock Island, IL—Adam J. Broussard, Kenneth W. Ziegler.
169, E. St. Louis, IL—J. Adam Keim.
171, Youngstown, OH—John J. Martino.
174, Joliet, IL—LaVerne T. Levsen, Leo L. Reichart.
176, Newport, RI—Mrs. Chester P. Grinnell.
180, Vallejo, CA—Mrs. Elias C. Holland, Mrs. Ollie R. Swearengin, William H. Walls.
181, Chicago, IL—Jens Jensen, Leonard A. Passmore.
182, Cleveland, OH—Ellsworth T. Cummings, Henry J. Herbst, Fred Neubacher, John L. Storme.
183, Peoria, IL—Merle H. Baker, Darell J. Grant, William G. Threet.
184, Salt Lake City, UT—John E. Stroh.
186, Steubenville, OH—Luke Anderson, Sr.
194, East Bay, CA—Roy E. Hutt.
195, Peru, IL—Bart A. Sebben.
198, Dallas, TX—Harold D. Nichols, Wilton G. Oster, John B. Ries, Jr.
199, Chicago, IL—Paul H. Griebsch, Leo Przybyla.
200, Columbus, OH—Earl W. Stover.
210, Norwalk, CT—Anthony P. Coviello, Albert E. Green, Ralph S. Goss, Thomas McCormick, Keith Mattison, Joseph Pleasic.
211, Pittsburgh, PA—Mrs. Gotthard Hohmann.
213, Houston, TX—Mrs. George W. Bonds, J. D. Featherson, Joseph W. Seals.
218, Boston, MA—John A. McLellan.
225, Atlanta, GA—Benjamin F. Chambers, Mrs. Robert W. Chapman, Mrs. Everett M. Clayton, Clyde A. Hunnicutt.
226, Portland, OR—John McGilvary, Frank P. Martin, Carl N. Rogers, Leo M. Stadelman.
230, Pittsburgh, PA—William J. Rick, Harry T. Williams.
235, Riverside, CA—George E. Keenan, Raymond A. Musso.
242, Chicago, IL—Ludvik Kralik.
246, NY, NY—Vincenzo DiPaisquale, Mrs. Morris Itkin, Rudolph Meader.
257, NY, NY—Patrick M. LaGatta, Oscar Paulson, Karl Saar, Oliver P. Smith, Arthur Thorwald.
258, Oneonta, NY—Philip J. Chase.
259, Jackson, TN—Mrs. Cleatis T. Ross.
261, Scranton, PA—Boris Bochnovich, Carl D. Franceski, Donald J. Roche.
262, San Jose, CA—Joseph W. Azevedo, Stephen A. Vaudagna.
264, Milwaukee, WI—Louis J. Adams, Charles A. Biedenbender, Herbert L. Roix, Mrs. Ernest J. Schultz, Mrs. John Zimmermann.
265, Saugerties, NY—Sanford Leavy.
266, Stockton, CA—Mrs. Eugene T. Davis, Junior A. (Jack) Kern, Leo Kukert, Emmett C. Powers.
267, Dresden, OH—Mrs. Lewis W. Shannon, Lawrence F. Staten.
268, Sharon, PA—John C. Osborne.
269, Danville, IL—James H. Thomason.
272, Chicago, Hgts., IL—Harry H. Voigt.
275, Newton, MA—Frederick D. Nagel, Jr., Ferdinando Pacione.
281, Binghamton, NY—Earl Landon.
284, NY, NY—Joseph Mesi, Voldemars Rungenfelds.
286, Great Falls, MT—Frank Dannels.
287, Harrisburg, PA—Lee E. Reed, Harry W. Shields.
307, Winona, MN—Donald W. Averbeck.
308, Cedar Rapids, IA—Lester D. Rock.

Local Union, City

311, **Joplio, MO**—John E. Cooper, Mrs. Thomas M. Hopkins, Mureil G. Smith.
314, **Madison, WI**—Walter F. Riegelman.
316, **San Jose, CA**—Mrs. Teddy C. Eagen, Haskell B. French, Mrs. Carl M. Winters.
317, **Aberdeen, WA**—Harold P. Tollfeldt.
325, **Paterson, NJ**—John Sonnema.
329, **Oklahoma City, OK**—Robert Lee Lindauer.
331, **Norfolk, VA**—Mrs. James C. Hovis.
334, **Saginaw, MI**—Otto E. Geth.
337, **Detroit, MI**—Delbert S. Brindley, Clarence E. Grabe, Weller Squires, Jr.
347, **Mattoon, IL**—Ernest R. Whitley.
359, **Philadelphia, PA**—Michael Blank, Frank R. Dyer, Jacob Ferenz.
363, **Elgin, IL**—Daniel D. Green, Wilfred B. Steurer.
366, **NY, NY**—Anthony Constantino.
369, **N. Tonawaoda, NY**—Michael M. Zwolinski.
372, **Lima, OH**—Marvin A. Risser, Harold K. Stimmel, Sr.
374, **Buffalo, NY**—Thad Carson, George Hallam.
377, **Alton, IL**—Samuel D. Yost.
379, **Texarkana, TX**—Thomas J. Grimsley.
384, **Asheville, NC**—Robert H. Lincoln.
385, **NY, NY**—Antonio Cioffi.
386, **Angels Camp, CA**—Harvey Zinck.
396, **Newport News, YA**—Boyd G. Rexrode.
399, **Phiippsburg, NJ**—Gordon V. Noe.
400, **Omaha, NE**—William D. Campbell, Wilhelm K. Johansen, Woodrow W. Spence.
403, **Alexandria, LA**—Mrs. Young H. Brewster.
404, **Lake Co. & Vic., OH**—James D. Stewart.
410, **Ft. Madison, IA**—Lawrence H. Trabert.
414, **Nanticoke, PA**—John C. Harcharek, Michael Hermanofski.
417, **St. Louis, MO**—Edward J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Philip T. Forys, Mrs. Clarence Mathews.
419, **Chicago, IL**—Jakob Litzenberger, Rudolph Stengl.
422, **New Brighton, PA**—Mrs. Edward D. Coberly, John B. McCowin, Mrs. George M. Manolovich, Jr.
433, **Belleville, IL**—Anton I. Haas.
434, **Chicago, IL**—Carl B. Benson, Mrs. Carl S. Eckman.
437, **Portsmouth, OH**—Clyde V. Dillow.
442, **Hopkinsville, KY**—J. Shellie Hendricks, Milton Williams.
446, **Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.**—Frank Klockars.
452, **Vancover, BC, Can.**—Donald W. Davis, Wasle O. (William) Hirny, Brian J. Stevenson.
455, **Somerville, NJ**—Charles F. Van Arsdale.
458, **Clarksville, IN**—Mrs. Lawrence Wagner.
461, **Highwood, IL**—Mrs. Olav Mathisen, Clarence Meyer.
466, **Sitka, AK**—Murlen Isaacs.
468, **NY, NY**—Alfred Bisson.
470, **Tacoma, WA**—Robert R. Fanning, Errol M. Mayers, William O. Ramsey.
472, **Ashland, KY**—Ralph Abbott, Emery J. Ferguson.
475, **Ashland, MA**—Warren H. Smith.
480, **Freeburg, IL**—Louis C. Darmstatter, Cyril H. Foppe.
483, **San Francisco, CA**—Karl F. Baumgartner, Earl Callegri, David Sanders.
488, **NY, NY**—John DeBlasi.
490, **Passaic, NJ**—James Amels, Rocco DeBiase, Frank Inserra.
493, **Mt. Vernon, NY**—Armagaste Pierfederici.

Local Union, City

507, **Nashville, TN**—Claude H. Chenault.
512, **Ypsilanti, MI**—Glenn B. Fletcher.
515, **Colorado Spring, CO**—Wilber W. Carrothers.
522, **Durham, NC**—Leo B. Stroup.
526, **Galveston, TX**—Lytton W. Appenbrink.
530, **Los Angeles, CA**—Mrs. Juan S. Alvarez, Felix N. Perez.
532, **Elmira, NY**—Mrs. Irving C. Kaminskey.
540, **Holyoke, MA**—Mrs. Joseph A. Charpentier.
550, **Oakland, CA**—Pietro A. Morabito.
559, **Paducah, KY**—James B. Ligon, Galen L. Potts.
561, **Pittsburg, KS**—William J. O'Connell.
563, **Glendale, CA**—Robert Filipetti, Fay F. Miller.
569, **Pascagoula, MS**—Charlie B. Tidwell, Fred E. Wade.
579, **St. Johns, Nfld., Can**—Albert Mitchell, Mrs. Wallace Trickett.
586, **Sacramento, CA**—Denver M. Good, Carl Holmgren, Orval I. Running.
588, **Monetzuma, IN**—Jesse J. Shay.
595, **Lynn, MA**—Robert Mooney.
599, **Hammond, IN**—Mrs. Jack Link, Candelario Santos.
600, **Lehigh Valley, PA**—William L. Caudill, Ethan A. Schaeffer, Clarence R. Schive.
602, **St. Louis, MO**—Charles P. Roth.
606, **Virginia, MN**—Chesley E. Jacobson, Harry S. Johnson.
608, **NY, NY**—Christian I. Knutsen.
609, **Idaho Falls, ID**—Roger L. Steele.
620, **Madison, NJ**—Orris Otte.
621, **Bangor, ME**—Lawrence M. Burhoe, Mrs. Anthony J. Filliettaz.
623, **Atlantic Co., NJ**— Mrs. Fred A. Berggoetz.
625, **Manchester, NH**—Roscoe W. Goodale.
626, **Wilmington, DE**—Chester R. Supers, Jr.
633, **Madison Co. & Vic., IL**—Mrs. Harold M. Bloomquist, Herbert W. Elwick.
635, **Boise, ID**—Thomas J. Larkin.
642, **Richmond, CA**—Joseph Silva.
643, **Chicago, IL**—Michael Breitkreuz.
644, **Pekin, IL**—Lester Bohm, William A. Bolding.
654, **Chattanooga, TN**—Patrick W. Jetton.
657, **Sheboygan, WI**—Waldemar J. Koehn.
660, **Springfield, OH**—Ralph G. Sutherly.
665, **Amarillo, TX**—Ernest L. Burton, Jack G. Cooke, Emil A. Herr.
668 **,Palo Alto, CA**—Adolph W. Benning, Pearl M. Brooks, Mrs. Kenneth O. Harrison, Nicholas D. Vlasoff.
678, **Dubque, IA**—James Becke, James J. Gallagher.
690, **Little Rock, AR**—James R. Graves.
691, **Williamsport, PA**—Samuel Bartolet.
698, **Covington, KY**—Sylvester J. Washnock.
701, **Fresno, CA**—Ralph H. Kizer.
710, **Loug Beach, CA**—Joseph M. McQuinn, Arnold L. Sorensen.
719, **Freeport, IL**—Oscar I. Young.
721, **Los Angeles, CA**—Paulo A. Cardona, Paul Katzenberger, Walter Fleischer, Leonard B. Presley, Albert Scholl.
722, **Salt Kake City, UT**—Jerry R. Andreini.
724, **Houston, TX**—Paul Gallardo, Walter A. Gross.
725, **Litchfield, IL**—Vernon Beeler.
734, **Kokomo, IN**—Clarence A. Hunter.
735, **Mansfield, OH**—Earl W. Mitchell.
736, **Tucson, AZ**—Fred W. Dohrmann.
739, **Cincinnati, OH**—Joe W. Williams.
742, **Decatur, IL**—Fay C. Blunt.
745, **Honolulu, HI**—Gerald L. Kaaa, Jr., Kiyoshi Ozaki, George G. Takahashi.
751, **Santa Rosa, CA**—Joe Rogers.

Local Union, City

756—**Bellingham, WA**—Lars Eide, Howard D. McKissick.
763, **Enid, OK**—Euhl R. Fentress.
764, **Shreveport, LA**—Alma Britt, Mrs. Walter E. Edwards, Monroe Johnson, George W. Sims, Henry J. Skipper.
768, **Kingston, PA**—Michael L. Delkanic.
770, **Yakima, WA**—Wayne D. Peters.
772, **Clinton, IA**—Albert S. Gulassa.
787, **NY, NY**—James Johnson, Albert S. Gulassa.
803, **Metropolis, IL**—Howard B. Schneeman.
819, **W. Palm Beach, FL**—Burton S. Ashton, William H. Bruce, Lee Roy Lowe, Walter Rietzke, Joel H. Stallings, Gardner F. Turner.
821, **Springfield, NJ**—Stephen J. Rosolels.
832, **Beatrice, NE**—Ronald E. Hager.
836, **Janesville, WI**—Mrs. Burnett Schaefer.
838, **Sunbury, PA**—James B. Yeager.
845, **Delaware Co., PA**—Frank Drake, Smedley B. Rile, Paul A. Shade.
846, **Lethbridge, AB, Can**—Mrs. Dean Lamb.
851, **Anoka, MN**—Richard Blanchette.
857, **Tucson, AZ**—Edwin F. DeLeo, Mrs. Stoy I. Mitchell, Mrs. Robert Lee Russell, Noel J. Tuell.
865, **Brunswick, GA**—Riley C. Strickland.
904, **Jacksonville, IL**—Donald L. Buskirk.
912, **Richmond, IN**—George Sparks.
921, **Portsmouth, NH**—Russell N. Chapman.
933, **Hermiston, OR**—Kenneth C. Bowman.
943, **Tulsa, OK**—Raymond A. Galvin, Truman D. Sanders.
944, **San Bernardino, CA**—Grant E. England.
947, **Ridway, PA**—Martin C. Bloomquist.
953, **Lake Charles, LA**—Oliver J. Mouton, Clyde Willis.
954, **Mt. Vernon, WA**—Forrest M. Grimes.
964, **New City, NY**—Michael J. Murphy, Louis J. Overmeyer.
971, **Reno, NV**—Jasper O. Bliss.
973, **Texas City, TX**—Harold H. Rice, Chester Underwood.
976, **Marion, OH**—Mrs. Vernie Ott.
978, **Springfield, MO**—Homer E. Maness, Hubert B. Watkins.
981, **Petaluma, CA**—Alvie C. Freeman.
982, **Detroit, MI**—Gary L. Hartman, Jack L. Hewitt.
993, **Miami, FL**—Julius E. Bumgarner, Mrs. C. N. Edenfield, Joseph E. Fife, Harold G. Jordahl, Dennis P. Walters.
998, **Royal Oak, MI**—Karl E. Beckman, Earl N. McCready, Jacob W. Mackley, Wendell C. Ryan, Mrs. William B. Tierney, Mrs. Donald Wilkinson.
1000, **Tampa, FL**—Thomas E. Wilson.
1007, **Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.**—Delmar G. Whiteford.
1014, **Warren, PA**—Dennis J. Kingsley.
1033, **Muskegon, MI**—Jacob Fielstra.
1039, **Cedar Rapids, IA**—Clement J. Neary.
1040, **Eureka, CA**—George H. Moore.
1042, **Plattsburgh, NY**—William E. Bushey, Mrs. Harry Hickok, Gordon R. Santor, Joseph J. Souliere, Claude L. Sweet.
1050, **Phila. PA**—Patrick McGinley, Nicola Venuto, Girard Viviani.
1052, **Hollywood, CA**—Fate J. Gray, Albert E. Wilson.
1053, **Milwaukee, WI**—Emil Lentz, Jr., Charles Pritzlaff.
1067, **Pt. Huron, MI**—York J. Marlatt.
1073, **Philadelphia, PA**—Joseph Fischman, Noli S. Matzulis.
1074, **Eau Claire, WI**—Earl B. Christensen, Mrs. Louis King.
1078, **Fredericksburg, VA**—Seorim F. Brown.

Local Union, City

1080, **Owensboro, KY**—Jerry L. Porter.
1084, **Angleton, TX**—James T. Hampton.
1093, **Glen Cove, NY**—Walter Carruthers.
1094, **Corvallis, OR**—Aubrey L. Bonitz.
1096, **Oklahoma City, OK**—Fred E. Schlichting.
1098, **Baton Rouge, LA**—James H. Dunn, Roy E. Hooge.
1102, **Warren, MI**—Raymond Young.
1104, **Tyler, TX**—Mrs. Joseph F. Cole, Wilson C. Hill.
1108, **Cleveland, OH**—Edwin F. Cooney, Joseph S. Zacharyasz.
1109, **Visalia, CA**—Edward M. Jennings.
1114, **Milwaukee, WI**—Richard C. Gallot, Mrs. Albert Schlueter.
1120, **Portland, OR**—William Ernest Rankin, Charles H. Schaefer.
1126, **Annapolis, MD**—Charles S. Ward.
1141, **Baltimore, MD**—Joseph A. Simmons.
1145, **Washington, DC**—Mrs. Lawrence B. Howell.
1146, **Green Bay, WI**—Mrs. Ralph LaChance, Mrs. Howard Libal.
1149, **San Francisco, CA**—Mrs. Wilbur Enfield, Mrs. Adolf Graalfs, Albin O. Lillegren.
1150, **Saratoga Springs, NY**—Raymond A. Bowman, Clarence W. R. Hausmann.
1155, **Columbus, IN**—Edna K. Priddy.
1160, **Pittsburgh, PA**—John J. Molenda, Raymond J. Yoest.
1162, **College Point, NY**—Joseph (John) Sottilaro.
1164, **NY, NY**—David Post, Howard E. Setnikar, Vincent Troccoli.
1172, **Billings, MT**—Floyd J. Deitchler, Walter A. Shipp.
1184, **Seattle, WA**—John Hogg.
1204, **NY, NY**—Elias A. Gordon, Isidore Mason.
1207, **Charleston, WV**—Noble U. Gardner, Robert M. Jones, Sr., Curtis L. McCormick.
1216, **Mesa, AZ**—Jerry Slattery, Mrs. Edward C. Wittmann.
1235, **Modesto, CA**—Richard H. Hubbard.
1242, **Akron, OH**—Robert H. Schrop.
1251, **New Westminster, BC, Can**—Vodden D. Snell.
1256, **Sarnia, Ont., Can**—Veikko J. Nykanen.
1258, **Pocatello, ID**—Eric G. Carlquist.
1275, **Clearwater, FL**—Mrs. Gordon A. Moore.
1278, **Gainesville, FL**—Herbert Grimsley.
1280, **Mountain View, CA**—Orville C. Shisler.
1281, **Anchorage, AK**—Anton J. Sertich.
1286, **Rock Island, IL**—Mrs. Dwight L. Simerman.
1289, **Seattle, WA**—Wayne W. Foley, Mrs. Eric Luth.
1292, **Huntington, NY**—Oswald Saulitis.
1296, **San Diego, CA**—Lawrence D. Kellogg, Arthur Watson.
1300, **San Diego, CA**—Alex Carrillo, Sr., Rafael Torres, Salvatore Tumbiolo, Mrs. George N. Tyler.
1303, **Port Angeles, WA**—Senius B. Bungard, Mrs. Herbert V. Meyer, Curtis R. Townsend.
1307, **Northbrook, IL**—Mrs. Anthony M. Krier, Sr., Mrs. Albert Majesty.
1308, **Lake Worth, FL**—Arvo E. Erickson.
1319, **Albuquerque, NM**—Mrs. Nick Bacila, Jr., Mrs. Lee Dean, Edward E. Fulkerson, Orval C. Hawkinson, Charles L. Martinez, Luciano Martinez, James Wines.
1320, **Somerset, PA**—Odbert L. Bisel.
1325, **Edmonton, Alta, Can**—Frederick J. Place.

Local Union, City

1342, **Irvington, NJ**—Humphrey Ciofalo, Mrs. & Mrs. Erwin Day, Salvatore DeGiorgio, Sidney Kowalski, Mrs. Clarence O'Neil, Louis Tillisch.
1357, **Memphis, TN**—Mrs. Michael O. Walling.
1371, **Gadsden, AL**—William A. Broyles.
1373, **Flint, MI**—Mrs. Leon Tanner.
1379, **N. Miami, FL**—Mrs. Herman Rosenberg.
1388, **Oregon City, OR**—Stanley F. Budiselic.
1394, **Ft. Lauderdale, FL**—Roy T. Arnink, Edward B. Hughes, William J. Kearney, Nikolaus Mandel.
1399, **Okmulgee, OK**—Herskel A. Lewis.
1402, **Richmond, VA**—Luther Ingram, Mrs. James E. Massengale.
1407, **San Pedro, CA**—Willard J. Ballard, Orville O. Heckenlively, Henry Jackson, Mrs. Vincent B. Pallares, Frank R. Randolph.
1408, **Redwood City, CA**—Glenn L. Cummins, Marvin M. Wells.
1440, **Jonesboro, AR**—Roy G. Miller.
1449, **Lansing, MI**—William L. Purchase.
1452, **Detroit, MI**—George Andreew, Algie B. Price, Vincent J. Visco, Sr.
1453, **Huntington Beach, CA**—Mrs. Robert Botkin, Walter L. Fritz, John F. Kipp, Dean B. Stock.
1456, **NY, NY**—Michael Agnello, Telman O. Jakobsen, Ivar A. Peterson.
1464, **Mankato, MN**—Mrs. Francis Herz.
1471, **Jackson, MS**—Billy McGowan.
1478, **Redondo Beach, CA**—Eluterio F. Sanchez.
1485, **LaPorte, IN**—Fred A. Weichert.
1487, **Burlington, VT**—Mrs. George B. Hill.
1490, **San Diego, CA**—Theodore Marsh.
1495, **Chico, CA**—Virgil M. Pyle, Ernest E. VanSant.
1497, **Los Angeles, CA**—Cecil R. Clarke, Ralph W. Copp, Sr., Dewey V. Cote.
1506, **Los Angeles, CA**—John C. Craigmile, Andrew J. Pepin, Keith E. Redman.
1507, **El Monte, CA**—Mrs. Charles R. Bick, Walter L. Petersen, Ivan A. Short, Steven P. Torres.
1509, **Miami, FL**—Warren H. Willis.
1512, **Blountville, TN**—Harry Gray, Lester Avery Peoples.
1521, **Algoma, WI**—Melvin H. Corroy, Mrs. Henry Senft.
1526, **Denton, TX**—Hugh L. Jordan.
1529, **Kansas City, KS**—Elmer R. Grove, James J. Milholland.
1536, **NY, NY**—Raffaele Antonelli.
1540, **Kamloops, BC, Can**—Lawrence A. Davidson.
1541, **Vancouver, BC, Can**—Gus Strandberg.
1544, **Nashville, TN**—Jerry D. Miller.
1553, **Hawthorne, CA**—Kathy N. Harris, Patricia A. Hinesley, Charles R. Vickers, Jr.
1559, **Muscatine, IA**—Chester E. Hank.
1564, **Casper, WY**—Clinton J. Foss.
1565, **Abilene, TX**—Stanley J. Wiggins.
1570, **Yuba City, CA**—Irving C. Carnegie, Oscar Halvorsen, Mrs. Robert J. Whitmire.
1571, **San Diego, CA**—Warren J. Bennett, Harold W. McAllister, Mrs. James N. Stamper.
1573, **West Allis, WI**—Richard Roth.
1595, **Montgomery Co., PA**—Harry W. Shepherd.
1596, **St. Louis, MO**—William T. Morris.
1598, **Victoria, BC, Can**—Mrs. Walter Frobel.
1607, **Los Angeles, CA**—Enrique (Henry) F. Apodaca, Dennis O. Emery.

Local Union, City

1608, **S. Pittsburg, TN**—William **Leroy** Peoples.
1609, **Hibbing, MN**—John W. Hansen.
1622, **Hayward, CA**—Mrs. Antone S. Dutra, Rudolph L. Hemza, Peter C. Reuss, William J. (Runge) Rung.
1632, **San Luis Obispo, CA**—Richard W. Martin.
1635, **Kansas City, MO**—Anthony Kostelec.
1644, **Minneapolis, MN**—August J. Arbogast, Mrs. Reinhold Huether, Harlan V. Schrupp.
1650, **Lexington, KY**—Vertus T. Grider, Mrs. James R. Taylor.
1664, **Bloomington, IN**—Roy Lentz.
1669, **Thunder Bay, Ont., Can**—Wilard Aitkens, Mrs. Ray Tikkanen.
1689, **Tacoma, WA**—Leo L. Webster.
1694, **Washington, DC**—Lawrence A. Gardner.
1715, **Vancouver, WA**—Clyde Edelen.
1723, **Columbus, GA**—George Tallant.
1725, **Daytona, FL**—Mrs. F. Eric Watson.
1726, **Laredo, TX**—Juan Saenz, Sr.
1733, **Marshfield, WI**—Mrs. Ellsworth Riedel, Leslie R. Todd.
1734, **Murray, KY**—Johnnie B. Roach.
1741, **Milwaukee, WI**—Ronald D. Apps, Mrs. Ludwig Checkwala, Mrs. Anton Hoppa.
1749, **Anniston, AL**—Oscar S. Haynes, James C. Shaddix.
1752, **Pomona, CA**—Paul G. Hodde.
1759, **Pittsburgh, PA**—Clarence Hough.
1764, **Marion, VA**—Willard B. Parker, John B. Overbay.
1765, **Orlando, FL**—Elton M. Gifford.
1772, **Hicksville, NY**—Adolfs Balins.
1779, **Calgary, AB, Can**—Cecil C. Harder.
1788, **Indianapolis, IN**—Glen D. Hall.
1795, **Farmington, MO**—Billie F. Little.
1797, **Renton, WA**—Robert G. McGregor.
1808, **Granite City, IL**—Arlie O. Gulley.
1815, **Santa Ana, CA**—Henry J. Harkleroad.
1823, **Philadelphia, PA**—Sidney Koch, George J. Solometo.
1837, **Babylon, NY**—Robert J. Gatto.
1845, **Snoqualmie, WA**—James Wyse.
1846, **New Orleans, LA**—Cyril Davillier, Sr., Mrs. Lawrence J. Guillot, Joseph G. Husson, Jr., James A. Lagasse, Sr., Erick J. Roberts.
1847, **St. Paul, MN**—Mrs. Clarence W. Warner.
1849, **Pasco, WA**—Carl J. Thorpe.
1865, **Minneapolis, MN**—David E. Rydberg, Erick F. Westlin.
1867, **Regina, Sask., Can**—Reuben I. From
1880, **Carthage, MO**—Berton C. Davis.
1882, **Campbell River, BC, Can**—Sidney A. R. Sawyer.
1884, **Lubbock, TX**—Mrs. Hugh Jester.
1889, **Downers Grove, IL**—Walter O. Brockman, Norman W. Rodger, Roy E. Vix.
1897, **Lafayette, LA**—Wilbert J. Simon.
1904, **N. Kansas City, MO**—Russell R. Decker, Mrs. Montie Ray Feighert.
1906, **Philadephia, PA**—Kenneth Lyle.
1911, **Beckley, WV**—Gilbert R. Farley.
1913, **San Fernando, CA**—John O. Deeds, Michael A. Nicholls.
1915, **Clinton, MO**—William F. Albin.
1921, **Hempstead, NY**—William Seaman, Nicholas G. Struss, Mrs. George J. Westerlund.
1930, **Santa Susana, CA**—Lewis J. Davis, Billy Day.
1931, **New Orleans, LA**—John R. McCune.
1959, **Riverside, CA**—Mrs. Lee Fulton.
1962, **Las Cruces, NM**—John Christian.
1965, **Somers, MT**—Charles V. Redfield.
1971, **Temple, TX**—James E. Hurst.
1976, **Los Angeles, CA**—Albert Jones.

Local Union, City

1980, Atchison, KS—Arthur R. McSorley.
2006, Los Gatos, CA—Mrs. Ernest H. Gilstrap.
2010, Anna, IL—Bryan C. Hickam.
2012, Seaford, DE—Wilmer S. Hinman.
2015, Santa Paula, CA—Joseph Arnold.
2020, San Diego, CA—Percy M. Baumton.
2027, Rapid City, SD—Hugo H. Albrecht.
2037, Adrian, MI—Billy D. Sheffield.
2046, Martinez, CA—Forrest P. Bledsoe, Earnest L. Johnson, Nestor Kuusisto.
2049, Gilbertsville, KY—Hoy A. Hiett, Jesse J. Teckenbrock.
2070, Roanoke, VA—Mrs. James M. Clement.
2073, Milwaukee, WI—Walter Soinski, Mrs. James D. Yager.
2078, Vista, CA—Mrs. Knute Eastman, Gerald L. Lee.
2079, Houston, TX—Edgar V. Smith.
2094, Chicago, IL—Ewald E. Rosen.
2155, NY, NY—Rocco Pesce.
2158, Rock Island, IL—Raymond W. Walters.
2163, Bronx, NY—Harold S. Hendrickson.
2164, San Francisco, CA—Erman P. Hardesty, Alan L. Mulvaney, John D. Rosenburg, Mario L. Victor.
2170, Sacramento, CA—Clarence J. Clifton.
2172, Santa Ana, CA—Mrs. Alfonzo G. Godinez, Nils M. Rokkum.
2178, Jersey City, NJ—Rudolph Opeckun.
2201, Durant, OK—Paul Jones.
2205, Wenatchee, WA—Marion H. Church, Ralph R. Taylor.
2217, Lakeland, FL—Porter A. Ferris, Mrs. John L. Headley.
2231, Los Angeles, CA—Carl G. McArthy.
2232, Houston, TX—Frederick G. Barden, Jr., Herbert K. May.
2239, Fremont, OH—Mrs. John J. Seifert.
2241, Brooklyn, NY—Joseph Diamond.
2244, Little Chute, WI—Harold M. Hansen.
2250, Red Bank, NJ—Anton Gulovsen, William E. Johnson.
2252, Grand Rapids, MI—Harold J. Cochran, James W. Doyle, Jr.
2258, Houma, LA—Laurent F. Foret.
2265, Detroit, MI—John Chrzan.
2274, Pittsburgh, PA—Harry G. Reed.
2279, Lawrence, KS—William K. Wilson.
2288, Los Angeles, CA—Mrs. Gus M. Beckmann, Mark Boyce, Mrs. Fermin M. Garcia, Melvin C. Henning, Arthur B. Lockard, Alex A. Markoya.
2354, Sylacauga, AL—Joel G. Seay.
2375, Los Angeles, CA—John H. Grise.
2391, Holland, MI—Mrs. John Van Kley.
2398, El Cajon, CA—Mrs. Rufus A. Baggett.
2408, Xenia, OH—Eugene E. Carter.
2416, Portland, OR—Donald C. Oja.
2430, Charleston, WV—Clarence S. Pring.
2433, Franklin, IN—Harlan C. Bray.
2477, Santa Maria, CA—Leonard J. Koll, Mrs. Hollis J. Reed.
2504, Watertown, MN—Amelda Teich.
2519, Seattle, WA—Edgar J. Marchand.
2536, Pt. Gamble, WA—Anthony Enos, Richard B. Hursley.
2540, Wilmington, OH—Floyd E. Jones.
2554, Lebanon, OR—Clyde Campbell.
2561, Fresh Pond, CA—Clifford C. McKibben.
2564, Grand Falls, NF, Can—Edgar A. Budgell.
2573, Coos Bay, OR—Theodore Oswalt.
2580, Everett, WA—Mrs. Iver Johnson.
2592, Eureka, CA—Charles W. Meek.
2601, Lafayette, IN—Franklin F. Gebhart.
2633, Tacoma, WA—Torger O. Torgerson.

Local Union, City

2652, Standard, CA—William R. Hembree.
2687, Auburn, CA—Charles S. Townsend.
2691, Coquille, OR—Floyd E. Hampton.
2714, Dallas, OR—Herman C. Fausset.
2734, Mobile, AL—Vernon B. Chapman, Sr.
2739, Yakima, WA—Mrs. Harold O. Brown, Adolph H. Hibner, Denver R. Hustead.
2750, Springfield, OR—Wesley Pigg.
2755, Kalama, WA—Wilfred A. Rider.
2761, McCleary, WA—James A. Gahan.
2787, Springfield, OR—Joseph H. Hurle.
2805, Klickitat, WA—Lawrence F. Stonewall
2816, Emmett, ID—Joe Villanueva.
2834, Denver, CO—William J. Seibert.
2841, Peshastin, WA—Roger Hockett.
2851, La Grande, OR—Mrs. L. Edward Prouty.
2907, Weed, CA—George G. Yandell.
2949, Roseburg, OR—Earl W. Merker, Carl J. Mutschler, Edgar K. Robertson, Theodore H. Spence, Henry F. Tatom.
2958, Marshfield, WI—Walter E. Lueck.
3074, Chester, CA—Ernest L. Pierce.
3091, Vaughn, OR—John Bell Fox.
3110, Black Mountain, NC—Roger D. Patton.
3128, NY, NY—Mrs. Santo Aiosa.
3161, Maywood, CA—James Gatewood.
3181, Louisville, MS—J. C. Shell.
3182, Portland, OR—Aaron E. Smith.
3184, Fresno, CA—George E. Garst.
3202, Warrenton, MO—Frederick Clifford Flake.
3206, Pompano Beach, FL—Arch G. Wilmington.
3227, Brampton, Ont., Can—Mrs. Steve Petto.
3251, San Juan, PR—Antero Escalero.
9033, Pittsburgh, PA—Mrs. Ralph R. Jameson.
9042, Los Angeles, CA—Edward G. Gray.
9251, Orlando, FL—Robert Shane Munroe.
9345, Miami, FL—Benjamin Frakt.
9374, Phoenix, AZ—L. C. Dill.
9401, Allentown, PA—Raymond W. Bartholomew.

Major Study Seeks Heart Attack Victims

The Hyperlipidemia-Antherosclerosis Study, a nationwide investigation into heart disease, has recently opened its fourth center in Philadelphia. The study, funded by a grant from the National Institutes of Health, is designed to assess the true impact of high blood cholesterol on the development and progression of heart disease. Using a procedure that lowers cholesterol, the study intends to definitively determine the importance of restricting cholesterol from the daily diet.

Imperative to the success of the study is a large number of participants; however, eligibility requirements are very specific. If you have suffered only one heart attack within the last five years, are between the ages of 29 and 64, do not have diabetes, and are interested in possibly taking part in the study, call the Hyperlipidemia Study collect at 215/645-3340. No cost is involved, and your participation could have an impact on your own health, and the health of all potential heart patients.

Right to Organize

Continued from Page 15

fully instructed on ways to pressure workers to vote against the union.

- They recommend that union supporters be isolated from other workers, such as by transfer to remote work areas, to minimize their ability to present the union's position. They advise that pro-union workers be closely watched, penalized for any technical violation of work rules, and even fired.
- They arrange captive audience meetings of employees where threats may be made to close the plant, or perhaps to thwart collective bargaining, if the union is voted in.
- They orchestrate a constant drumbeat of anti-union propaganda, which might include a "Vote No" message on vending machines, coffee cups, napkins and matchbooks.

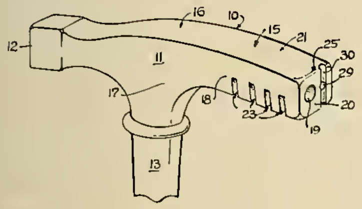
The consultants' operations are usually clandestine and thus all the more difficult to combat. Despite the existence of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure section of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act, the subcommittee found that the law's "employer and consulting reporting provisions have for the past 14 years been a virtual 'dead letter,' ignored by employers and consultants and unenforced by the Department of Labor" as well as by the NLRB and Justice Department.

The subcommittee recommended that these agencies coordinate enforcement of the laws relating to consultants and also that Congress strengthen labor statutes to better protect workers seeking to organize.

Future Support

Not only is the Windy City of Chicago calling to delegates and guests attending the upcoming convention, but Illinois resident Miss Heather Nikole Stefanik urges, while you're there, "Support the union — It's my future." Heather, shown above, advertising the union she supports, is 22-months-old and the third generation in a Brotherhood family. Heather's father, Terrence, is a member of Local 1196, Arlington Heights, Ill., and her grandfather is president of that same local.

HAMMER NAIL EXTRACTOR



On this new patented tool, Brotherhood member Harry F. Connor has replaced the customary claw portion of the hammer with an extractor portion designed to bend the nail at right angles and then fit the nail into one of several slots, subsequent to pulling the nail out. The advantage of the extractor is the avoidance of bending the nail head that then makes withdrawing the nail with anything by pliers rather difficult, according to Connor. The extractor also eliminates slip out of the nail, and an additional safety measure is that the nail is contained in the extractor, presenting "flight" of the nail. *The Carpenter* has not tested this tool and makes no claims as to its efficiency. For more information concerning the extractor, contact Harry F. Connor, 3066 Alviena Dr., San Jose, CA 95133.

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PORTABLE SAW

The Potomac Tool Manufacturing Corporation of Alexandria, Va., has designed the Ultra Saw, a portable, indoor-outdoor saw that can cut up to 4⅝ inches deep in wet or dry concrete, metal decking, or hardwood flooring.

Running on 120 volts, the Ultra Saw was originally developed to cut channels for conduit in occupied offices, buildings, or banks. Standard, large gas saws were impractical for such a job, as 220/440 voltage was rarely available. The Ultra Saw has since acquired many other functions.

The Ultra Saw is 38 inches high and has an 18-inch wheel base. Its main column is 1¾-inch square structural steel tubing, and the base plate is full ½-inch thick. With an 18-amp motor, it weighs 56 pounds, is completely portable, and can be carried in the trunk of a car.

The Ultra Saw also has a deadman switch and an electrical cord conveniently mounted on the handle for safe, no-stoop operation. A water-feed attachment is also mounted on the shaft with a standard garden hose connection and a shut-off valve near the handle. A wheel support and axle provide steel foot treadle for extra pressure, and a directional pointer guide is clearly visible over the blade guard.

The Ultra Saw can handle any standard, one-inch diamond blade up to 14 inches in diameter, but the Potomac Tool Manufacturing Corporation recommends its Heavy Duty PTD 14 x 110 blade at a cost of $408.00. The saw also has wire brushes for joint clean out, dry masonry blades, a carbide tooth blade for hardwood flooring, and metal cutting blades for decking. Two-bolt housing permits easy removal of the motor for servicing.

The industry net price of the Ultra Saw is $1395.00. To order your saw or obtain more information write: Potomac Tool Manufacturing Corporation, 1517 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22301, or call (703) 836-4066.

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PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

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IN CONCLUSION

Proposed Amendment to The Hobbs Act Endangers Picket Rights

Union busters try new tactics: arousing public fear of violence by tying picketline disputes to extortions and racketeering.

It hasn't drawn much public attention, yet, because of other events in Washington, but there's a major effort in the US Congress, this month and next, to enact legislation which might conceivably brand a union member a criminal if he thumbs his nose at his employer when he crosses the picket line.

The right to protest, the right to demonstrate, the right to peacefully picket are inalienable American rights, but a group of rabid anti-unionists, led by the National Right to Work Committee, is attempting to turn back the calendar to the days of a century ago when the Federal government and Federal troops policed strikes and busted unions for the sole benefit of employers. They would accomplish this by inflicting on all US union members the penalties of a little-known Federal anti-extortion law called the Hobbs Act.

Enacted in 1936 and amended in 1950, the Hobbs Act defines in legal terminology instances in which robbery, racketeering, and extortion should be considered Federal crimes. It does not single out violence growing out of labor-management disputes for special attention. In fact, the US Supreme Court ruled in *US vs Enmons in* 1973 that the Hobbs Act was not intended to apply to minor acts of violence or threats of violence which occur during legitimate strikes for improved wages, better working conditions, or fringe benefits. The Supreme Court said in the Enmons Decision that the Hobbs Act was not intended to "put the Federal government in the business of policing the orderly conduct of strikes."

And, yet, this is exactly what the union busters are trying to do. They have persuaded Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican, and House Labor Chairman Orrin Hatch, a Utah Republican, to introduce bills which would make union pickets subject to the Hobbs Act, a Federal law designed to prevent extortion in interstate commerce. It's as though the Taft-Hartley Act, the Landrum-Griffin Act, and all the other acts to keep union wage earners in check are not enough, now we may have to face Federal charges of criminal violence if a disturbance occurs on a picket line. (There are, of course, plenty of local and state laws already on the books to cover such matters.)

There is a swing to conservatism in the US Congress, this year, and supporters of the twin bills think the time is right to hit union members and hit 'em hard. One way they see to achieve this objective is to arouse public fears of violence in labor-management disputes and pass legislation which will enable them to file criminal charges against trade unionists anytime they raise a finger against strikebreakers or unfair employers along a picket line.

Employing scare language which conjures up a specter of union-inspired violence across the land, the anti-union forces have already enlisted the support of several Senators and Congressmen in an attempt to ramrod the legislation through this session of the Congress. They have produced and released a television film which unjustly implies that workers are the prime instigators of strike-related violence, and they are attempting to have this film shown by any and all television stations which will carry it. In addition to the film, they are issuing a flood of propaganda urging the public to write to their Senators and Congressmen for enactment of Senate Resolution 613 (the Thurmond Bill) and House Resolution 450 (the House version of the same bill).

If they succeed in their campaign, almost any incident that occurs on a picket line could subject those involved and/or union officials to severe Federal penalties: fines of up to $10,000 and/or prison terms of up to 20 years. In other words, if the Enmons

Decision of the Supreme Court is overruled by an amendment to the Hobbs Act, any worker who throws a punch on the picket line or any striker who deflates the tires of a strikebreaker's pickup truck would be subject to Federal prosecution and not simply be found guilty of a local misdemeanor, as the offense warrants.

The *Enmons* Decision does not mean that all acts of picket line violence are exempt from federal prosecution. For example, a recent U.S. Court of Appeals decision (*U.S. v. Thordarson,* Ninth Circuit) makes it clear that the Federal government has sufficient authority to prosecute *serious* acts of violence, such as arson, when committed by striking workers.

All other acts or threats of violence remain punishable under a multitude of state and local laws. In short, no act of violence—whether committed by a worker or a non-worker—is exempt from the even-handed enforcement of current laws at the federal, state or local level. Thus there is no demonstrated need to change present law relating to picket line violence because sufficient legal remedies already exist to prosecute such incidents.

The proposed changes in the Hobbs Act would be one-sided. If a picket line melee occurred in which employer agents or strike breakers threw the first punch, *their* act of violence would be a state crime of assault, which carries far less stringent penalties. The striker on the other hand who may have been provoked to anger by such action and who retaliated would be subject to the same state laws **plus federal prosecution for extortion.** This one-sided enforcement of law is contrary to the guiding policy embodied in all other federal labor laws which assures government neutrality and even-handedness in their enforcement.

Finally, S. 613 and H.R. 450 also would thrust the federal government into an area of law enforcement traditionally reserved to the states. Given the adequacy of state and local remedies to deal with picket line problems, there is no legislative need for the federal government to usurp states' rights in this manner. The FBI and federal courts have far more important problems demanding their attention than to divert manpower and resources to handle this kind of problem. In fact, **the most recent FBI report doesn't refer to a single case of picket line violence.**

The real motivation behind this menacing expansion of police power over picket line conduct is quite simply union busting. Why else would the National Right to Work Committee have made this their top legislative priority in this Congress? In fact, their mass mail appeal supporting the Hobbs Act legislation attacks union security by including the following lie: "Right now thousands of employers are forced to sign compulsory unionism contracts—contracts which harm the interests of employee and employer alike—because of threats of arson, bombings and other acts of terrorism—even murder—directed at them and their employees."

They and the proponents of S. 613 and H.R. 450 know full well that the harsh penalties imposed under the Hobbs Act could destroy a fledgling union organizing effort even after a recognition strike has been won. Yet they are determined to exploit the volatile nature of a strike where economic suffering can breed antagonism and frustrations that can quickly ignite as "scabs" cross picket lines or company agents provoke strikers. This they would do for the primary purpose of arming the increasing number of anti-union employers with one more weapon with which to deny workers their collective bargaining rights. Their campaign will, however, only serve to further aggravate labor-management tensions in this country principally by impeding the normal "cooling off" process following a strike which is so essential to regaining labor-management stability and productivity.

William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

Be a Brotherhood Booster

OFFICIAL T-SHIRT

T-Shirts with the Brotherhood's emblem, as shown at right, in small (34-36), medium (38-40), large (42-44), and ex. large (46-48).

White with blue trim, as worn by young man at upper right: **$4.25 each**

Heather (light blue) with blue trim, as worn by young woman at lower right: **$4.35 each**

QUANTITY ORDERS: If your local would like to display its number on the T-shirts it orders, this can be done for a one-time extra charge of $10.00 for necessary art work. There must be a minimum of 3 dozen shirts ordered at the same time for such an order to be filled. The manufacturer will keep the stencil on file for future orders.

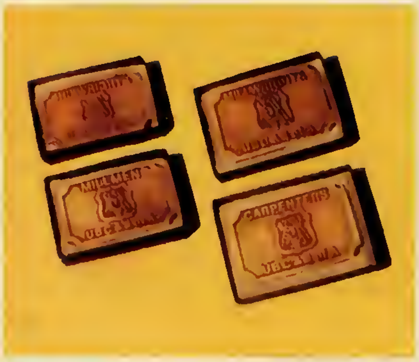
OFFICIAL CAP

As worn by young woman at right. One size fits all. An elastic band keeps the cap snug on your head. There's a blue mesh back for ventilation.

$4.00 each

HARD-HAT DECALS

Your local union can now order vinyl Hard Hat Emblem Decals (with adhesive on the back). As shown on the hat of the young man, lower right. The price is $4.50 per hundred for distribution to your local membership. Individual members can obtain a single emblem, free of charge, by writing direct to the UBC Organizing Department at the General Office, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001



WINDBREAKER

A sturdy, waterproof, nylon windbreaker jacket in navy blue with the Brotherhood's official seal displayed as shown below. Jacket has a snap front, tie strings at bottom. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large.

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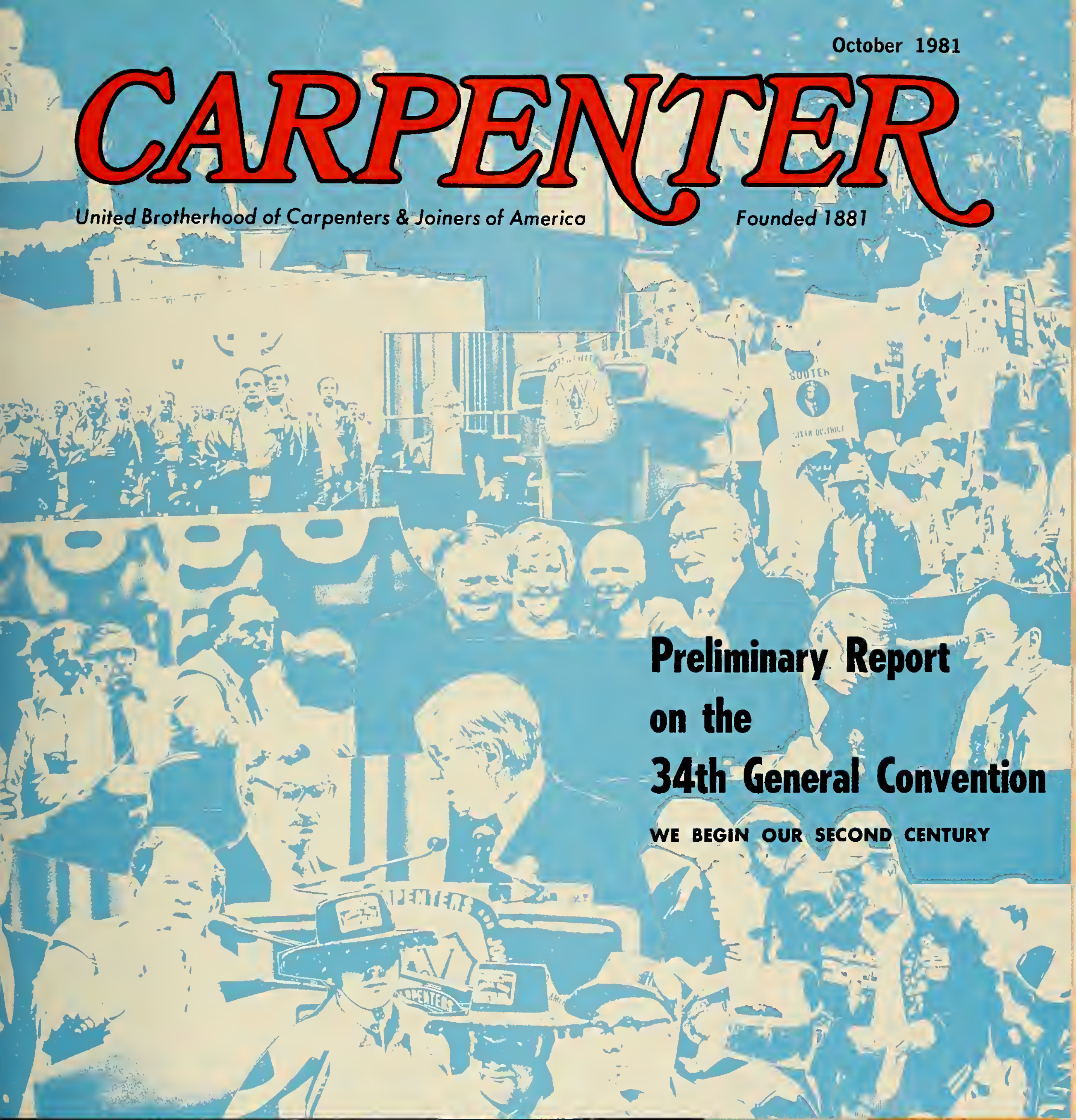
The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now emblazoned on special Carpenters', Millwrights', Shipwrights', and Millmen's belt buckles, and you can order such buckles now from the General Offices in Washington. Manufactured of sturdy metal, the buckle is 3⅛ inches wide by 2 inches deep and will accommodate all modern snap-on belts. The buckle comes in a gift box and makes a fine gift.

All prices include cost of handling and mailing. Send order and remittance — cash, check, or money order — to: General Secretary John S. Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.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United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

Preliminary Report on the 34th General Convention

WE BEGIN OUR SECOND CENTURY

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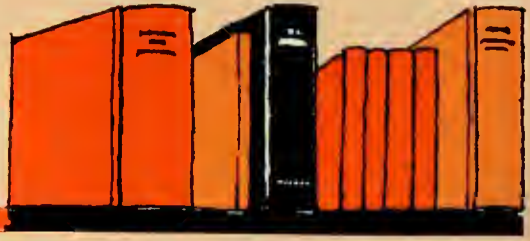

GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT
William Konyha
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY
John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER
Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENTS EMERITI
M. A. Hutcheson
William Sidell

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

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New City, New York 10956

Second District, Raymond Ginnetti
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Margate, N.J. 08402

Third District, Anthony Ochocki
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Seventh District, Hal Morton
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610 S.W. Alder Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Eighth District, M. B. Bryant
5330-F Power Inn Road
Sacramento, California 95820

Ninth District, John Carruthers
5799 Yonge Street #807
Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3V3

Tenth District, Ronald J. Dancer
1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K OG3

William Konyha, *Chairman*
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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 10 OCTOBER, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

On the morning of the second day of the 34th General Convention in Chicago, September 1, a photographer climbed a ladder he had set up on the side of the meeting hall, checked the settings on his big panoramic camera, set firmly on a sturdy tripod, and prepared to take the official convention picture.

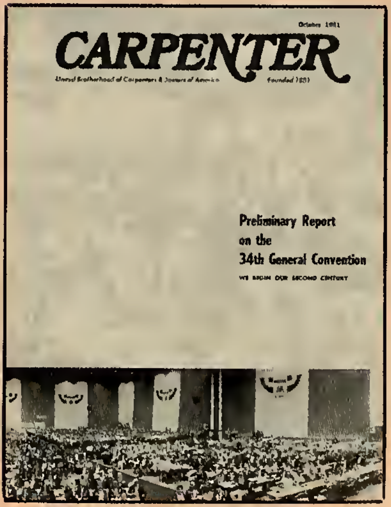
Officers and guests on the platform lined up to the right and left of the podium. More than 2,400 delegates and a thousand or more spectators and guests sat still while the camera shutter was opened and the big camera slowly swept the hall.

It was over in a few seconds. A gavel sounded, and General President William Konyha went on with the business of the convention.

The resulting picture spreads across the bottom of the front and back covers of this October issue. It shows in dramatic color all of the excitement of a Brotherhood convention—the backdrops, the bunting, the district jackets, and the groupings of delegates.

Many delegates purchased copies of the picture at the convention. They may still be obtained at full size for mounting—42 inches wide by 10 inches deep—at the price of $27.00 each, covering postage and handling. Cash, checks or money orders should be sent to: Picture Atlanta, 599 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga. 30307. (Please specify that you want the **Carpenters Convention** photograph).

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.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WE BEGIN OUR SECOND CENTURY

1881 100th ANNIVERSARY
WELCOME DELEGATES
1981
34th GENERAL CONVENTION
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

Spectacular was

The 34th General Convention

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION DOMINATES CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

The words to describe the United Brotherhood's 34th General Convention in Chicago, August 31-September 4, are "spectacular . . . outstanding . . . progressive."

We returned with gusto to the site of the Brotherhood's August, 1881 founding—the city of Chicago—for our centennial celebration. The 2,434 delegates acted upon more than 150 resolutions in the course of the five-day conclave and they participated in many, unique centennial activities.

Delegates re-elected the five General Officers without opposition: General President William Konyha, Vice Presidents Pat Campbell and Sigurd Lucassen, Secretary John S. Rogers and Treasurer Charles E. Nichols. Ten district board members were also unanimously re-elected.

The convention was largely a centennial celebration, which Secretary Rogers described as lasting for the coming year and featuring four major parts: a stage show, "Knock on Wood," which was also videotaped at the convention; a popular history, "The Road to Dignity," by labor historian Thomas R. Brooks, distributed at the convention; a scholarly history by Walter Galenson of Cornell; and a series of local events arranged through state humanities councils.

Rogers also described our comprehensive radio and television advertising campaign on the centennial. The ads close with an organizing appeal, "Why don't you join us?" They provide a toll-free 800 number to contact Brotherhood offices in Washington.

President Reagan, who had previously agreed to serve as honorary centennial co-chairman, spoke to the convention on its fourth day and made his first public remarks on the striking Air Traffic Controllers after his August 3 directive that they return to work or be fired. It was also his first visit to a labor conference since the attempt on his life at the Building Trades Legislative Conference in Washington, D.C., last spring.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland was a guest speaker at the gala Convention banquet—one of the largest banquets ever held in Chicago's McCormick Place. Also speaking to this gathering was Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan.

President Konyha drew resounding approval from the convention when he welcomed former members of the Lathers, which merged into the Brotherhood in 1978, and when he pledged to continue close surveillance on how and where some $3.5 billion in UBC pension funds are invested.

The General President said prudence and "correct and stringent standards" on the handling of pension funds are compatible with "saying to Mr. Banker or Mr. Money Manager, 'If you want to manage our members' money, you're going to have to make it serve our members' needs or, mister, we're going to get somebody else to manage it.' "

He told the convention that Carpenters always have been and always will be "working stiffs—not labor statesmen or phony philosophers." And, Konyha said, "Solidarity Day is the day when the working people together with the senior citizens of this country will be able to have our say, and let's hope the politicians hear our message September 19.

"On issue after issue, since this Administration and this Congress took office, the decisions have in a large degree been tilted toward the corporations, the banks, the rich and the very affluent sectors of our population," Konyha said.

"But on September 19, we feel confident that the Carpenters, along with thousands of trade union men and women, together with our friends from many public organizations, will make their voices heard in a tremendous display of the people's solidarity."

Konyha's report focused heavily on the Carpenter's industrial division, which has been hurt by plant closings and transfers of jobs across either state or national boundaries.

He reported that the union had initiated almost 250,000 workers since the 1978 convention, yet had recorded a net loss of 19,079 members. There is a 16 percent unemployment rate in construction, Konyha said, but that sector has stayed relatively stable, as has the union's Canadian membership.

"Our losses, over and above the normal turnover caused by death, retirement and leaving the jurisdiction, have been heaviest among our industrial members. Foreign imports of wood products don't get as much publicity as Datsuns and Toyotas, but the result is the same—American unemployment."

Konyha recited the political losses from House seats lost in the Northeast and gained in the South and Southwest, describing plant closings and quick transfer from union to non-union status via opening a new plant in another state.

"And if any of you think that organizing in Texas or Florida is the same as organizing in some of our older strongholds, think again," Konyha said.

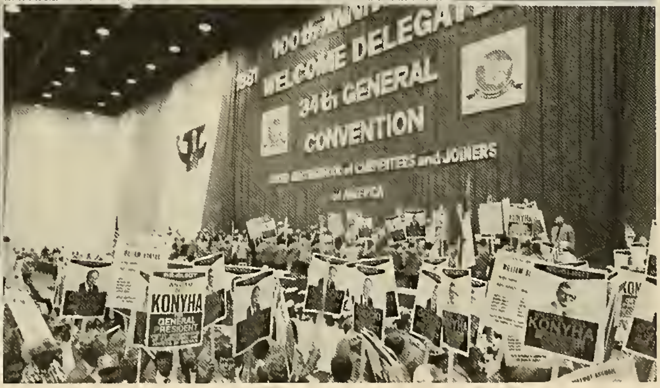
But in tracing the Carpenters' history through the American Plan of 60 years ago to the "right-to-work" movement of today, Konyha pledged the weapons of more flexible work-rules, affirmative action and modern communication methods—such as those displayed in the centennial celebration—will be used in the organizing effort that is essential to the union's future.

MORE TO COME

This is only a preliminary report on the United Brotherhood's 34th General Convention. A complete report, with a special color section, will appear in the November, 1981, edition of *The Carpenter.*

AT LEFT, BELOW, is a view of the major exhibit displayed for the first time at the convention in Chicago. Under the title of "Building America," the exhibit shows the evolution of our crafts and our union over the centuries. RIGHT, BELOW, General President Konyha addresses the Centennial Banquet in a hall of Chicago's vast McCormick Place. LOWER LEFT, President Ronald Reagan as he addressed the convention on the fourth day of sessions. LOWER RIGHT, a demonstration for the re-election of incumbent officers, which followed the nominations of the third day.

1881 • 100 YEARS • 1981



A Brief Ceremony on West Washington Street in Chicago

FOUNDING SITE DEDICATED

The founding site of the United Brotherhood was dedicated on August 27 in Chicago, a few days before the opening of the 34th General Convention. Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne joined with President William Konyha and other labor and civic officials in the ceremony.

In dedicating the bronze plaque in the sidewalk of the Windy City, President Konyha said:

"We gather here at an historic site.

"We gather here on an historic occasion.

"It was right at this spot one hundred years ago, in August of 1881, that 35 men met in a building known as Trades Assembly Hall. They had come to Chicago from nine states of the Union. They had assembled for the purpose of forming a national association.

"One Hundred years later, this national association which, to quote the Chicago Tribune of August 13, 1881, was 'effected' that day, returns to Chicago. It returns as the 34th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And it returns with not 35 men representing Carpenters and Joiners in a few states. We return with about 2,600 delegates and their families representing more than 800,000 Carpenters and Joiners from every state of the United States and every province of Canada.

"Some of the records of the first convention here in 1881 have been lost. But this site of the founding convention has been verified by records of the Chicago District Council and the Chicago Historical Society.

"We are told by these researchers that the Trades Assembly Hall where the first delegates met was located at 192 Washington Street.

"So, you might ask, what are we doing standing here at 221 West Washington Street? That's because in 1911 the City of Chicago changed its system of street numbering. The address 192 Washington Street was changed to 221 West Washington Street.

"The Historical Society also reported to us that this area really hasn't changed very much over the years. The buildings still have shops on the street floors and the upper floors are lofts, used as meeting halls or occupied by light manufacturing companies.

"Our particular building has, at various times, been a parking garage and an unoccupied structure. But the echoes of a century still reverberate through the rooms and halls.

"And we here today wish to designate officially our founding site. We will do so with the setting of a permanent plaque, dedicated at the time of our Centennial Anniversary.

"I thank you all for coming here. I am sure you share my view that it is a memorable occasion."

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15 20 25 30
SALE

CBS Radio Refuses to Broadcast AFL-CIO President's Labor Day Remarks

The "trickle-down" economic policy of the Reagan Administration means the American people are being asked "to risk our jobs, our mortgages, our children's education, our Social Security and even our national defense."

That's what AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in a Labor Day message taped for CBS radio, but CBS found it too hot to broadcast.

"The AFL-CIO statement presented to us for broadcast on Labor Day this year is devoted almost entirely to an attack on the national administration and its policies," said Gene P. Mater, senior vice president of the CBS Broadcasting Group, in rejecting the taped message.

Kirkland said the CBS objection that his message raised "controversial issues of a political nature" ignores similar statements broadcast daily by Administration and congressional leaders.

"The AFL-CIO will not bow to censorship," Kirkland declared, saying labor would continue to speak out on the issues.

The CBS action broke a 35-year tradition of broadcasting Labor Day messages from union leaders. A number of CBS radio affiliates, however, obtained the tape directly from the AFL-CIO.

Comments on national issues similar to Kirkland's were aired on other networks. AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thomas R. Donahue spoke over the NBC radio network and AFL-CIO Vice President John H. Lyons was heard over the Mutual Radio Network.

Kirkland, Donahue and Lyons all stressed that labor and its allies would participate in a mass rally September 19 in Washington, D.C. to protest Reagan Administration policies and defend social programs.

Solidarity Day, Kirkland said, will provide a forum for labor and its allies "to protest the Administration's efforts to dismantle the social programs that reflect humane and compassionate government."

Kirkland also raised the issue of what he said was a threat to the trade union movement itself.

Alluding to Reagan's action in ordering the firing of the air traffic controllers,

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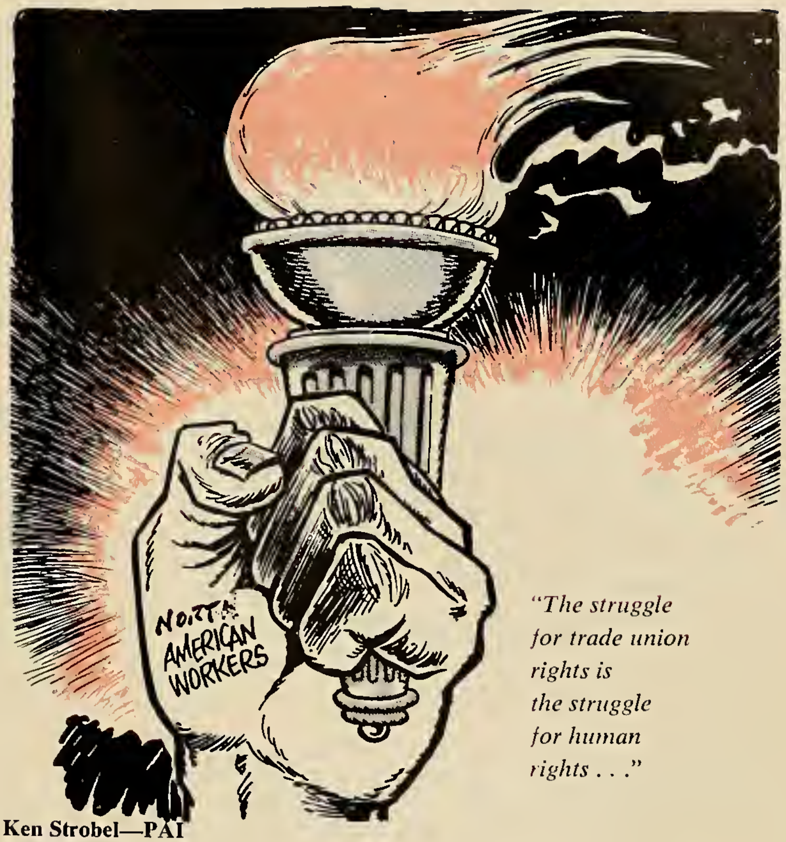

"The struggle for trade union rights is the struggle for human rights . . ."

Ken Strobel—PAI

Lane Kirkland's Labor Day Speech

TEXT OF THE SPECIAL MESSAGE REFUSED BY CBS RADIO.

"We want more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures."

This was part of Samuel Gompers answer to the question, "what does labor want?"

That was in 1893, twelve years after the founding of the national labor center that became the AFL-CIO, whose 100th anniversary we celebrate this year.

". . . more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures." This is still what labor wants on Labor Day 1981.

Looking back on our century of struggle and sacrifice, we take pride in the gains American workers have made through their unions.

Those gains have not been restricted to a narrow interest group in our society. In fact, all Americans have benefited from the higher wages, expanded consumer purchasing power, and improved working conditions that unions have fought for.

Our entire society is better off because of labor's victories in the struggle for free public education, social security, unemployment insurance, civil rights laws, voting rights, and many other milestones in our progress toward a more humane and just society.

These advances have produced "more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures."

Some people don't agree and never have. They think our better natures are best cultivated in the economic jungle. They believe in the survival of the fittest.

Unfortunately, people who share that view have captured the White House and have cowed a compliant Congress.

They are suspicious of government programs to feed the hungry, educate the young, secure dignity for the elderly, care for the sick, safeguard the rights of minorities, protect consumers, and defend the environment from plunder.

Their philosophy has been summed up by their budget director, David Stockman: "No one is entitled to anything from the government."

Continued on Page 6

Lane Kirkland's Labor Day Speech

Continued from Page 5

This breathtaking statement is remarkable for its candor. It joins the issue—the fundamental issue confronting the American people. What is the purpose of government? What is the relationship between the government and the people?

The Administration projects a picture of government as an alien force sitting on the backs of the people, holding them down, repressing their productive energies.

At the AFL-CIO, we believe government is, in Abe Lincoln's words, "by, for, and of the people." In a democracy the people have the right to shape their government into an instrument that meets their needs.

The American people have done just that in the last half century. Groups formerly excluded from the political process now enjoy wider opportunities for participation. With labor's support, they demanded that their government play a more active role in promoting the general welfare. They gave the government the tools to do that job.

Now we are told by the Administration that the people's government is the people's enemy.

We are also told that the way to get the government off the backs of the people is to slash the people's programs and give a huge tax cut to big corporations and wealthy individuals.

We are told that our government will become more responsive to the people's needs by transferring the people's resources to the rich and powerful.

They, in turn, will invest these resources wisely, without government interference, and thereby create new jobs, improve productivity, and ultimately return more tax dollars to the federal treasury.

Presumably, these wealthy and wise men bear no responsibility for our nation's economic problems, and therefore can be trusted to make the right economic decisions for the rest of us—if only we leave them alone and allow the free market to work its magic.

This doctrine has a new name—"supply-side economics." We have always known it by another name—the "trickle-down theory."

But while the theory is not really new, this is the first time we have been asked to gamble so much on it. We are asked to risk our jobs, our mortgages, our children's education, our Social Security, and even our national defense.

This is not a gamble the AFL-CIO is prepared to take. We have too great a stake in the American way of life—which we have helped to build—to put it in jeopardy.

We intend to make ourselves heard. On September 19th—which we call Solidarity Day—tens of thousands of trade unionists and our allies will go to Washington to express our deep concern over the direction in which our nation is headed.

We will protest the Administration's efforts to dismantle the social programs that reflect humane and compassionate government.

We will exercise our constitutional right of petition to assert our demands for jobs and justice.

We will march in the spirit of the great abolitionist Frederick Douglass, who said:

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waves."

This Labor Day 1981 is a time for all Americans to reflect on the contributions of working people to the nation's progress. It is also a time to reflect on the stake all of us have in preserving that progress.

Despite the grave challenges we face, we are not discouraged. Looking back on our first one hundred years of achievement, we realize that we have faced harder problems than we face today. We have faced worse odds. But we have survived, and we have overcome.

Today, we face a challenge not only to the nation's achievement since the New Deal but to the trade union movement itself.

We intend to meet that challenge, confident that, in their fundamental decency, the American people will not consent to the destruction of one

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CBS Radio Refuses

Continued from Page 5

Kirkland quoted General Eisenhower's admonition of 30 years ago against "the ugly thought of breaking unions."

Eisenhower's words, said Kirkland, "are worth reflecting on in these days when 'unreconstructed reactionaries' with ugly thoughts and foolish dreams are again beating the drums for a 'union-free environment.' "

Kirkland said the absolute opposition of Reagan's budget chief, David Stockman, to government aid for those in need raised the fundamental issue of the role of government.

America is better off, Kirkland said, because of labor's victories in the struggle for free public education, Social Security, unemployment insurance, civil rights laws, voting rights and many other milestones. . . ."

Now we are told, Kirkland said, "that the people's government is the people's enemy."

Kirkland said Reagan's "supply-side economics" is a new name for the old "trickle-down theory" which asks people to risk their jobs, homes, Social Security and the national defense.

Donahue also recounted labor's gains and struggles for social reform over the decades. He said they can be swept away in the present climate, a danger which he said gives impetus to the Solidarity Day rally.

Lyons, who heads the Iron Workers, made a very strong direct attack on Reagan.

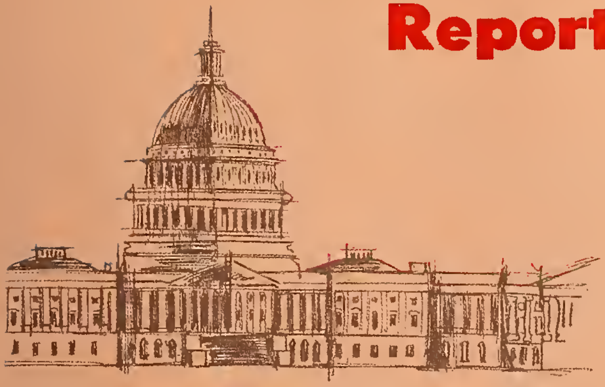
Lyons said Reagan's "new beginning" is "a policy designed to divide the American people along economic and class lines, with great wealth and privilege on one side and exploitation, want and hopelessness on the other."

Lyons singled out the housing and construction industries as particular disaster areas under Reagan policies.

He said the housing shortage, the price of housing, the bankruptcy rate and jobless rate all would worsen under Reagan policies. He said public investment needed to maintain bridges, highways and public facilities "has been chopped mercilessly from the budget" under Reagan. A similar fate has hit the education, public health, transit and other programs, he added.

Lyons said that the Solidarity Day rally of the labor, civil rights, women's and consumer groups would show that "America is more than big money, big business and superstitious belief in the sanctity of balanced budgets."

Washington Report



DAVIS-BACON AWAITS COMMENT

Labor Secretary Ray Donovan has proposed changes in the Davis-Bacon and Service Contract Acts, and the public has until October 14 to file comments on his proposals with the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the USDL.

The Davis-Bacon Act, first enacted in 1931, requires payment of prevailing wages to workers on federally-funded construction contracts. The 1965 Service Contract Act sets wage requirements for service employees working on government service contracts.

Under the department's Davis-Bacon proposal, the "30% rule" would be dropped; under that rule, the department can determine that the prevailing wage is the wage paid to 30% of the workers in a trade. The proposed changes would define the prevailing wage as the rate paid to at least a majority of workers in the area performing similar work, or if there is no single rate paid to at least a majority of the workers, the average rate paid to all such workers.

The proposal would also set new guidelines for contractors in using semi-skilled "helpers." The department's rule change would permit contractors to use one "helper" for every five journeymen on a contract.

Other proposed changes under Davis-Bacon would prohibit the department from using urban wage data to set pay rates in rural areas.

Another proposed change would reduce reporting requirements for contractors—allowing them to submit a weekly compliance statement instead of complete payroll records.

BUILDING TRADES WAGES

Union wages for building trades in large cities increased an average of 6.8% from April 1 to July 1, the Labor Department reported recently.

This exceeded a 5.6% gain recorded a year earlier and was the highest second quarter increase since 1971.

Much of the second quarter increase resulted from newly negotiated contracts in the New England, Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions of the country and from a large number of deferred increases in the Pacific region, the department said.

For the 12 months ended July 1, wage rates increased 11.1%—the highest annual rate of increase for union building trades wages since the third quarter of 1971.

When employer contributions to benefit funds were added to wage rates, the annual advance was also 11.1%—the highest rate since the first quarter of 1972.

SHORTAGE OF NURSES NOTED

The shortage of qualified nurses has reached a point of crisis and could drive health care costs up considerably, a recently released survey concludes. The 1979 survey of state hospital associations, conducted by the American Hospital Association, found shortages of qualified nurses in 44 states. The reasons cited for the shortage: sharply increased demand and dissatisfaction with hospital work environments.

SOVIETS HUNGRY FOR GRAIN

The Soviet Union, in its first return to the U.S. market since the embargo was lifted in April, has purchased more than 1 million metric tons of corn for delivery, starting this month, the National Farmers Union reported in its "Washington Newsletter." The annual U.S.-enforced limit the past two years has been 8 million metric tons of U.S. corn and wheat. With their livestock numbers up and their crops suffering from drought, the Soviets are expected to need large grain imports in 1981-82, the newsletter reported.

49 MILLION WORKERS COVERED

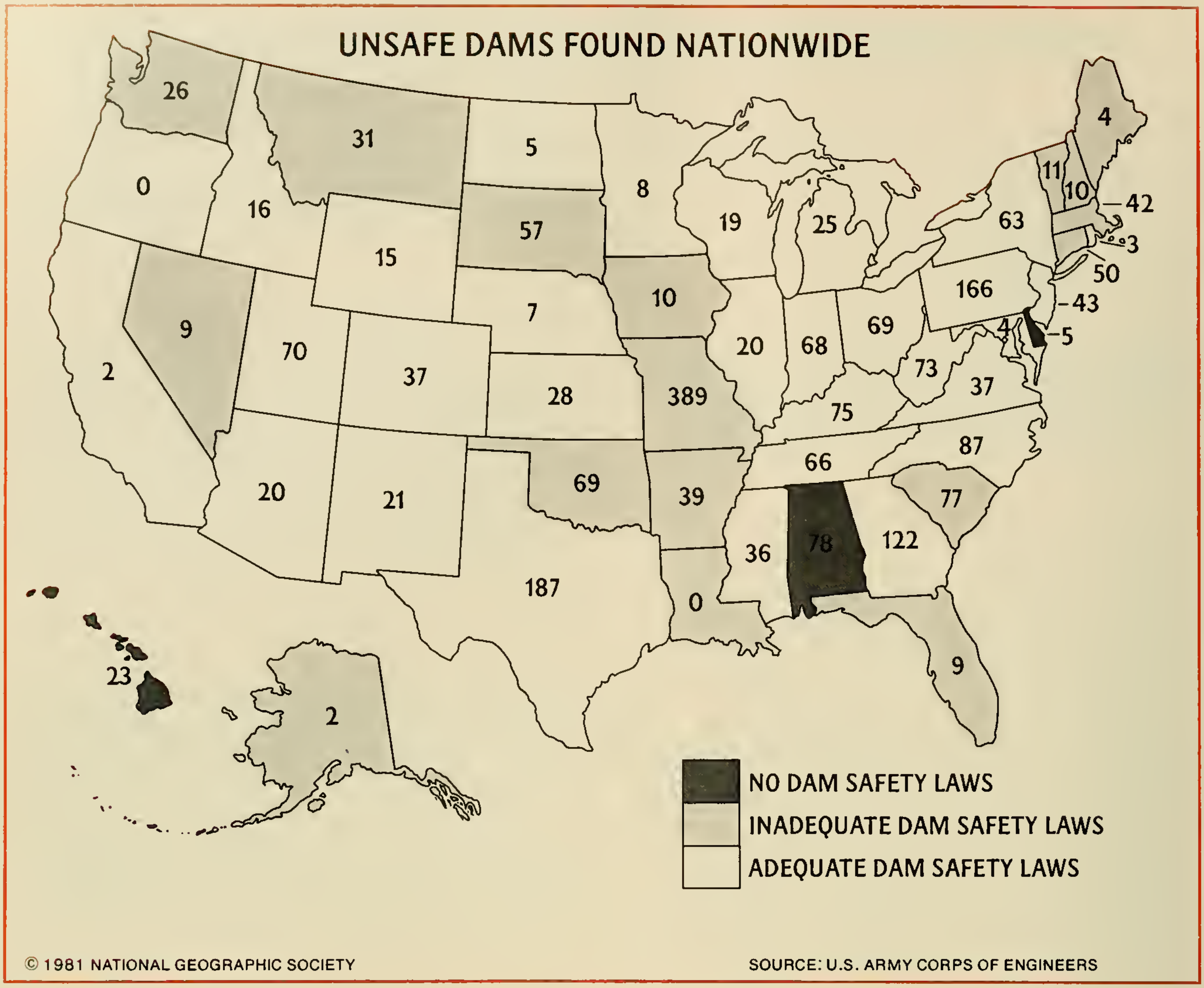
Nearly 50% of workers in commerce and industry and 75% of government civilian personnel are enrolled in retirement plans other than Social Security, according to the American Council of Life Insurance.

An estimated 49 million persons participate in these programs, which include profit sharing plans that provide retirement income.

KELLOGG'S TO USE LABEL

America's largest cereal maker will begin to print the union label on all of its family-sized packages of cereals, the AFL-CIO Union Label and Services Trades Department reports.

Kellogg's Senior Vice President Charles McNaughton and his assistant Douglas Sackett revealed last month that their company will begin putting the label of the American Federation of Grain Millers on the side panels of its boxes as soon as possible and, according to Sackett, "will be well into it in four or five months." The Grain Millers have been under contract with Kellogg's since 1937 and currently represent 100% of the company's 5,000 employees, making it the only fully organized cereal maker in the country.


UNSAFE DAMS FOUND NATIONWIDE

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SOURCE: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

According to a US Army Corps of Engineers Survey . . .

Americans Busy as Beavers Putting Up UNSAFE DAMS

BY BARBARA S. MOFFET
National Geographic News Service

A 71-year-old judge in Alabama, a congregation of nuns in Connecticut, and a mining company in the Missouri Ozarks share a common problem: They all own dams labeled unsafe by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The structures are only a few of more than 2,300 non-federal dams declared unsafe so far by the Corps in a national inventory and inspection program begun in 1977. The investigation was ordered by President Jimmy Carter after a dam at a Bible college in Toccoa, Ga., failed, releasing 900,000 tons of water and killing 39 people.

The inventory, based on voluminous records, satellite photographs, and on-site surveys, shows that Americans have been building dams at an almost frantic pace, far more prolifically than the federal government.

MORE THAN 60,000

The list now contains more than 60,000 non-federal dams, ranging from 6-foot-high structures to dams more than 10 stories tall and impounding millions of gallons of water.

Owned by states, cities, counties, private companies, schools, private clubs, church groups, and even the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the dams were built for a variety of purposes, most often recreation, farm ponds, and flood control. Some date back more than a century, and many were built without regard to engineering specifications.

"Some of these were constructed with donated labor—shoved up with a bulldozer," said Lloyd A. Duscha, director of the dam inventory and inspection program for the Corps.

Realizing that inspecting 60,000 dams would be next to impossible, the Corps has chosen to check only the 9,000 "high hazard" dams, whose location would mean considerable loss of life and property if they failed. So far, of about 7,500 dams inspected, nearly one-third have been found unsafe. Of these, 121 were labeled emergencies, meaning that collapse was imminent.

"There is a time-bomb potential here," Duscha said. "It's something that has a known potential for being unsafe, compared with somebody dropping something through the roof that you don't count on."

More than 100 unsafe dams have been discovered in each of four states —Missouri, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. Missouri leads with 389 unsafe dams; 42 of those were considered emergencies.

Those labeled unsafe include, for example, the two Indian Creek Mine Dams, part of a lead-mining operation in the Missouri Ozarks.

DOMINO THEORY

Finding both of these dams in emergency condition, Corps inspectors said failure of the Upper Indian Creek Mine Dam could trigger collapse of the even larger lower dam, pouring 300 million gallons of water eight miles downstream and possibly washing away eight houses, a church, and two road crossings.

Like many states, Missouri had no dam safety laws until recently.

"Anyone who wanted to could build a dam out of any material, in any way he wanted, at any potential cost to those downstream," said Dr. Bruce Tschantz, professor of civil engineering at the University of Tennessee and a consultant to the government on dam safety.

Three states—Alabama, Delaware, and Hawaii—still have no laws covering dam safety. The programs of 17 others are considered inadequate by the Corps, and those in many other states limp along for lack of funding.

When the Corps inspection program concluded last month, many states apparently planned to go back to ignoring their private dams. "Most states seem willing to implement and maintain effective dam safety programs only if federally funded," a recent Corps report stated.

And there's no guarantee that the dams already labeled unsafe will be fixed or even further investigated. Most owners—some of them impoverished municipalities—claim they have no money for such repairs. (The government estimates repair costs at $100,000 to $500,000 per dam.)

HOME REMEDIES RISKY

Dam owners who tinker with their dams rather than hiring an engineer for repairs can make things worse. "We've run across people trying to fix their dams by throwing in old tires, and they're really hindering the flow of water more than anything," said engineer Fred Thompson of the Corps' Mobile, Ala., district.

What to do next is a matter between state governments and the dam owners, the Corps asserts.

Professor Tschantz agrees the dams should be states' responsibilities. "But if the federal government has helped build the dam, either with funds or technical assistance, it should have a responsibility," he said. Thousands of these dams, Tschantz pointed out, were built with the help of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

A chilling episode in the history of private dams haunts people charged with their safety. On Feb. 26, 1972, in the Appalachian mining community

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Unsafe Bridges, Too

Many municipalities are becoming concerned with the condition of bridges in their areas. A survey of the bridges in Jefferson County, Missouri, for example, found 30 unsafe bridges. In the picture above, St. Louis District Council Business Representative James Watson shows County Judge Howard Wagner one of many defects in a rural bridge. Fortunately, last August, the voters of Jefferson County, Mo., adopted a proposal to repair the 30 bridges, including the one in the picture.

Other jurisdictions have not been so progressive. Voter referendums covering such expenditures have lost in some areas. Though the US Corps of Engineers is constantly checking major bridges throughout the land and calling for additional funding for interstate bridge repairs and construction, the budget cuts of the Reagan Administration may delay some such projects.—St. Louis Labor Tribune Photo.

CHECK YOUR STATE

For information about unsafe dams in your state, contact the Corps of Engineers district office as follows:

STATE	*CORPS DISTRICT OFFICE*
Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	Waltham, Mass.
Delaware New Jersey	Philadelphia, Pa.
District of Columbia Maryland Pennsylvania	Baltimore, Md.
New York	New York, N.Y.
Virginia	Norfolk, Va.
South Carolina	Charleston, S.C.
Florida Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	Jacksonville, Fla.
Alabama	Mobile, Ala
Georgia	Savannah, Ga.
North Carolina	Wilmington, N.C.
Indiana Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Ohio	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tennessee	Nashville, Tenn.
West Virginia	Huntington, W.Va.
Kansas	Kansas City, Mo.
Nebraska South Dakota North Dakota Wyoming Colorado	Omaha, Neb.
Michigan	Detroit, Mich.
Wisconsin Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn.
Illinois	Chicago, Ill.
Iowa	Rock Island, Ill.
Arkansas	Little Rock, Ark.
Oklahoma	Tulsa, Okla.
Texas	Fort Worth, Texas
New Mexico	Albuquerque, N.M.
Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.
Mississippi	Vicksburg, Miss.
Louisiana	New Orleans, La.
Alaska	Anchorage, Alaska
Oregon	Portland, Ore.
Washington Montana	Seattle, Wash.
Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash.
Hawaii	Fort Shafter, Hawaii
Arizona	Los Angeles, Calif.
California Nevada Utah	Sacramento, Calif.

Centennial Observances Throughout the Land

In Topeka, Kansas, Governor John Carlin signs a proclamation recognizing the United Brotherhood's 100-year anniversary. Shown with Governor Carlin are, from left: Ralph McGee, Kansas State Federation; Jack McCoy, AFL-CIO; Harry Helzer, AFL-CIO; Wayne Michaels, Kansas State Federation; Larry Hedges, Kansas Commission for the Humanities; Lloyd Jenkins, Kaw Valley District Council; Ed Musil, Jr., Local 168; Steve Ingram, Plumbers Organizer; Tom Slattery, Kansas A.G.C.; Charlie Cameron, Local 918; Jane Adams, COPE; Joe Jennings, Local 797; Thomas Reynolds, Local 1529; Morris Eastland, Kansas State Council; Jim Harding, business representative for Kansas City District Council; Virgil Hackathorn, Kansas City District Council; and Jack Brien, Kansas secretary of state.

Proclamations recognizing the Brotherhood's Centennial Year continue to arrive at the General Offices. Topping the list in activity this month is **Washington State.** Wayne Cubbage, executive secretary-treasurer of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, has been publicizing our Centennial, and as a result, the cities of **Olympia, Wenatchee, Renton,** and **Tacoma** have issued proclamations — and Washington Governor John Spellman has given recognition to Carpenters all over Washington State by issuing a proclamation in honor of the Brotherhood's Centennial. In addition, Mayor Arthur Darwood of **Twisp, Wash.,** has issued a proclamation.

Brotherhood members in **Wisconsin** have also been active. Violet R. Horn, president of Local 2504, **Watertown,** received a signed proclamation from Watertown Mayor Kenneth P. Thiel, while Patrick P. Kelley, business agent for Local 1143, **La Crosse,** received a proclamation from La Crosse Mayor Patrick Zielke. In **Milwaukee,** Alderman Robert A. Anderson and City Clerk Allen R. Calhoun, Jr. have issued a proclamation commemorating our anniversary, and General Secretary Rogers received a letter from **Appleton** Mayor Dorothy Johnson congratulating the Brotherhood on its 100 years. And from an area farther north, General President Konyha received a congratulatory letter — from the mayor of **Hamilton, Ontario,** William Powell.

In other areas of the country, Mayor Richard L. Berkley of **Kansas City, Mo.,** has issued a commemorative proclamation, as has Mayor Henry J. Hill in **Kearny, N.J.,** Mayor Charles J. Wright of **Davenport, Ia.,** Mayor Dwain T. Walters of **Clinton, Ia.,** and due to the efforts of Ora Owen, financial secretary and business representative of Local 1835, **Waterloo, Ia.,** Waterloo Mayor Leo Rooff. Eighty-year old Local 945, **Jefferson City, Mo.,** recently held a Carpenters Centennial Day picnic, on which occasion Jefferson City Mayor George Hartsfield signed and presented a commemorative proclamation.

Jefferson City, Mo., Mayor George Hartsfield, left, hands a signed proclamation to President of Local 945 Bernard Schwartze, center, while Business Representative Maurices Schulte looks on.

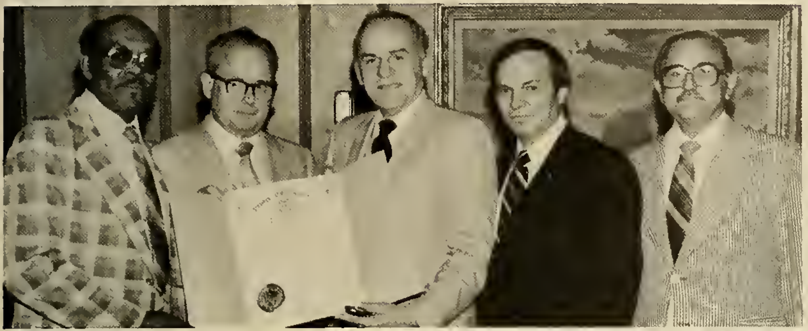
In **Illinois,** the mayor of **Decatur,** Elmer W. Walton, has issued a proclamation; **Vermilion County** Board Chairman Kenneth C. Mecker has issued a proclamation; and David L. Kattelman, president of Local 189, **Quincy, Ill.,** has received a proclamation from Quincy Mayor David Nuessen.

Statewide proclamations were issued in **New Mexico** by Governor Bruce King, in **Kansas** by Governor John Carlin, and across the river, in **Kansas City, Mo.,** Mayor Richard L. Berkley has also issued a proclamation.

In **Louisiana,** Financial Secretary E. J. Ardoin, Local 1098, **Baton Rouge,** elicited a proclamation from Baton Rouge Mayor Pat Screen; in **Ohio, Lima** Mayor Harry J. Moyer has issued a proclamation honoring our Centennial; and Richard W. Martz, business representative of Local 287, **Harrisburg, Pa.,** has recently informed us that the mayor of Harrisburg, Paul E. Doutrich, Jr., has also issued a commemorative proclamation.

"Gus" Virginia, business representative of Local 732, **Rochester, N.Y.,** and Joseph Chojnacki, business manager of Millwrights Local 1163, Rochester, N.Y., both received copies of a proclamation issued by the Mayor of Rochester, Thomas P. Ryan, Jr., and Business Representative Chojnacki also received a proclamation from **Syracuse** Mayor Lee Alexander; West Kentucky Building and Construction Trades Council President W. B. Sanders, Local 559, **Paducah, Ky.,** requested that Paducah Mayor John K. Penrod issue a proclamation and received an affirmative response; and Gene Bergstrom, business representative and financial secretary of Local 1258, **Pocatello, Id.,** attended his city council meeting on the occasion of Mayor John Evans' signing of a proclamation honoring the UBC.

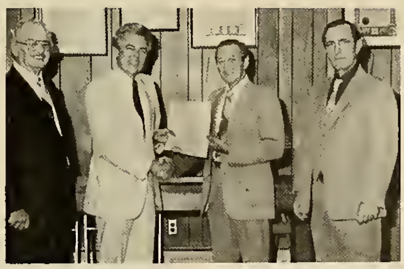
NEW MEXICO—*Governor of New Mexico Bruce King, fourth from left, presents a centennial proclamation to UBC leaders. From left: Charles Reynolds, financial secretary and business representative, Local 1319; Marlin James, president, New Mexico District Council; William Lang, executive secretary, New Mexico DC; Gov. King; Teofilo Lopez, New Mexico DC trustee and business representative; and Joseph Espinoza, financial secretary and business representative, Local 1353.*



NEBRASKA—*Gov. Charles Thone of Nebraska signs the document proclaiming Carpenters' Centennial Week in his state. Participating in the ceremony at the State capitol, were from left: Charles Wells, vice president of Local 400, Omaha; Harold Erikson, treasurer, Local 400; Gov. Thone; Richard Dittenber, business representative, Local 1055, Lincoln, Neb.; and Victor Myers, secretary-treasurer, Nebraska State AFL-CIO.*

OTTAWA, ONT.—*Two special mementos were accepted by 9th District Board Member John Carruthers, center, on behalf of President Konyha—a picture and proclamation from Mayor Marion Dewar and a letter of commendation from NDP Leader Ed Broadbent. With Carruthers are Donald and Maurice Guilbeault of Local 2041.*

LINCOLN, NEB.—*The Lincoln City Council passed a resolution and Mayor Helen Boosalis issued a proclamation. Shown with Her Honor are Richard Dittenber, business representative and financial secretary of Local 1055, right, and Charles Davis, recording secretary.*



CINCINNATI, O.—*The mayor of Cincinnati, O., David S. Mann, issued a commemorative proclamation for the Brotherhood Anniversary. Joe Rayburn, secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council, and other UBC leaders are shown with him.*

MIDDLETOWN, O.—*The city manager of Middletown, Dale Hasel, presents to James Keith, local business representative, a proclamation making August 8, 1981, Carpenter Centennial Day in the city. The document was signed by Thomas C. Blake, chairman of the city commission.*

WATERTOWN, WIS.—*Leaders of Local 2504, Watertown, Wis.—Violet Horn, president, and Ella Behling, secretary—were congratulated by the Mayor of Watertown, Kenneth Thiel, and officials at Menasha Corporation's Molded Products Group, on the UBC's 100-year-anniversary. Pictured from left are: Mayor Thiel, Local 2504 Secretary Behling, General Manager Curt Peterson, Local 2504 President Horn, and Personnel Manager Gloria Ryan. —Watertown Daily Times Photo.*

JEMISON, ALA.—*The Jemison, Ala., Town Council passed a resolution proclaiming Carpenter Centennial Week. Mayor Marvin Dawson signs the proclamation. Standing behind him are Myrtle Cost, Local President Seymour Childress, Larry Langston, Kenneth Ray, Clint Henson, Eddie Reed, and Kent Lowery.—Advertiser Photo.*

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.—*North Hempstead Supervisor Michael Tully, left, and Town Clerk John DaVanzo, right, present a proclamation naming August, 1981, as United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Month to Local 1397 Business Representative Joseph Wisniewski.*

Solidarity Effort

Charles Brodeur, coordinator of the Brotherhood's Solidarity Day effort, last month, shown at right above, worked with a crew of delegate volunteers during the 34th General Convention to promote attendance at the Solidarity Day demonstration and to get signatures to special petitions endorsing labor's legislative policies. Shown with Brodeur are Chuck Gorman of Local 33L, Pittsburgh, Pa., and General Representative Bob Welty, also of Local 33L.

UBC OSHA Project Receives $225,000 for Second-Year Program

The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration has announced in Washington that the United Brotherhood's recent application for funding of its worker safety and health education program, now in its second year, has been approved.

The UBC program was initially launched in 1980, with an initial grant from OSHA of approximately $70,000, which covered educational work among industrial members only. The new grant is more comprehensive, adding an agenda of work among construction members as well.

During its first year the UBC OSHA Project developed health and safety training materials, including a 400-page *Hazard Identification Manual,* and gave 16 seminars for industrial locals and district councils across the U.S. Close to 900 members attended those seminars, learning how to identify hazards in the workplace and what could be done about them. The project got started with a $69,877 grant from OSHA for the first year. Because the first year of the Project was so successful, in August OSHA renewed the grant for another year and increased funding to $225,000.

Plans for the coming year are: to conduct additional seminars for industrial locals and district councils, to hold a series of four-day training sessions for business representatives and council officers to train them to better handle safety and health problems and conduct seminars in their local unions, to train apprenticeship instructors so they can better teach safety and health to apprentices, and to develop an audio-visual program similar to the steward's program for use in teaching health and safety at the local level.

In addition, the Research Department will use part of the money to set up a separate health and safety segment for construction workers and carpenters. This segment will be based on setting up joint safety committees with management, first on a national level and then, later, at state, county, and on-site levels.

UBC members who are interested in attending or hosting a seminar or have questions about health and safety should contact the UBC Industrial Safety and Health Project, 101 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

OSHA Lifts Stay On Construction Medical Records

By Susan Zachem
PAI Staff Writer

Thorne G. Auchter, assistant secretary of labor for occupational safety and health, announced a lifting of the stay for worker access to medical records in the construction industry that had been in effect since April 28.

At a luncheon meeting of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department's safety and health committee, Auchter said that, while lifting the stay, OSHA would continue to review the entire medical records access standard issued in August 1980.

Robert Cooney, vice president of the Iron Workers and chairman of the safety and health committee, told Auchter after the announcement that his decision was good news for labor. He pledged the B&CTD would strive to work with OSHA on standards affecting the construction industry.

Cooney, along with four other union representatives, had served on Auchter's Construction Advisory Committee, whose recommendations Auchter said he followed in deciding to lift the stay.

Auchter expressed hope that the CAC participation in the construction industry stay decision will "characterize the direction of the 'new' OSHA. Worker protection is our paramount concern, but no one is served by standards that are impossible for employers to implement, employees to understand, or for OSHA to enforce," he said.

Lifting of the stay for the construction industry means that employers will be required to furnish workers exposed to toxic substances in the workplace and OSHA with employee medical exposure records. Employers, however, are not required to create records that are not already in existence under the standard.

In a draft of the notice to appear in the Federal Register, Auchter said "the basic issue of whether the standard should be modified in general or for the construction industry in particular" has not been resolved. He said OSHA would continue to review the medical records access issue over the next six months.

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For further information, write to the Union Label & Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

MEMBERS in the news

OREGON DIVERS' DARING RESCUE

Coast Guard Commander Pat Wendt termed the rescue extraordinary. But for Bill Shires and Pat Miller, employees of All Coast Commercial Divers and members of Pile Drivers Local 2416, Coos Bay, Ore., the rescue consisted of doing their job: diving.

The two divers were flown at night by Coast Guard plane to a site about seven miles off the Oregon coast to rescue two brothers, Todd and Terry Mason, trapped in a 60-foot fishing vessel overturned on rough seas. Other divers had refused the assignment as too dangerous — entering an unfamiliar vessel in the dark under gale conditions without being able to test their equipment.

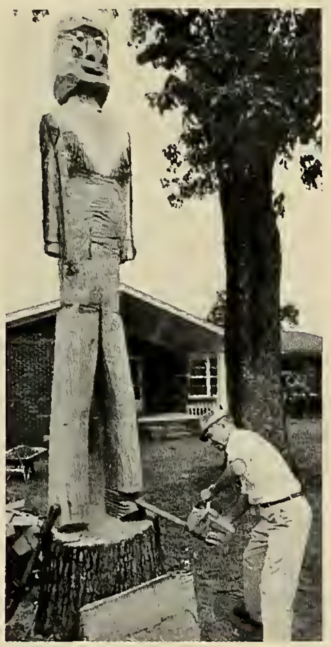
Shires made the first dive. Probing inside the vessel, he found the engine room door, and finally forced it open. As reported by *The Oregon Labor Press*, "he was greeted by a hand, which he shook." The trapped men were still alive due to an air bubble in the engine room. After giving the brothers a crash course on diving, Shires and Miller assured the two men that they would get out safely; the danger to watch for was gear floating in the overturned vessel. The divers then set up a line with lights for the two brothers to follow out of the boat, and soon the brothers had reached land . . . and abundant air. The fishing boat was subsequently towed to shore.

FREDERICKA PULLS DRY CHAIN

Fredericka Murphy "pulls dry chain" at a wood-products mill in Red Bluff, Calif., (which means that she's part of a work crew removing veneer or lumber from a chain conveyor for drying). Although she is one of very few women in the mill, Murphy, a member of Local 1495, Chico, Calif., a mother of four, and a grandmother, has fit right in to life at the mill. Murphy, or "Fred" as she is known by her co-workers, applied for the job three years ago at the suggestion of her son. She now sorts boards that won't fit through the grader, claiming the job takes "more technique than brawn." As youthful, 50-year-old Murphy recently told *The Red Bluff Daily News*, "I like the physical part of the work . . . it keeps me in shape."

KENTUCKY TOTEM

Although he says he's enjoying his retirement, retired member Austin Coe of Local 80, Chicago, Ill., must have decided he'd spent enough time away from a saw. Coe recently made the front page of his home town newspaper in Russellville, Ky., in a picture that shows Coe working on "Hungry Jack" — a giant wooden statue in his front yard. Using a tree that he had had cut to 15 feet, Coe carved "Jack" with a chain saw in just three days.



AT THE HYATT TEA DANCE

It's like being at the wrong place at the right time. Brotherhood member Bob Johnson, Local 168, Kansas City, Kan., and his wife Marty, a member of Ladies Auxiliary 768, were on hand for the tragic Hyatt Regency Hotel disaster in Kansas City, last July, when two skywalks collapsed, killing 111 persons and sending close to 200 to the hospital.

At the time of the collapse, the Johnsons were standing on the far side of the dance floor and were uninjured. However, the Johnsons quickly brought their Coast Guard Auxiliary training into play and began helping the injured.

Mrs. Johnson recalls: "We helped those we could, with compresses, makeshift bandages, and support. The doctors who arrived began taking care of the others . . . Even the injured tried to help those hurt worse than themselves. It was a terrible scene, but the spirit of the people made it possible to get through it."

The Johnsons were regulars at the "tea dances," and had spent many enjoyable afternoons dancing at the Hyatt, making the change from "pleasure to tragedy even more shocking." As a result of the grim experience, Mrs. Johnson expressed an increased desire to be even more active in voluntary Coast Guard work. "The suddenness of the emergency brought home hard the fact that first aid and emergency classes aren't just theoritical. They are preparation for need."

MINNESOTA FATS, WATCH OUT! HERE COMES LEWIS BENNETT

You might expect to find a shark along the coast of Florida, but you wouldn't necessarily think of looking around a pool table. But that's where you'd find Lewis Bennett, son of Tampa Millwrights Local 1000's Vice President Dorman Bennett, playing pool. However, Lewis is no ordinary pool shark.

Lewis is 12 years old, and, as recorded in *The Tampa Tribune*, Bill Stigall, president of the United Billiards Association, says Lewis has a great future in the game. Stigall says, "I've never seen a player at his age handle the mental part of the game so well. He has a great idea of what's going on and where the cueball is going to go and how to get it there."

Stigall recently taught Lewis how to "jump" the cueball, a feat which Lewis accomplished in just a few attempts. According to Stigall, some world class players are unable to jump the cueball over another ball.

Lewis has just recently started playing in tournaments. His father was his original teacher — Lewis says he's learned 50% from watching and 50% from playing. But according to Lewis, he's just fascinated by the positioning of the cueball on the table, and how to get it to another position while making a shot at the same time.

Sounds simple enough, doesn't it?

HALLOWEEN PARTY!

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PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
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SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

ROLLS RIGHT IN, SIR

A man walked into a bank and said to the manager, "I would like to borrow $1,000, using my Rolls-Royce as collateral."

The manager, seeing the $40,000 car parked outside, made a deal then and there. The car was placed in the bank's private garage, and the man went on a one-month trip.

At the end of the month, the man walked back into the bank and paid the manager $1,000 plus the $35 interest on the loan and went to pick up his car.

As he was walking to the garage, the bank manager asked him why he did such a thing. The man simply replied, "Well, it was the cheapest way to store my car while I was on vacation . . . $35 a month."

—Steve Dejong
Byron Center, Mich.

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

BEATING AROUND BUSH

Vice President George Bush doesn't really have that much of a recognition factor going for him, says Columnist Robert Orben. "In fact, in a recent poll, 64% thought his first name was Anheuser."

GENERATION GAP

Mother and father were getting ready for a party and their children watched from the doorway.

First, mom fastened dad's cuffs, then dad zipped up the back of mom's dress. Mom knotted his tie and dad fastened her pearls.

The daughter then turned to her brother and asked: "I wonder why they expect us to dress ourselves?"

—Union Tabloid

SHOW YOUR BUMPER STICKER

WE'LL GET LETTERS

WIFE: I feel that I should be paid for my housework.

HUSBAND: Okay. I'll pay you $25 a day, but I only need you to come in on Thursdays.

—UTU News

BE IN GOOD STANDING

QUICK DIAGNOSIS

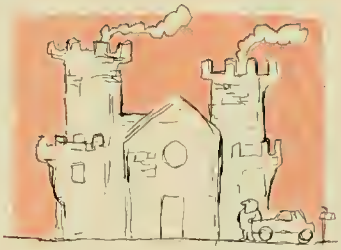
There's a new sickness around—"Costrophobia," the fear of high prices.

—Jack Watson
Rye, N.Y.

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

WATCH THE FUZZ

Highway Sign: "Smile—You're on radar."



REAL ESTATE NOTE

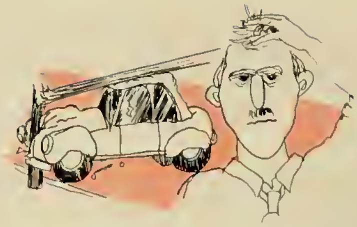
GUIDE: This castle has stood for 600 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing replaced.

TOURIST: They must have the same landlord we have.

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

A pretty young lady from Yuma.
Once owned a ferocious pet puma.
One unlucky day,
It decided to stray,
Scared a neighbor right out of her
bloomer.

—Muriel H. Bealieu
Nashus, NH



ACTUARIAL REPORT

TEENAGER: Want the good news or bad news first, Dad?

FATHER: Good news.

TEENAGER: Well, you haven't been pouring those car insurance premiums down the drain, after all.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

TIMELY COMMENTS

You can live happily ever after, if you are not after too much.

•

The trouble with doing nothing is, you never know when you are finished.

•

You know that you are getting old, when you are sitting in a rocking chair, and you can't even get it started.

•

Man is only a worm. He comes along, wiggles around a bit, then some chick gets him.

•

Most accidents happen in the home; I advise that you move.

—C. Bjorngjeld
Minneapolis, MN

BUY U.S. AND CANADIAN

FADE-AWAY TIME

Old Carpenters never die, they just lose their awl.

—Russ Cranford
Local 194
Oakland, Calif.

CENTENNIAL YEAR

SCALPEL, PLEASE

Plastic surgeon to nurse. I did some plastic surgery on my wife.

Nurse: What did you do?

Plastic Surgeon: I cut off her credit cards.

—Augie Saks
Retired, Local 20
Staten Island, N.Y.

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

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Salesman: "Are you sure your boss isn't in his office?"

Receptionist: "Are you doubting his word?"

Diesel Pickup

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Diesel Suburban

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2WD	31 EST HWY	$\boxed{23}$ EPA EST MPG (CITY)	—	—	30 EST HWY.	$\boxed{20}$ EPA EST. MPG (CITY)
4WD	29 EST HWY	$\boxed{22}$ EPA EST MPG (CITY)	28 EST HWY	$\boxed{20}$ EPA EST MPG (CITY)	26 EST HWY	$\boxed{18}$ EPA EST MPG (CITY)

Chevrolet projections of 1982 EPA estimates. See your dealer for actual EPA estimates. Use estimated MPG for comparisons. Your mileage may differ depending on speed, distance, weather. Actual highway mileage lower. Mileage will be less in heavy city traffic.

A totally new V8—the 6.2 Liter (379 Cu. In.) Diesel. Available in 2WD and 4WD full-size Chevy Pickups, Suburbans and Chassis-Cabs, and 4WD Blazers.

This made-in-America V8 engine, designed and manufactured specifically for trucks, has the traditional fuel-economy advantages of diesel over gasoline. And extensive testing also indicates that the 6.2 Liter Diesel can handle heavy loads, as well as stop-and-go traffic. Simply put, this new V8 presents a powerful case why you should go diesel.

Economy. You get more miles per gallon, using traditionally lower priced fuel. For example, a full-size '82 Chevy Pickup with this V8 diesel engine has higher projected mileage ratings than any 1981 6-cylinder or V8 truck.

Power. The new 6.2 Liter V8 Diesel delivers plenty of torque or low-end power. A properly equipped full-size '82 Diesel Pickup or Suburban, for example, can haul as much as 13,500 lbs. including itself, trailer, passengers, cargo and equipment.

Test drive it. The 6.2 Liter Diesel—379 cubic inches of tough-towing, big-hauling, hardworking, fuel-sipping power. It is big news, and it gives Chevrolet the widest selection of light-duty diesel-powered trucks in the industry.

Some Chevrolet trucks are equipped with engines produced by other GM divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliated companies worldwide. See your dealer for details.

CHEVY TRUCKS

CHEVY IS THE POWER IN TRUCKS.

ADVANCE COMMITTEES

For the 34th General Convention August 31-September 4, 1981

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE—*starting with the chairman, Milan Marsh, Ohio State Council, third from right, and going clockwise, Robert C. Lowes, Detroit District Council, secretary; Elliott Ellis, Jr. Local 66, Olean, N.Y.; Marvin Hall, Oregon State District Council; Terrence Bodewes, Local 374, Buffalo, N.Y.; Warren O. Stevens, Sacramento, Calif., District Council; George Laufenberg, Local 620, Madison, N.J.; Mario Alleva, Local 1509, Miami, Fla.; Keith H. Humphrey, Missouri State Council; William Lang, New Mexico District Council; Joseph Polimeni, Local 1342, Irvington, N.J.; and Leonard Werden, Local 2736, New Westminster, Bc.*

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE—*seated, from left: Robert Argentine, Western Pennsylvania District Council; Edward Rylands, Colorado State Council; Anthony L. Ramos, California State Council; George Vest, Jr., Chicago District Council, Chicago, Ill.; and Andrew E. Dann, Sr., Florida State Council.*

Standing, from left: John R. Tarbutt, Local 18, Hamilton, Ont.; Ollie Langhorst, St. Louis Mo., District Council; Wayne Cubbage, Washington State Council; Paschal McGuinness, Local 608, New York, N.Y.; Paul Miller, Los Angeles, Calif., District Council; Thomas J. Welo, Cleveland, O., District Council; and John A. Cocker, Nassau County, N.Y., District Council.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—*Starting at the center rear of the table with the chairman, D. P. Laborde, Sr., of the Louisiana State Council (without a tie) and going clockwise: John Watts, Bay Counties, Calif., District Council; Gerald T. Stedman, Orange County, Calif., D. C., secretary; Dewey F. Conley, Local 213, Houston, Tex.; Andris J. Silins, Boston, Mass., District Council; John Irvine, Local 2309, Toronto, Ont.; Joseph Farrone, Eastern Pennsylvania Industrial Council; Kenneth Wade, SC of Maryland and Delaware; Wesley Isaacson, Chicago, Ill., District Council; and Elmer E. Jacobs, Jr., Summit, O., District Council. Sitting with the group is Lowell King, Brotherhood comptroller.*

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE—*starting at left front, clockwise: Edward Coryell, Philadelphia Metropolitan District Council; Jimmy Lee Larsen, Local 586, Sacramento, Calif.; Perry Joseph, Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman; Robert E. Hayes, Local 94, Providence, R. I., secretary; and Douglas Banes, Local 2158, Rock Island, Ill.*

Resolutions Committee

Constitution Committee

Finance Committee

Appeals and Grievances Committee

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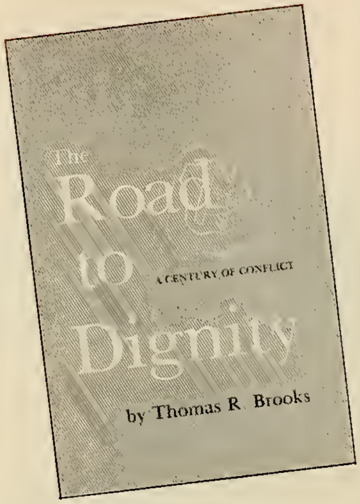

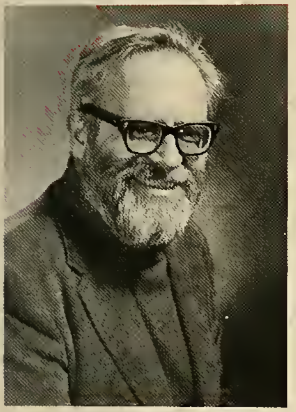

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Ottawa Report

INFLATION STRATEGY

The Federal Government's high interest rate policy doesn't make sense in the fight against inflation, and the incomes policy Ottawa is toying with would also be dangerous and ineffective. That's the message of a policy study by McGill University economics Professor Sidney Ingerman, released June 16 by the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

"What's needed instead", says Ingerman, "is more active government economic planning to reach full employment, and measures to aid particular groups being hard hit by rising prices — such as pensioners and low-income earners."

Ingerman's study points out that the federal government is following economic theories developed by conservative U.S. economist Milton Friedman. These monetarist theories contend that high interest rates are the "stiff medicine" needed to cut back inflation.

However, their main result in Canada, Britain and the United States has been to reduce the growth of production and raise unemployment—while prices have continued to rise rapidly, the CCPA study says.

NEWFOUNDLAND JOBLESS

If discouraged workers were counted, the official rate of unemployment in Newfoundland would be 24%, instead of 16%. That's the conclusion of a recent study of unemployment in Newfoundland by the Economic Council of Canada.

The "hidden" unemployed have given up looking for jobs that don't exist, the ECC reported. Many Newfoundland jobs are seasonal. The study on unemployment in this province found that half the residents who can't find jobs give up looking; hence are not "counted" as unemployed in official statistics.

"Most workers can expect to keep the same job for no longer than six or seven months, because the jobs themselves come to an end," said the ECC report.

SARNIA LABOUR CENTRE

Unorganized workers in Sarnia, Ont., have some place to turn for employment-related problems, thanks to the local labour council.

Armed with a one-year grant from the federal government, the Sarnia and District Labour Council has set up the Labour Assistance Information Centre. The centre's counsellor, Pat O'Connor, says non-union workers will be informed of their rights under federal and provincial labour law and receive assistance in dealing with government bureaucracy.

"When an employee feels his or her rights have been violated, we will help them make a complaint with the proper agency and will represent their best interests throughout the investigation.

"Ours is an advocacy role," O'Connor adds. "We want to see the unprotected worker get a fair deal. We intend to follow up on these complaints to make sure that the laws are working to protect their rights."

Council president Des Bradley says the centre is "consistent with the long tradition of the union movement expressing its concern for the lot of all workers, whether or not they are organized."

PENSION FUNDS BY 1995

Private pension funds will exceed $3 trillion in assets and own between 54% and 60% of all corporate stock by 1995, according to a Labor Department study.

Private pension funds will become a major source of capital to the economy during the next 10 to 15 years, the report concludes.

By 1995, pension funds will grow to over $1.2 trillion in the manufacturing industry; over $400 billion in transportation; $400 billion in the service sector; about $300 billion in construction, and some $200 billion in the financial sector.

DARLINGTON APPROVAL

The Atomic Energy Control Board has given Ontario Hydro approval to build the Darlington nuclear generating station—Canada's largest and most costly nuclear power plant—ending a 3½-year wait.

Construction of the $6.64-billion plant 50 kilometres east of Toronto will start immediately, a Hydro spokesman said. About 600 workers are to be employed at the site by the end of this year and 2,600 will work there at the peak of construction in 1985. Land for the Darlington site has already been leveled, and sewer and water services installed.

The 3,600-megawatt plant has been the subject of controversy since 1976 when the Ontario government said it would be exempt from environmental assessment hearings because of an imminent threat of power blackouts.

In the years since, there have been several demonstrations around Ontario and at the site itself.

The first of Darlington's four reactors was supposed to start operating in 1985, but a large power reserve in the province's electrical generation system forced Hydro to set in-service dates of late 1988 to mid-1991.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

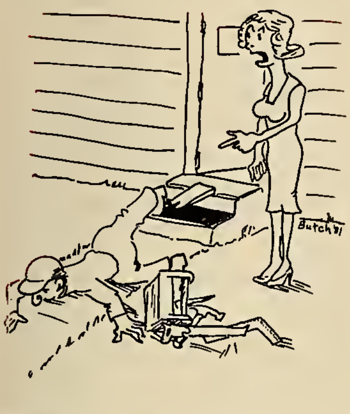
Labor Day Events In St. Louis, Missouri

Labor Day was quite a memorable occasion in St. Louis this year, due to the many events scheduled by the St. Louis Carpenters District Council. One event that started long before Labor Day was an essay contest for affiliated individuals and local unions. Cash prizes were awarded to the three best essays describing "The Significance of My Union in the Development of This Nation." The contest was sponsored in honor of the Brotherhood's founder, Peter J. McGuire, who was a member of St. Louis Local 6 when the International Union was formed. Prizes were also given to the three locals that created the best floats to participate in the Anniversary Labor Day Parade. Other scheduled festivities included a "picnic" downtown with free hot dogs and soft drinks for carpenters and their families, and a Cardinals baseball game.

UBC Centennial On New City Radio

The Brotherhood's Centennial has been well-publicized in the New City, N.Y., area due to the efforts of Local 964 and its General Agent and Financial Secretary William A. Sopko. Arrangements were made to have a one-minute centennial spot broadcast in August on the following 5 radio stations: WRKL, New City, N.Y.; WGNY, Newburgh, N.Y.; WFMN, Newburgh, N.Y.; WALL, Middletown, N.Y.; and WALL-FM, Middleton, N.Y.

BED AND BOARD



"When are you going to fix that step?"

Minnesota Anti-Union Seminar Picketed

Marriott Inn
UNION BUSTERS NOT WELCOME IN MINNESOTA
UNION BUSTERS NOT WELCOME IN MINNESOTA

Last August, Bloomington, Minn., was the scene of a national Associated General Contractors open shop seminar. Over 200 Building Tradesmen rallied outside the meeting place to demonstrate against the contractors' stand. Members of Local 87, St. Paul, Minn., on hand for the event are shown with Business Rep. Dick Prior, left.

Oregon Local Supports Winning Team

Local 2554, Lebanon, Ore., has supported the Lebanon Merchants softball team for many years. A member of the Brotherhood for 28 years, Coach Ron Fuller has been working with the team for 16 years. This year the team took the Willamette Valley League title and the state championship. The above picture shows, from left to right: Manager and Coach Ron Fuller, Tuila Poppe, Julie Hinrich, Rene Garrison, Michelle Goss, Dorothy Wetherell, Lisa Bradley, Jamie Himes, Chrystian Byrd, Janice Brown, Kim McKinney, Patti Palmer, Leslie Vanover and Mary Duerr. Not present for the photo were teammate Mary Bishop and Assistant Coach Rick Plagmann.

Back to the Bridge

Does the bridge in the picture at right look familiar? Probably not, because it's a different angle, but it is the same covered bridge pictured in our August issue as part of the centennial feature we ran on an old Missouri mill, and this covered bridge. Bill Beussink, Local 1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo., who is a member of an antique car club, sent us this picture showing Mrs. Beussink driving their 1935 Ford Cabrolit, followed by a friend in a 28 Model "A" roadster. Beussink, incidentally, works occasionally as a wood pattern maker for historic automobiles in his area.

THEY DESERVE TO BE REMEMBERED

Finally, a memorial to those who served in Vietnam is being built. It will stand in the national park in Washington, D.C. close to the Lincoln Memorial. It will make no political statement. The names of all 57,692 Americans who died there will be inscribed on it. But we need your money to make it possible. All contributions are tax-deductible. Remember the Vietnam Veterans, they deserve it.

Give to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund
P.O. Box 37240
Washington, D.C. 20013

Enclosed is $100___ $50___ $20___
Other___ for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

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City ________ State ________ Zip ________

All donations are tax-deductible. Please send your personal check today

$32 Million Home For ULLICO in DC

Ground was broken August 18 at Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues, Washington, D.C., for a $32 million complex which will contain the new home office of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company. It is expected to be ready for occupancy in early 1983.

ULLICO, with headquarters in New York City, will be housed in an eight story building containing approximately 270,000 square feet of rentable space. It plans initially to use about one half of the space for itself, with the remainder available for renting to other businesses. Some 350 jobs will be provided at first, and as its operations expand, the company expects eventually to employ 750 to 1,000 persons, resulting in full company occupation of the building.

"Since Washington is the headquarters city for the AFL-CIO and most of its affiliated unions, we believe that the relocation of our home office is in the best interests of our policyholders and stockholders," said Board Chairman J. Albert Woll.

The land selected for ULLICO's new home office was purchased from the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency. General contractor for the company-owned structure is The George Hyman Construction Co., Bethesda, Md., which will employ only AFL-CIO craftsmen, in line with ULLICO's "buy union" tradition. Architect for the building is Vlastimil Koubek, AIA, of the District.

ULLICO
The UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Washington, D.C., Mayor Marion S. Barry, Jr., second from right, joins with D.C. Housing and Community Development Director Robert L. Moore, ULLICO President Daniel E. O'Sullivan, and ULLICO Chairman J. Albert Woll in ground breaking at the site of the new home office of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company at Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues in the nation's capital. Occupancy of the building is scheduled for early 1983.

The site is Parcel 44 of Northwest No. One Urban Renewal Project of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency. ULLICO and its contractor will employ approved affirmative action programs in the recruitment of building tradesmen as well as office and professional employees.

Incorporated under Maryland insurance laws, ULLICO started business in Washington in 1927, and soon thereafter made New York City its home base. From assets of only slightly more than $600,000 in its founding year, the Company now holds assets of more than $850 million.

The company, the largest underwriter of jointly-managed health and welfare funds and a major manager of assets of jointly-managed pension funds, is owned principally by international, national and local unions as well as by state and central labor councils.

ULLICO plans to maintain a branch office in New York City to handle sales and claims functions. Branch offices also are located in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other major cities.

Baum Builds Subs

In his spare time, Frederick Baum singlehandedly builds submarines. However, Baum's submarines are somewhat different than those used by the US Navy—Baum's are 3-feet long and carved out of wood. Baum, a member of Local 1107, Kenilworth, N.J., has been carving these marine-machine replicas for 20 years. He's shown above with his newest creation, a WW II German submarine. Before building the German sub, Baum completed a replica of the US Navy Sub S-15 that was sunk off the coast of Rhode Island. Baum uses plans in Ship Scale Model Magazine *and scrap wood he collects while on the job.*

U.S. Employment

The U.S. employment situation was little changed in August, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. The overall unemployment rate was 7.2%, compared with 7.0% in July. During most of the January-June period, the jobless rate had been 7.3%.

Following substantial increases in July, employment, as measured both by the monthly surveys of households and establishments, held about steady in August. Since July 1980's recession trough, both employment series have risen by about 2 million.

Earth in the Year 2000 ...the need for change now

By Press Associates, Inc.

As the popular song goes, "Che sara, sara"—what will be, will be, Or must it?

That is the question raised by a somber government study which attempts to look at the shape of things in the year 2000.

According to "The Global 2000 Report to the President," prepared by the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of State, life will be more difficult and precarious unless the nations of the world make decisive changes soon.

"If present trends continue," the report warns, "the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now.

"For hundreds of millions of the desperately poor, the outlook for food and other necessities of life will be no better. For many, it will be worse."

According to the report, this is what the earth will look like in the year 2000:

- **POPULATION.** The world population is expected to increase by more than 50% from 4.1 billion in 1975 to 6.35 billion in 2000, under the study's medium-growth projections. This means that, for every two people on the earth in 1975, there will be three in 2000.

Of these 6.35 billion people, 5 billion or 79% will live in less developed countries. The growth rate for those nations is projected at 2.1% per year, compared with 0.6% for industrialized nations.

The study projects rapidly increasing urbanization in less developed countries: Mexico City is expected to grow to more than 30 million people; Calcutta, India, is expected to approach 20 million. This can be compared to metropolitan New York City's current population of 10 million.

The study says most people in the large cities of less developed countries are likely to live in " 'uncontrolled settlements'—slums and shantytowns."

- **INCOME.** The study used Gross National Products to estimate per capita GNP as a substitute for unavailable income estimates. Per capita GNP in industrialized countries is expected to reach $8,000 in 2000 and $600 in less developed countries. The current income differences between advanced and less developed nations will widen —a $20 increase for every $1 increase, respectively.

- **FOOD.** On a world average, the study projects that food production generally will increase more rapidly than world population due to technological advances in fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides and irrigation.

However, the study points out that much of the technology advances will be heavily dependent on petroleum and petroleum-related products, a factor which may result in steeply-increased food prices.

While per capita food consumption is expected to increase in Latin America, in South Asia and the Middle East it will improve little, and a huge drop is expected in Central Africa. According to the report, "the quantity of food available to the poorest groups of people (in Central Africa) will simply be insufficient to permit children to reach normal body weight and intelligence and to permit normal activity and good health in adults."

- **ENERGY.** The report says that world demand for oil is outpacing production capacity, with world oil production approaching geological estimates of maximum production capacity in the 1990s. The projected price increases will result in skewed distribution, with the richer industrialized countries being able to command supplies to meet their needs while less developed countries will have great difficulty meeting the costs.

The report says the same is true of coal, gas, oil shale, tar sands and uranium and predicts increased environmental and economic problems in their exploitation and use.

- **FORESTS.** The report projects significant deforestation over the next 20 years, with most of the loss occurring in less developed countries where wood is a necessity of life for fuel and cooking. The study says that as wood supplies diminish and demand increases, the effect on industrialized countries may be disruptive because of a 50% decline in stocks of commercial-sized timber, but the effect on less developed countries may be catastrophic.

- **WATER.** Population growth will cause water requirements to double in nearly half the world. The study predicts regional water shortages and increasingly erratic water supplies in less developed countries.

- **SOIL.** Erosion, loss of organic matter, encroachment by the desert, salinization, alkalinization and water-logging will cause serious deterioration of agricultural soils. World-wide, an area the size of Maine is succumbing to the desert each year.

- **AIR QUALITY.** The study projects a possibility that concentrations of carbon dioxide and ozone-depleting chemicals in the atmosphere may increase at rates sufficient to alter the earth's climate by 2050.

The difficulty in the period ahead is dealing with the unknown—the ways in which all the factors interact.

'Short-Time' Jobless Benefits Seen Promising Concept

The concept of "short-time" unemployment compensation for workers on reduced workweeks during economic downturns is, on balance, a worthwhile approach as long as appropriate safeguards are maintained, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said during its recent meeting in Chicago.

The arrangement permits workers to draw jobless benefits for the working time they forego in short workweeks instituted to avoid layoffs. Thus, it amounts to work sharing with a partial income replacement, the council noted.

The system has been tried successfully in some European countries, and California has experimented with it since 1978. Arizona recently enacted a short-time compensation law, and several other states are considering such laws.

Union reports on the California experience have been generally positive, the council noted. It pointed out that although about a fourth of major collective bargaining agreements permit short workweeks in lieu of layoff, short-time is rarely used because there are no provisions for income replacement.

"If compensation is made available," the council observed, "these contracts would allow senior workers to elect the shorter workweek they may well prefer and at the same time

Continued on Page 23

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WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

COLLEGE PRESIDENT

Dr. Swalec

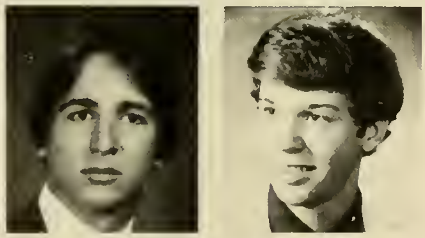
On July 15 in Midlothian, Ill., Dr. John Swalec, newly-appointed president of Waubonsee Community College, received an honor far from the academic halls of ivy he now administers. He was recognized for his 25 years in the trade by the Chicago Council of Carpenters Local 434.

Dr. Swalec began his "career" as a carpenter in 1956. He worked on various construction sites during summers while he studied at Illinois State University for his bachelor and higher degrees. He continued to work at the trade while teaching in Skokie, Oak Lawn, Joliet and Park Ridge.

GEORGE MEANY AWARD

The above photograph shows another Brotherhood member, Leonard Farber, Local 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., receiving the George Meany Award. Also shown in the photograph are, from left, Sam Bianco, Walter Klepaski, Brother Farber, Paul Golias, and Lois Hartel.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS



Each year, Local 261, Scranton, Pa., and the Northeastern Pennsylvania Contractors Association, award two scholarships of $1500 each, per year, for four years. The scholarships are awarded to the sons or daughters of members of Local 261.

Congratulations to this year's winners: Joseph Krenitsky of Blakely, Pa., left, and Andrew Hanusich of Dunmore, Pa., right.

SCOUTING'S GEORGE MEANY AWARD

Many of our members are actively involved with the Boy Scouts of America. We appreciate receiving notice and giving recognition to those members who receive the Boy Scouts' George Meany Award, and from time to time, we receive requests for information regarding this award.

The George Meany Award is an official Boy Scout award approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and given to union members in recognition of their service to the Scouting movement, with the additional intent of publicizing the important role union members play in their community. Since the award's introduction in 1974, over 600 awards have been presented by local and state councils throughout the U.S. The award may be presented to any male or female Scout leader who is a union member.

Following is the procedure for selection of a George Meany Award recipient:

1. All local unions are invited to submit a candidate to the central labor council.
2. Nominees may be submitted through their local union or directly to the labor council. Nominees must have local union approval.
3. The central labor council makes final selection of recipient from candidates.
4. The award is then presented at an appropriate labor council function.

Applications and further information may be obtained by writing:

J. Robert Miller
Director, Labor Relations
National Liaison AFL-CIO-CSA
National Office
Boy Scouts of America
P.O. Box 61030
Dallas/Fort Worth Airport,
Texas 75261

Carpenters Suffer ¼ Scaffold Injuries

If you are a carpenter guilty of being reckless in a high place, you may have been involved in a scaffold accident.

In its most recent edition of "Accident Facts," the National Safety Council reports that 80% of all scaffold accidents in 1978 were falls.

Carpenters incurred more than one-fourth of all injuries, while construction workers accounted for 16% of the injuries. Sprains, contusions, and fractures were the most frequent type of injury, says the Council, each representing about one-fifth of the cases.

For all cases, 28% reported no scaffold breakage or slippage preceding the fall.

One-fourth of the injuries occurred while the worker was climbing or stepping to or from the scaffold.

The Council recommends that carpenters and other workers take the following steps to stay secure in high places:

- Check out the scaffold every time you use it. Keep it uncluttered with tools, scrap or tangled lines.
- Make sure scaffold is level or anchored firmly in place.
- Climb down each time a rolling scaffold is moved. Before you climb back up, lock or block the wheels.
- Always wear your safety belt on power platforms. Be sure the pulley blocks, hooks, fittings and ropes are functioning properly.

For copies of "Accident Facts," the 'bible of the safety field,' contact: Order Department, National Safety Council, 444 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Unsafe Dams

Continued from Page 9

of Buffalo Creek, W.Va., a waste pile serving as a dam owned by the Buffalo Mining Company suddenly gave way.

The collapse released a lake of black water—132 million gallons of liquid thick with coal dust and other by-products of the mining operation that roared through the mountain hollow, scraping up thousands of tons of other debris in a churning wave.

A survivor of the flood described the scene in "Everything In Its Path," by Kai T. Erikson: "Down below there was a huge amount of water. It looked like a river passing by so fast. It was going so fast I couldn't believe what was happening. I could see houses—some were broken up and some looked like whole houses still in good shape—just floating down this water. Some were going real fast, smashing into each other, and people were screaming."

The final toll was 125 dead, hundreds of people hurt, and hundreds of homes destroyed. Some survivors lived in government trailers for years afterwards, and the once close-knit community never fully recovered.

"Buffalo Creek really isn't a place anymore," Erikson now observes. "It's just a memory being carried around by some people."

Short-Time Benefits

Continued from Page 21

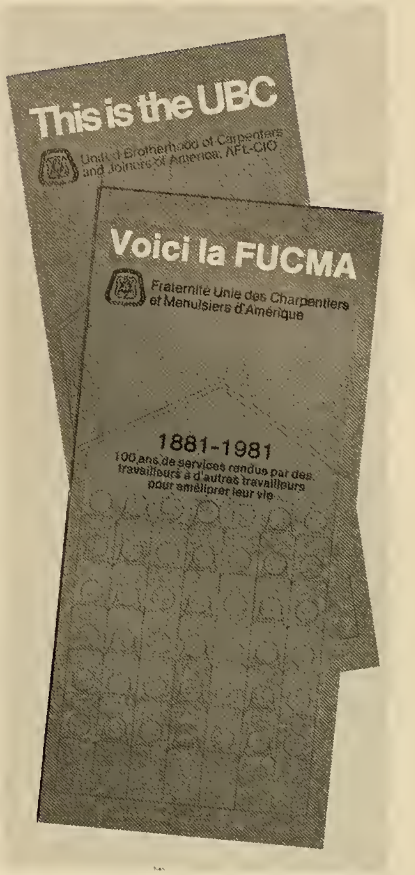
preserve employment opportunities for the recently hired, including minorities and women."

The council cautioned, however, that the scheme is not an alternative to other anti-recession programs, since no new jobs are created and the benefits will be available to relatively few workers. It stressed, too, that care must be taken that short-time compensation programs do not endanger the unemployment trust funds that in many states are already in financial trouble.

The council urged that state laws establishing short-time compensation systems include the following safeguards:

- *Adequate funding for the unemployment insurance trust fund to protect the rights of all workers.*
- *Agreement with unions representing the workers where short-time arrangements are adopted.*
- *A wage replacement level of at least two-thirds of a worker's lost pay up to 40 percent of the workweek.*
- *Full retention of pension, insurance and other fringe benefits.*
- *Protection against manipulation of short-time compensation that would discriminate against recently hired workers especially women and minorities.*

French Edition Of 'This Is the UBC'


This is the UBC
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO
Voici la FUCMA
Fraternite Unie des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique
1881-1981
100 ans de services rendus par des travailleurs à d'autres travailleurs pour améliorer leur vie

The Brotherhood's Canadian Research Office recently published and is now distributing copies of "Voici la FUCMA," the French edition of "This Is the UBC," a general purpose brochure. Copies are now available in the UBC office in Montreal or they may be obtained by writing: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 5799 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ont., Canada M2M 3V3. "Voici la FUCMA" answers many basic questions about our union for French-speaking members.

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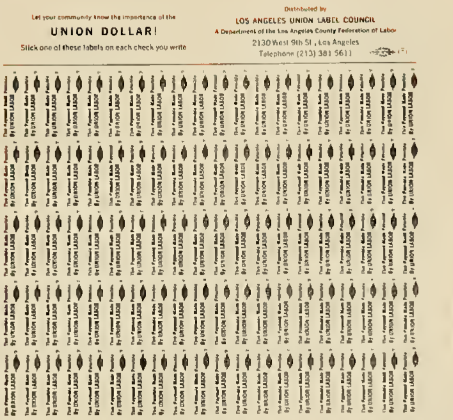
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GRIM Fairy Tales about Safety and Health

Occupational health and safety is filled with myths that we call "grim fairy tales." These stories are told by employers, the press, and the government. The stories will sound familiar because they are very common, but that does not make them true. They are fairy tales with a moral; "don't rock the boat." Their effect is to prevent change, to prevent workers from believing that they can improve health and safety conditions at their work place. This article will try to dispel some of these myths, to state the facts, as far as they are known, and to present some alternatives.

Myth #1 *"It's the Worker's Fault"*

This myth is often called a "blame the victim" strategy. It has three main parts. First, that accidents are mostly due to worker carelessness. Second, that workers often get sick because they are especially sensitive or susceptible. And third, that problems are due to exposures at home, their lifestyle, and not those at work. Let's begin with the "worker carelessness" argument.

WORKER CARELESSNESS

It is commonly heard that "75 to 85 percent of all accidents are the result of unsafe acts rather than unsafe conditions".[1] In other words, accidents are not the result of improper maintenance, poor housekeeping, and inadequate safety regulations and instruction. They are mostly caused by workers acting unsafely. Unfortunately there is very little information and very few studies which look carefully at this problem.

Apparently the idea that "75% to 85%" of accidents are due to worker carelessness dates back to a study by H. W. Heinrich, the "father of industrial safety," of the 1955 Pennsylvania Workmans' Compensation records.[2] In that study he found 82.6% of accidents due to "unsafe acts." Closer examination of the study, though, shows that category to include "using defective or unsafe tools or equipment, or using tools or equipment unsafely" which was true of 45.4% of all accidents. It is impossible to tell whether the equipment was at fault for those accidents which represents over half of all the accidents classified as due to "unsafe acts". In addition, Heinrich showed that 89% of the accidents also had "material or mechanical causes" which he defines as an unsafe mechanical or physical condition which could have been guarded or corrected." Heinrich himself admitted that:

> There may be several causes for any one accident . . . there may be a subcause or reason why unsafe conditions are permitted to exist. The foreman may have failed to check. The employer may not have approved the necessary expenditure for guarding. Someone may have removed the guard. The designer or machine manufacturer may have erred.

So the main study used to show the worker is at fault has been misinterpreted.

A study at the University of Wisconsin in 1976 of 350 accident investigations concluded that 54-58% of the accidents were due to unsafe conditions while unsafe acts caused 26-35% the of accidents.[3] A more recent study in Sweden of 114 nonfatal and 201 fatal accidents showed similar results, but not as strongly as in the Wisconsin study. They found that of 201 fatal accidents, 36% were due to employer negligence, 33% to negligence by the injured employee or other employee, and 18% to "technical insufficiency" or inadequate safety equipment. For nonfatal accidents, 50% were due to employer negligence, 25% to employee negligence, and 16% to technical insufficiency. For the remaining accidents, responsibility was shared equally between employees and the employer.[4]

These results do not tell the whole story though. Accidents are just the tip of the iceberg; near-misses go unrecorded. Most close calls are prevented by workers being extra careful, knowing that they are working with a dangerous situation. These situations are never recorded even though they happen every day and potentially could have been just as serious.

When an accident report says the cause was "carelessness", according to one safety expert, that is an "admission that the investigation was worthless."[5,6] That tells us nothing about why the worker was careless. Was there a supervisor breathing down their neck to increase production beyond safe limits? Was the worker tired or fatigued trying to keep up with the pace of the line? Was he or she working in a noisy environment so that they could not hear safety warnings? Many of these "unsafe conditions" may not be recorded on an accident report.

The argument that most accidents are caused by worker carelessness has been used by Senators to argue for cutting OSHA.[7] They claim that since workers are responsible for most accidents, there is little we can do to make the workplace safer. There is no denying that carelessness is a factor in many accidents and that workers need to pay attention to safety and health while on the job, but worker carelessness is not, as far as we can tell, the major factor.

The argument should be made instead that, in addition to making sure there are safe conditions in the plants, OSHA require complete health and safety training programs for both workers and supervisors. Also, as much as possible, machines should be designed so they are "fail-safe"; that is they *cannot* be operated unsafely. Electric interlocks have been used to prevent operation of machines while they are open for repair. Mechanical punch presses now have double mechanisms so both hands must be used to activate the press, guaranteeing that hands will not be caught in the press.

WORKER SUSCEPTIBILITY[3]

Another way of "blaming the victim" is to claim that some workers are more susceptible to certain chemicals or accident-prone. This may be true to a limited extent. Some workers have developed allergies to various chemicals. And some of these reactions may be genetically-based, passed down from their parents. The OSHA law, though, states that Congress wanted to "assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions".

Companies may try to avoid liability by weeding out a few susceptible individuals and denying them jobs. Unfortunately, this strategy may backfire when later research discovers greater hazards or that they are not the only workers affected.

The most blatant examples involve women workers and blacks. One chemical company in West Virginia decided that, since lead may damage fetal development, women should be denied jobs with lead exposures unless they agreed to be sterilized. That way the company could avoid liability if deformed infants were born. More recent evidence shows that lead exposures also harm sperm and male workers exposed to lead may end up fathering deformed infants as well. The only real solution would be to decrease lead exposures to all workers so no one is injured. There may be extreme cases where this is impossible due to very high susceptibility for a very small number of workers. But in most cases this should be the solution. Another part of the solution is "rate retention," which means that workers who become susceptible or sick because of exposures on the job should be moved to other jobs without exposure to that chemical and without a loss in pay. This provision was written into the OSHA lead standard, but is now under attack by the lead industries as part of their general attack on the entire standard. It is an important provision, because it allows workers to address occupational health problems without fearing loss of pay.

DANGER
POISONOUS
FUMES

One other fear of the susceptibility argument is that it will be used to deny people jobs. Dow Chemical Company has been screening black workers, supposedly at their request, to see how many carry a gene for sickle cell anemia disease. There is no evidence that carrying a gene for sickle cell disease can influence or endanger a worker in any way. To what use will this information be put? Why does Dow then want to know or agree to do the testing? They will not say, but there is the potential that, having that information, they will argue that there are possible risks in hiring those workers even though there is no evidence it causes any impairment.

All in all, genetic screening and hypersusceptibility arguments, while potentially useful, are suspicious as long as the company is the one determining who is susceptible and what should be done about it.

LIFESTYLE

Occupational illness is often blamed on "lifestyle" or a person's personal habits. The best example is lung cancer which is connected with smoking, even though a worker may also be exposed to cancer-causing fumes at work. There is little doubt that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer. However there is also proof that exposure to various substances, such as coke oven emissions and asbestos, also causes lung cancer, even in workers who do not smoke. Arguing about which one is the main cause when someone contracts lung cancer is absurd. The two causes cannot be separated. One of the causes is clearly a matter of personal lifestyle chosen voluntarily by the worker. Workers, though, are not usually given a choice about whether they want to be exposed to workplace carcinogens. Beyond that, the employer has a responsibility to provide a healthly workplace so that even if a worker does smoke, the employer will not be adding insult workplace carcinogens. Obviously workers should not smoke if they want to protect their health, but the employer should concern him or herself with the causes he or she can control, engineering out possible exposures.

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1. *The Impact of OSHA*. Northrup, Rowan, and Perry. Wharton School, Industrial Relations Unit, Philadelphia Labor Relations and Public Policy Series #17. p. 248.
2. *Industrial Accident Prevention: A Scientific Approach*. H. W. Heinrich. McGraw-Hill, New York, New York, 4th edition. 1959. pp. 78-79, 456-458.
3. "Causes of Injury in Industry—the 'Unsafe Act' Theory". George Hagland. University of Wisconsin, School for Workers. Pamphlet. July 1976.
4. "Serious Occupational Accidents: An Investigation of Causes". R. Grondstrom, T. Jarl, and J. Thorson. Journal of Occupational Accidents, Vol. 2, pp. 283-289. 1980.
5. "The Perils and Pitfalls of Accident Investigation". C. D. Attaway. Professional Safety. May 1978. p. 36.
6. "Preventing Workplace Injuries". UAW Pamphlet.
7. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on OSHA. February 4, 1981. Harrison Schmitt.
8. New York Times Articles on Genetic Screening. Richard Severo. February 3, 4, 5, 1980.

Myth #2 *"It's Part of the Job"*[9]

Often we accept hazards as "part of the job". We expect the work to be hazardous and may even get paid more because of it. Many workers may take noisy jobs knowing they will lose some or all of their hearing. Coal miners know they may develop black lung. Other workers know they might get sick but feel it "can't happen to me". Accepting risks is common for many reasons.

Many health and safety hazards are invisible, and they have a low probability of occurring. With a disease that develops after 20 years of work, it is easier to believe that it will not happen to you. Just as many people smoke, believing they will not get lung cancer, many work at hazardous jobs believing they will be the ones to escape serious accidents and illnesses.

The Latin saying "caveat emptor," or "let the buyer beware," is the philosophy followed. It assumes though that workers are both aware of all the risks and that they accept them voluntarily. Neither assumption is completely true. Many decisions are made by trial and error. Two products are sitting on a supermarket shelf. You try both and like one better and buy that in the future. In choosing jobs or employers, one can pick a supposedly hazardous job believing it might be the better choice. Unfortunately, if you are wrong, there if often no turning back. You cannot "try" black lung disease for a while to see if it is worth becoming a coal miner.

VOLUNTARY HAZARDS

It is also questionable whether workers accept hazards voluntarily. In times of high unemployment and high inflation, like in 1980, most workers are forced to take any decent paying job available. Extra pay for hazardous work may be hard to turn down when bills start piling up. Also, once a worker has had a job for a while and gains a skill, it can be very difficult to switch. Clearly the options are limited. Sure, nobody *forces* you to work at a hazardous job, but often the choices are to do it or be unemployed.

Some workers, on the other hand, enjoy taking risks. Because of a macho attitude or the work ethic, they feel compelled to risk their lives just as some enjoy race car driving, for the thrill of it. This might be acceptable if the workers were not at the same time endangering the lives of other workers and threatening the livelihood of their families. It may be very exciting, but after an accident happens, we realize it was also very stupid. This attitude is part of the same problem mentioned above. The difficulty most people have in deciding how serious a risk they are taking, and what the probability is that something will happen to them. When it comes right down to it, would you rather be macho and dead or safe and alive?

The other time risks become "part of the job" is when production becomes more important than safety.[10] One of the clearest examples of this is when a machine malfunctions and workers are expected to repair it while it is still in operation. Keeping the line going becomes more important than working safely. Electrical lockout systems have been designed to guarantee than when a machine is under repair it cannot be activated, but lockout takes time, and to management time is money. If a worker is working piece-rate, than he or she may also have a financial stake in keeping the line going. Therefore, there is an incentive for workers to take risks, to work unsafely.

The idea of hazard pay or "dirty pay" grows out of this arrangement. Several UBC contracts contain clauses about this. It seems only fair that workers taking hazardous jobs should make more money, but, as mentioned before, workers may not know exactly what they are getting themselves into. Even if they do know the risks, there are still the financial incentives to lure people. In the long run, the extra money they get now for taking risks will most likely end up getting paid out later for medical bills. But if you need the money now, how much choice do you really have? It presents workers with an impossible decision to make. They have to decide how much they value their health and how much it is worth for them to take that risk.

WHY HAZARD PAY?

The existence of hazard pay is an admission that a recognized hazard exists. The money spent on hazard pay could go instead into engineering controls which clean up the workplace permanently and eliminate future risks to worker health and safety.

Part of the solution to this problem of not knowing the risks would be to have comprehensive pre-job training and education about health and safety matters. This would let workers know exactly what they are working with and what hazards they might face. Also, a thorough labeling program, making sure that *all* chemicals are labeled with chemical and common names, hazard warnings and emergency procedures, would also go a long way toward spelling out to workers exactly what risks they are taking.

Myth #3 *"It's Costs too Much"*

Whenever workers exercise their rights to a safe and healthy workplace, the cry goes up from industry that "it costs too much" and "it will put us out of business." Workers are faced with another impossible choice: their jobs or their health. The choice, though, is often an unnecessary one. Industry has a well-known tendency to exaggerate its costs to make it seem impossible. This has happened with almost every new standard introduced by OSHA. When OSHA proposed a "no detectable" level of exposure to vinyl chloride in 1975 based on evidence that vinyl chloride produced liver cancer in humans, industry claimed that it would cost 1.6 million jobs and a $65 billion loss in production. OSHA, nevertheless, maintained their position and set a 1 ppm permissible exposure limit. A study in 1976 later found that only two plants had closed and polyvinyl chloride prices only rose 6%. Engineering controls may even save the company money—for example, by recycling waste products. This study prompted the head of OSHA to warn industry not to exaggerate costs like that again or they would lose credibility.[11]

The fact is that some companies, particularly small ones, might go out

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9. *Crisis in the Workplace.* N. Ashford. MIT Press. 1976. pp. 355-365.
10. *Safety or Profit: Industrial Accidents and the Conventional Wisdom.* T. Nichols and P. Armstrong. Falling Wall Press, Bristol, England. 1973.

of business. This is also more likely for companies that have neglected health and safety all along. But most companies will be able to absorb the costs. They are legitimate costs of doing business, just like paying for power, maintenance, and heat. The company cannot operate without heating the building and paying for electricity. Why should they be allowed to operate without guaranteeing a safe and healthy workplace? Those costs should be considered part of their normal expenses. Otherwise, the workers are the ones who pay the costs in illness and increased medical bills.

The company also loses by not putting money into safety and health. The quickest way to sell safety to management is by showing that "safety pays." A safe workplace almost guarantees higher productivity, lower absenteeism, and more worker satisfaction with less turnover. The company also spends less on training new workers, workers compensation, and OSHA fines which are generally low anyway.

Many of the benefits, though, are not counted or are ignored because you cannot easily put a number on them.[12] How much is it worth to be able to hear laughter rather than suffer hearing loss? What is the value in being able to drive versus being confined to a wheelchair after an industrial accident? How much is a life worth. A thorough cost versus benefit analysis that included *all* costs and *all* benefits might come up with very different numbers than the ones done now.

DO RESPIRATORS WORK?

One example may give us some insight. Respirators are now being promoted by OSHA as the solution to exposure to hazardous gases and fumes. Many companies decided that it is cheaper to just issue respirators to workers than to design, install, and maintain a good ventilation system. But do respirators work? There are many problems in getting a good fit, using proper equipment, maintaining them, and getting workers to use them because they are so uncomfortable to wear. A good respirator program would have to include a medical program to test for proper fit, selection of the best equipment for the job, frequent changes of cartridges which filter out chemicals, and giving workers paid time each day to clean and maintain them. Also many workers claim that the only respirators which are both effective and comfortable are those with their own air supply, which are expensive. Given all the costs added in, it may be cheaper for the company to engineer the hazard out.[13]

Companies generally base their choice of the method of reducing exposures primarily on cost considerations. But those methods must be effective also or else they are sacrificing their workers' health for their own profits. Health and safety improvements do cost money, but then again, so does not making those improvements only it's the workers that pay. Perhaps the only solution would be to have workers participating in those decisions, sitting on health and safety committees with the real power to make such decisions. Then, at least they would be able to decide for themselves which improvements were worthwhile and not have someone else decide for them.

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11. *Regulating Safety.* J. Mendelsohn. MIT Press. 1979. pp. 52-56.
12. *Business War on Law: An Analysis of the Benefits of Federal Health/Safety Enforcement.* M. Green and N. Naitzman. Corporate Accountability Research Group, Ralph Nader. 1979.
13. Personal Communication. R. Wolford. IBPAT.

Myth #4 *"It Can't be Done"*

The last resort excuse for many employers is that it is impossible, it "can't be done." This often is one of the easiest myths to combat. Many times the employer is just ignorant of the control technology available. Other times it may just be another way of saying "it costs too much" or they just do not want to do it. The fact is that for many industrial hygiene problems the technology does exist. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has published many volumes of studies on control technology that work for the plastics industry; for foundries; for welding fumes; for grinding, buffing, and polishing operations; etc.[14] The American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has put together the authoritative guide to industrial ventilation now in its 16th edition.[15] There is a whole field of noise engineering geared towards controlling noise pollution.

The most telling example is looking at foreign countries, like Sweden, where health and safety has long been a priority.[16] In Sweden, sawmills, surprisingly enough, are not noisy. They do not have sawdust all over the place. They show the myth that "it can't be done" for what it really is; another way of saying management does not want to do it.

CONCLUSION

One of the biggest obstacles to improving health and safety in the workplace is that many workers have been led to believe that it can't be done. Either it is impossible to control, too costly, must be accepted as part of the job, or the worker's fault that conditions are unsafe. Nothing is ever black or white. Each of these statements has some truth in it, but they are also more false than management would have us believe. These "myths" prevent us from protecting our health and safety in the workplace by creating a defeatist attitude. By exposing some of these myths here, we hope to make health and safety less "the impossible dream" and more the growing reality.

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14. NIOSH—several publications. See Publications Catalogue, 4th edition (OHHS (NIOSH) 80-126), pp. 387-389, for a list.
15. *Industrial Ventilation.* ACGIH. 16th edition. 1980.
16. "If the Swedes Can do It . . .". Matt Witt. IWA. Supplement to The International Woodworker. October 1979.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

Editor's Note: Want to know how well your company is doing? How secure your job is in today's changing marketplace? This article may be helpful. It is adapted from an article by Jane Bryant Quinn that is part of a continuing series, "The Power of the Printed Word," produced by the International Paper Company in New York.

Reading and Understanding Your Company's Annual Report

■ An invaluable research tool in preparation for bargaining is a company's annual report. It contains a snapshot of the firm's economic position with a glimpse of its future plans.

The first problem is getting a report on the company you're researching. Most libraries have copies of annual reports issued by local or regional and key national companies. Ask the librarian for listings of companies' financial officers and their addresses so you can write to them for their reports.

Once you get the annual report you need, look in the back for the section by the third-party certified public accountant and see if it says the report conforms with "generally accepted accounting principles." When accountants use the phrase "subject to," it is a warning signal indicating their lack of faith in the accuracy of the company's word.

The footnotes in the back of the report provide a wealth of information. For example, they'll tell you if earnings are up or down and why. Earnings may be up because of special windfall that won't happen again next year. Study the footnotes carefully.

Now look at the letter to stockholders from the chairman of the board that appears at the beginning of the report. This should tell you how well the company did over the year and why. A chairman's letter should give you a good idea of what he sees in the company's near future and its position on economic and political trends that may affect it.

While in the front section, look for what's new in each line of business. This is an indicator of how the company is planning for the future.

Now it's time to look at the numbers. Turn to the balance sheet. It tells you about the company's financial posture at a given point in time. The left side on the page lists the assets—everything the company owns. Current assets are items that can be sold quickly and turned into cash. The right side shows the company's liabilities—everything it owes. Current liabilities are debts due in one year, which are paid out of current assets.

The difference between current assets and current liabilities is net working capital, a key figure to watch from one annual (or quarterly) report to another. If working capital goes down, it could spell financial trouble.

Stockholders' equity is the difference between total assets and liabilities. It is the presumed dollar value of what stockholders own.

Another number to watch is long-term debt—high and growing debt, relative to equity, may not be a problem for a growing business but it indicates weakness in a company whose growth has leveled off.

Move now to the income statement and look for net earnings per share but keep in mind that the figure could be inflated by the company selling off a plant or cutting the budget for research or advertising. Figure out how the company arrived at the net earnings figure.

Another good indicator of financial health is net sales. How do sales compare from the last statement? Have sales risen faster than inflation? Have sales gone down because the company sold a losing business? If so, profit may be fine despite lagging sales.

Go back to the balance sheet to look further into the company's debt. Get out your pocket calculator and divide long-term liabilities by stockholders' equity. That's the debt-to-equity ratio. A high ratio means the company borrows a lot of money to spur growth, which is fine, provided sales grow too and if there is enough cash on hand to meet the payments. Some companies do well on borrowed money. Other companies can't handle high ratios, so watch for falling sales.

Most important, don't rely on one annual report, one chairman's letter, or one ratio. You have to compare. Is the company's debt-to-equity ratio better or worse than it used to be? Better or worse than the industry norms? Is it faring better or worse in this recession than the last one? Make comparisons to get a balanced picture.

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

1981
1981
APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT
PERFORMANCE EVALUATED TRAINING SYSTEM
100 YEARS BUILDING SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

Delegates to the 34th General Convention view the Apprenticeship Training Department's exhibit.

NY Graduation

The New York Labor Technical College recently held its 1981 Apprenticeship Awards and Graduation Dinner. First General Vice President Pat Campbell and General Secretary John S. Rogers were among the guests. The above picture shows graduates receiving their certificates and congratulations from General Secretary Rogers, left; First District Board Member Joe Lia, center; and New York District Council's Second Vice President Joe Vigiano.

Clock Plaque to Grad

Graduating apprentice Edward Bernier was recently welcomed into Local 1107, Kenilworth, N.J. A clock plaque was presented to Bernier by Local 1107 President James Kant, right, with Central N.J. Director of Apprenticeship Training Joseph D'Aires, left.

Department Exhibit At 34th Convention Is Big Attraction

The Apprenticeship and Training Departments' display booth at the 34th Convention in Chicago, last month, was designed to exhibit the official training process of the UBC, the Performance Evaluated Training System (PETS). It consisted of six rear projection screens, each displaying some of the visual material prepared for various segments of our craft—pile driving, lathing, carpentry, millwrighting, mill and cabinet, and floor covering. There were also numerous shop pictures from affiliated training programs who have adopted the PETS mode—these surrounded a large carpentry master grid. One end of the display booth was transformed into a mini-theater where the movie "Skills to Build America—The International Apprenticeship Contest" was shown continuously on a large rear projection screen.

The booth was designed by International Apprenticeship staff member John Casinghino and built by the apprentices of the Chicago District Council JATC under the direction of Program Director Adolph Dardar and Instructor Ron Bagata.

Present plans are for the booth to be set-up in the south lobby of the Denver Hilton Hotel during the week of the International Contest, November 9-13.

Bay Counties Honor Largest Class

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters held its Apprenticeship Completion Banquet on May 9, 1981, at Hs. Lordships, Berkeley Marina, Calif. This dinner was the largest completion ceremony held in the history of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters. Congratulations are in order for several hundred graduates on completion of their apprenticeship.

McGrogan To State Apprentice Council

Joseph McGrogan, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters Local 180, Vallejo, Calif., has recently been appointed a member of the California Apprenticeship Council by California Governor Jerry Brown. McGrogan is also secretary of the Napa-Solano Counties Central Labor Council. Council representatives include members from the United Food and Commercial Workers, the Operating Engineers, and the Pipefitters.

Journeywoman Honored in Cleveland

Marilyn Seay is the first female Cleveland Building Trades apprentice to graduate as a journeyman carpenter, reports *The Cleveland Citizen*. Seay, a member of Local 105, Cleveland, O., was recently honored at a special reception sponsored by the National Association of Women in Construction and the Construction Industry Service Program Education and Training Committee. The mother of two boys, ages 5 and 8, Seay has worked at the Lutheran Medical Center in Cleveland, the Redgewood Park Apartments, in Parma, and interstate I-480.

Contest Reminder

The 1981 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Conference and Contest will be held in Denver, Colo., next month: November 9th through November 13th.

Millwright Graduates

On June 19, 1981, Millwrights Local 1755, Parkersburg, W.Va., welcomed two graduating apprentices at a ceremony at the Lafayette Motor Hotel in Marietta, O. The two new journeymen are shown with their certificates, from left to right: graduate Regis Rupert, International Representative Robert Sauers, graduate John Rezabek, and Apprenticeship Chairman George Neiney.

Another increase in interest rates for U.S. Savings Bonds.

9%

Growing Bigger...Faster.

That's the good news about U.S. Savings Bonds. The Series EE Bonds you buy today grow bigger, with an increased interest rate of 9%. And they do it faster, with a shortened maturity period of only 8 years. Interim rates have been improved, too. Bonds earn 6% after 1 year and 8½% if held 5 years.

These changes make Bonds much more desirable. And with the Payroll Savings Plan, it's easier to save more, in a shorter time.

In fact, almost all outstanding Savings Bonds will benefit from a 1% increase to their next maturity.

So take another look at Bonds. They're still easy to buy through the Payroll Savings Plan; they're safe, guaranteed. Take a look at the tax benefits. The new interest rates. The shortened maturity. And you'll see Bonds do make sense.

For you, and for your country.

Take stock in America.

United States Savings Bonds

A public service of this publication and The Advertising Council.

Lane Kirkland's Labor Day Speech

Continued from Page 6

of their fundamental institutions.

This decency was expressed nearly thirty years ago by General Dwight Eisenhower who, in a speech to the American Federation of Labor, declared:

"Today in America unions have a secure place in our industrial life. Only a handful of unreconstructed reactionaries harbor the ugly thought of breaking unions. Only a fool would try to deprive working men and working women of the right to join the union of their choice.

"I have no use for those—regardless of their political party—who hold some foolish dream of spinning the clock back to days when unorganized labor was a huddled, almost helpless mass . . .

"I don't want arbitrary power over either labor or industry. I do not believe that the President of a free nation can have such power without a nation losing its freedom."

Those words are worth reflecting on in these days when "unreconstructed reactionaries" with ugly thoughts and foolish dreams are again beating the drums for a "union-free environment."

The "arbitrary power" of which General Eisenhower spoke is precisely what our brothers and sisters in Poland are today resisting, with a courage and devotion that inspires the friends of democracy throughout the world.

As we in the AFL-CIO celebrate our 100th anniversary, we salute Solidarity as it completes its first year.

It has shown the world that the struggle for trade union rights is a struggle for human rights.

It has reminded us that societies which do not respect the right of workers to form and run their own unions, independent of the government, are not likely to respect the other rights which we Americans often take for granted.

In this sense, Labor Day 1981, falling in labor's centennial year, should be a day of rededication to human rights, to social justice, and to the democratic principles on which our nation is founded.

Missouri Council Assembles Tools Exhibit

TOOLS OF THE CRAFTSMAN
LINOLEUM LAYERS

Aided by a grant from the Federally-funded Missouri Committee for the Humanities, the Missouri State Council of Carpenters has assembled a comprehensive exhibit of "Tools of the Craftsman," which has been exhibited at the Missouri State Fair and elsewhere in the state. Featuring "a century of tradition and craftsmanship," the exhibit shows carpentry hand tools, millwright tools, the tools of linoleum layers and other floor coverers, rough lumber tools, and much more. State Council Secretary Keith Humphrey notes that the exhibit will be useful in apprenticeship training.

Indiana State Contestants and Judges at South Bend

The Indiana State Council of Carpenters held its 13th Annual Apprenticeship Contest in South Bend, June 24 and 25. The apprentices who entered the competition are shown here (from left to right, front to back): Richard Bernal, Local 1005 Merrillville; Brian K. Hayes, Local 734 Kokomo; Terry Lee Haughton, Local 2395 Lebanon; Richard E. Koepel, Local 599 Hammond; Gregory A. Peters, Local 912 Richmond; Michael S. Powers, Local 2433 Franklin; Paul Ramage, Local 1664 Bloomington; Scott D. Reinhold, Local 413 South Bend **(carpentry winner);** *Thomas Smock, Local 60 Indianapolis; Chris A. Stier, Local 232 Ft. Wayne; John Taylor, Local 758 Indianapolis; Charles B. Wimmer, Local 1016 Muncie; Patrick E. Berzal, Local 413 South Bend* **(mill-cabinet winner);** *Clyde Imboden, Local 1005 Merrillville; Ernest E. Rieck, Local 599 Hammond; Edward C. Nilson, Local 1043 Gary* **(millwright winner);** *Steven Richards, Local 1080 Owensboro, Ky.; and Robert L. Wilson, Local 413 South Bend. Not included in the picture is contestant Marvin Dale Helderman of Local 222 Washington.*

The judges for the Indiana State Apprenticeship Contest came from many parts of northern Indiana and Michigan. They are pictured here in the South Bend Century Center: first row, from left, Howard E. Williams, Indiana Commissioner of Labor; Charles Wallace, retired superintendent, Local 1043, Knox; Richard Fultz, assistant business representative, Local 1003, Indianapolis; Joseph Coar, general superinendent of Tonn-Blank Construction Company, Michigan City; second row, Joseph Mathews, architect, Mathews-Purucker-Anella, Inc. South Bend; Anthony "Pete" Ochocki, 3rd District member of the General Executive Board; Robert Koopman, a retired general contractor from South Bend; James Hutchinson, business representative of Local 2252 Grand Rapids, Michigan; third row, Robert Hutton, architect-engineer, Hutton and Hutton, Hammond; Brant Pfeiffer, mill owner and operator, South Bend; and William Troxel, construction superintendent with H. H. Verkler Contractor, Inc., South Bend.

Indoor Pollution Hazards Listed

Indoor pollution can be more dangerous than outdoor pollution, according to an article in the current issue of *National Wildlife* magazine.

In the nation's drive to conserve energy, writes Sam Iker, a former environment and energy correspondent for *Time* magazine, many homes are being transformed into airtight thermos bottles. Pollutants which are normally flushed out in the typically drafty house can accumulate to potentially hazardous levels in the new tighter structures.

Major offenders include:

- Formaldehyde, a chemical found in a multitude of household furnishings, some foam insulation and other products. Recent scientific data has labeled formaldehyde as a carcinogen.
- Carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen, generated by such appliances as gas ranges, heaters and wood stoves, and also from smoking tobacco.
- Suspended particles released from tobacco smoking and cooking.
- Radioactive radon gas seeping from foundation soil, concrete basement floors and walls, and well or spring water.
- A variety of organic chemicals contained in many common household products, including furniture polishes, hair sprays, oven cleaners and air fresheners. (PAI)

Apprentices Talk with Author of UBC Book

The new and popular history of the Brotherhood, "The Road to Dignity," by Tom Brooks, was distributed for the first time to delegates attending the recent 34th General Convention at Chicago. The author was on hand during registration to personally autograph copies for delegates and book buyers. Five young women in the apprenticeship program of the Chicago District Council visited the autographing booth to talk with Brooks. Shown with Brooks in the picture are: Maureen Cahill of Local 13, Deborah Conlon, Local 13; Helen Hudspeth, Local 58; and Coral Norris and Martha Frank of Local 13.

In 1911, California became the first state with legislation requiring the reporting of injuries due to occupational disease, according to "Labor Firsts in America," a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.

Local 783 recently honored members with 25 and more years of service at its award banquet. Members that received pins are shown in the accompanying pictures.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left to right: Al Van Ash, Edward Arnts, Clifford Swenson, Alvin Dvorak, Robert Fansin, and Jake Weins.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to rightr Max Adler, Irving Getman, Oliver Thorsen, Don Parker, and Rodney Olson.

Back row, from left to right: Edwin Rothenberger, Harlan Brandt, Henry Hallickson, Lloyd Gerry, L. J. Sorenson, and Hoyle Kirk.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members front row, from left to right: Kenneth "Bus" Sutter, Orlo Peppmuller, George Suurmeyer, Ernest Carlson, Herman Schreurs, Henry Michael, and President Dave Poss.

Back row, from left to right: Jim Thompson, Willis Hexamer, Louis Odell, Ted Riekena, Kermit Kruger, Albert Werdin, and Charles Pollack.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year members from left to right: Martin Nyhaug and Christ Wogstad.

Picture No. 5 shows 45-year members, from left to right: Harold Smith, Fred Payne, and Ray Prang.

Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — Picture No. 1

Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — Picture No. 2

Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — Picture No. 3

Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — Picture No. 4

Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — Picture No. 5

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Local 2073 recently presented Joseph Nolden with a 50-year service pin for his many years of service to the Brotherhood. The accompanying picture shows Brother Nolden, left, receiving his pin from President Marvin Grzechowiak.

KENILWORTH, N.J.

On July 14, 1981, Local 1107 honored longtime members with service pins. Business Agent Frank Manto and President James Kant made the pin presentations.

The accompanying picture shows, from left to right: Apprenticeship Program Director Joseph D'Aires, Sr., 30-year member Pasquale Saniscalchi, and Business Agent Manto, who presented the awards.

SPOKANE, WASH.

This year, Local 98 will be awarding service pins to members achieving 25 or more years of service in 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Members achieving standing in 1979 are as follows:

25-Year members: Conal Blanchard, Thomas Flaherty, Harvey Franseen, Gerald Grace, Walter Haladyna, Bryan J. Hobbs, Ray O'Keefe, Richard Olsen, Antti Rikkila, and Lawrence H. Rowse;

30-Year members: Sam T. Colwell, M. J. Downing, Emil Dutt, Lawrence Goerz, Lambert Hoffman, Dale House, Alex A. Johnson, Andrew J. Kinzer, Dale Komp, Marvin Mortensen, Harold E. Read, Jr., Paul J. Rogers, O. C. Sands, Arthur L. Sanstrom, T. J. Schoolcraft, Elmer C. Swanbeck, Stanley Sweeting, John Vander Gaag, and Jack W. Wilson;

35-Year members: Otto Bagdon, Ray Barnett, Joseph Dupre, James Lynch, and Neil O. Stillwell;

40-Year members: L. C. Hamilton, Raymond W. Kaiser, Olaf Kjosness, Stephen G. Mitchell, George T. Naccarato, William Parker, Joel W. Ruth, Clarence Tinker, and J. J. Whittaker;

45-Year member: Eric J. Benson;

65-Year member: C. W. Holmstrom.

Members achieving standing in 1980 are as follows:

25-Year members: Charles Atkinson, Donald E. Bailey, I. M. Barker, David Beauchamp, Howard Campbell, Clarence Gau, Roy G. Hammond, Alan V. Hastings, Melvin Heil, Darold V. Knox, John Mischick, George Mizoguchi, Bert Moffit, James B. Ray, and Paul Walk;

30-Year members: Glen Aby, Clyde Apple, William E. Baker, James E. Boyle, William Dirkes, Don Jones, George Kruse, Leo L. Miller, Norman Mortensen, Robert A. Newell, Ben E. Newton, Gerald E. Pluth, Leonard Rasmussen, Hugo Renz, Loren Roberts, and William Wacker;

35-Year members: Ed Anderson, Franklin Davis, J. A. Jelsing, Albert Koski, Dean Nagle, John Preston, Kenneth Smith, Homer Stumbough, Joseph Maroney, Irv Michelsen, Fred P. Miller, James Monohan, Marlin C. Monson, Joe Mukai, William O'Shaughnessy, Philo Pesicka, Ralph Poulson, Adam Ramotowski, Andreas Redinger, Frank Reno, William Savage, Albert J. C. Shields, Warren H. Siegel, Ray E. Smiley, Willard Snyder, Paul Stevens, Erland Swan, Clint Tiffany, Phil Tollackson, Riley Tunison, Vern Wareheim, Jake Wieman, Orris Wilcox, Elmer Wisher, and William Ziegwied;

40-Year members: Herman Adkins, Orland Forry, Frank A. Hunt, Doyle H. Hunt, Albert Knesal, Carl M. Larson, Ernest Manderschied, Harry Pachosa, Lewis E. Peery, and Tom Winsper;

45-Year members: Ted Cummings, Joe Grillo, H. K. Johnson, A. J. Minor, and Michael Shanks;

55-Year member: C. E. McLeod;

60-Year members: Norvil Holm and James Jones.

Members achieving standing in 1981 are as follows:

25-Year members: Bob Corigliano, Shannon Cruzan, Marvin Gier, John Hamilton, Kenneth Harmon, Albert Jager, John W. Kirk, Milton K. Miland, Howard G. Olsen, Matt L. Roberts, Richard Rockstrom, and Mike Volk;

30-Year members: Glenn Atkinson, Ralph C. Barth, Vern B. Chamberlin, Roger E. Cole, Arnold Gasper, R. C. Gillingham, Guy A. Hunt, Louis Kenck, Arden Krieg, Julius M. Lund, John C. Paul, Victor G. Pedey, Vern S. Peterson, Albert Rear, Harold Rooks, R. V. Summers, Leigh Thompson, and Wes Witcher;

35-Year members: J. W. Akan, Robert Albrecht, Elmer B. Almelein, Alban M. Arntson, F. E. Babcock, Charles A. Bass, Donald A. Bean, Virgil Beecher, Kermit T. Bergman, Arthur Berntson, Herman J. Blancher, Harold Bomstead, Louis Chesurin, Harold Dahman, Albin Dahman, Arnold Davis, Roy Emch, Harold H. Engstrom, Ted Engstrom, John W. Foster, Clifford C. George, Charles Gregor, Leonard Kokom, John Holden, Woodrow Icard, Norval Jones, Mike Kalamon, Knut Knutson, Clifford Kurtz, Louis H. LaPoint, D. H. Laurence, C. E. Lester, James G. Lucas, Ervin York, Don Williams, and Thomas Mahoney;

40-Year members: Carl F. Allen, Russel G. Berg, C. E. Berglund, Laurence Bjornton, Clayton Erickson, Alfred Fuller, George Hieber, Peter G. Kries, Paul Lang, Frank Lentes, Frank Mace Sr., Joe T. Naccarato, Raymond Poage, George Reed, Edward Sanderson, Donald E. Smith, Carl Sommers, Obie Tumelson, Howard Van Slyke, N. L. Von Lindren, and Don D. Wolfe;

45-Year members: Oscar Eaton, Eric A. Ericson, Nick Guarisco, John Haugan, Thur Johanson, Joe Pielle, and H. E. Read, Sr.

OWENSBORO, KY.

On March 6, 1981, Local 1341 held a pin presentation ceremony and honored the following 25-year members. Front row, from left: Theodore R. Davis, Winfred B. Maddox, Mitchell Maddox, D. W. Christian Jr., Gilbert E. Price, Granville Back, James C. Matthews, Orville L. Olds, Yandle Haines.

Back row, from left: William C. Moseley, Financial Secretary, who made the presentations, Clellan Jett, Robert E. Turner, Hubert E. Bruington, Merrill Swift, Eugene Adkins, Billy F. Moseley, James D. Hardison, Gary Sartain and Willis M. Midkiff.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph were: Royal H. Austin, Elgan Gary, Robert E. Greenwell, Walter Hartz, Nathan Nix, James L. Phillips, Howard G. Price, Tom H. Simpson, Paul Waters and Otis B. White.

LEBANON, ORE.

Local 2554, Lebanon, recently awarded 25-year service pins to 19 members. Honored members are shown in the accompanying picture. Front row, from left: John Sordello, Richard Lembke, Jimmie Wilkens, Truman Griffin, William Wheeler, Francis Hillbury, Darrell Trebes, Holly Peterson, Blann Turner, and Don Bell.

Back row, from left: James Graham, Cleatis Frederick, Ken Mathieson, James Hayes, Michael Flande, Garvin Hickman, David Kimball, Ralph Coddington, and Dale Ackeret.

Baton Rouge, La. — Picture No. 1

Baton Rouge, La. — Picture No. 2

BATON ROUGE, LA.

Local 1098 held its Fourth Annual 25-Year Membership Awards Banquet in May 1981, at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Baton Rouge. Members, officers, and their guests enjoyed a dinner and award ceremony. Financial Secretary E. J. Ardoin presented the service awards.

Picture No. 1 shows honored members, front row, left to right: Frank Jason, Joseph C. Rivett, Walter Gass, Cecil Patin, and E. M. Toops.

Back row, from left to right: Ivy Courtney, Acey Allen E. C. Morris, Hubert Richard, James Price, and Wallace Wheat.

Picture No. 2 shows honored members, front row, left to right: Frank Richard, Eunice Pope, Ralph Cotten, Huey Welch, and Vorise Miller.

Back row, from left to right: James Fayard, Joseph Giacone, S. J. Oliphant, Albert Johnson, Chester Clark, Alvin Harrell.

Those receiving awards but not present for the photographs are as follows: Julius Bourgeois, Grover A. Corban, J. W. Funderburk, Alfred J. Gaspard, Sullivan Higdon, Terry Lee, Jack McKey, William A. McKinney, James W. Marsh, George Munn, Joseph H. Patin, T. J. Root, Jr., Howard J. Soileau, and Earl J. Tullier.

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 1

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 2

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 3

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 4

CHICAGO, ILL.

At a December "Pin Party," Local 13 recently awarded service pins to 638 members with 25-75 years of longstanding service.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, first row, from left to right: Richard F. Drazewski, John Szczygiel, Harland B. Seablom, Louis T. De Paul, Robert Browne, John Tierney, John Finan, and Rocco S. Motto.

Second row, from left to right: Patrick J. O'Donnell, Stanley Cetwinski, Joseph F. Binder, Joseph A. Ziomek, Charles Ventura, Joseph L. Marchese, John Mc Nulty, Thomas F. O'Connor, Thomas Brady, and Martin Mc Ternan.

Third row, from left to right: Lloyd E. Albright, Michael M. Jercich, Thomas J. Hanahan, Salvatore S. Criscione, Alvin F. Zimmerman, Guy Grandolfo, Joseph A. LeBlanc, Ernest M. Bohr, P. R. Montalvo, and Edward J. Polk.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, first row, from left to right: John E. Zawisza, Raymond L. Roegist, Kenneth F. Finneke, Walter R. Lippert, Roy A. Holmgren, Patrick P. Fagan, John Deasey, and Frank Walsh.

Second row, from left to right: Financial Secretary Treasurer Michael J. Sexton, Walter F. Dampf, Michal Huzarewicz, Howard Auney, Henry T. Klein (Warden), Peter J. Kearns, Dominick Mc Nicholas, Robert A. Elstner, Herman F. Koch, and President and Business Manager Thomas E. Ryan.

Third row, from left to right: Richard B. Vollman, Everett N. Jacobsen, Leonard Budzynski, Eugent Dengler, Joseph Dilibert, Al Weyand, Thomas C. O'Malley, George J. Giambalvo, Bruno E. Turkula, Thomas Kearney, and Daniel J. Hennessey.

Picture No. 3 shows 25 and 40-year members, first row, from left to right: Patrick D. Geraghty, Frank J. Nichols, Ake Stenholm, Narcisco A. Sartori, Raymond A. Prosio, Christos T. Shiakallis, Theodore Peele, and Thaddeus M. Mazurski.

Second row, from left to right: Ralph M. Adams, Lawrence F. Mc Hugh, Robert M. Schwind, Joseph J. Kucan, Edward T. Mc Gowan, Dominick A. Regan, Michael F. Boland, Joe W. Wajda, Anthony R. Cusimano, and Arthur G. Wolff.

Third row, from left to right: 40-year member Albert Norton, Edward P. Pietruszka, Val F. Lonski, James F. O'Connor, George Satala, Tony Gargano, Joe Parise, and Daniel Carroll.

Picture No. 4 shows 30 and 40 year members, first row, from left to right: Victor Krawczyk, Raymond Steerbo, Richard J. Power, Leo P. Hagerty, Michael Woulfe, John F. Derkits, Frank A. Lisak, and William L. Volk.

Second row, from left to right: Dominick Greco, Stephen J. Jaskiw, Fritz H. Hornstrom, John E. Fallon, Joseph Prang Jr., Patrick J. Mc Gowan, Frank Dziedzina, Anthony Rossini, Joseph F. Schubert, 40-year member Frank Polloway, Adolph Adamkiewicz, and Edward W. Vigiletti.

Third row, from left to right: Jim R. Brown, Clarence Korbus, Brendan O'Reilly, Robert Dengler, Nels Lindl, Robert Schiller, Floyd Barnes, Henry Prevot, Peter Wojtalewicz, Coleman F. Travers, Anthony F. Mele, Steve Petrukoukh, Michael Dowd, George W. Loss, and Alex A. Zaleski.

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 5

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 6

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 7

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 8

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 9

Chicago, Ill. — Picture No. 10

Picture No. 5 shows 30-year members, first row, from left to right: Dan Coglianese, Frank D'Amico, Albert P. Burneik, Anthony J. Basile, Sam P. Livorsi, John R. Cikesh, D. F. Kaepplinger, and Mario A. Massaro.

Second row, from left to right: Raymond Connolly, Robert A. Goggin, Patrick J. McGleam, Edward C. Sawicki, Nicholas P. Adamo, Edward G. Petroski, John V. Spasari, John R. Fitzmaurice, Patrick V. Quinn, Joseph J. Lynch, and John Mc Elligott.

Third row, from left to right: Joseph Slaby, John Mc Gowan, Chester Zurek, Vincent K. Fichter, Chester Dziedzina, John J. Walsh, Christopher Walsh, Max Young, Joseph Palatina, Edward R. Luszczak, and Irving Anderson.

Picture No. 6 shows 30-year members, first row, from left to right: Charles E. Loss, Anthony Kearney, Francis Murphy, Financial Secretary Sexton, President Ryan, Maurice O'Connor, Trustee John K. Brennan, and William Duggan.

Second row, from left to right: Roy E. Krause, Hugh Barclay, and Patrick J. Noonan.

Picture No. 7 shows 30 and 35-year members, first row, from left to right: Joseph Bubla, Peter Yore, Richard J. Koshiol, Rosario Coniglio, 35-year member John Brauchle, Dominic E. Schullo, James A. Knoll, and Julius Artwick.

Second row, from left to right: Vincent M. Scorson, Edward J. Campbell, Norman Beland, Simeon A. Dionne, Felice Consalvi, Alex W. Fedosena, Warren H. Ewing, William J. Lohrman, and Odone Marchiori.

Third row, from left to right: Frank Kandlik, Conductor Frank A. Flynn, Roy Del Vecchio, Walter Neuberg, William G. Roach, Brendan O'Reilly, Olin C. Harter, Frank J. Ofenloch, Ted Gabryszewski, Harold M. Simpson, Timothy J. Kelly, Clarence T. Jackson, and Julius T. Kramer.

Picture No. 8 shows 35-year members, first row, from left to right: Martin J. Puschak, Walter Jurek, Stanley Baczkowski, Financial Secretary Sexton, President Ryan, Joseph Puetz, Past Warden Morris Miller, and Recording Secretary Joseph Gandy.

Second row, from left to right: Henry Larsen, Neil P. Corcoran, John T. Noonan, Martin J. Kearney, Clarence J. Anderson, Roy E. Andrews, Morris E. Backherms, Frnak Busse, Harry Kushner, and M. B. Medwed.

Picture No. 9 shows 40-year members, form left to right: Irving Pearson, Claren Vandermolen, Fred Lohrman, President Ryan, Financial Secretary Sexton, Rudolf Schmidt, Vincent Young, and Wilbur Young.

Picture No. 10 shows 50 and 55-year members, from left to right: Financial Secretary Sexton, 55-year member A. G. Berquist, 55-year member Laurence Holmgren, 50-year member Elio Cipriani, and President Ryan.

LAYOUT LEVEL

- ACCURATE TO 1/32″
- REACHES 100 FT.
- ONE-MAN OPERATION

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P.O. Box G Ocean Springs, Miss. 39564

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 831 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,025,153.89 in death claims paid for July.

Local Union, City

2, Cincinnati, OH—William J. Dulce, George Lannan.
4, Davenport, IA—Norrie P. Thompson.
5, St. Louis, MO—Alfred Magwitz, Charles Winkelmann.
7, Minneapolis, MN—Adolph Gregerson.
8, Philadelphia, PA—T. J. Konopelski.
9, Buffalo, NY—Halen O'Connor.
10, Chicago, IL—John Cosentino.
11, Cleveland, OH—Vince R. Spirko.
12, Syracuse, NY—Fred Ure, Frank John Gerbert, Harry E. Webb.
15, Hackensack, NJ—Elizabeth Wiseman.
16, Springfield, IL—Albert Conrad, Ruth Hughes, Earl Lockwood, Charles Springer.
19, Detroit, MI—John Rachfol, Edward Schmanski.
20, New York, NY—Andrew Foster, Frank Niedmaier.
22, San Francisco, CA—Earl Peterson, Herbert Nash, Lillian Suvanto, William Patrick, Edward Dahlstrom, George Tolley.
24, Central, CT—Emma Farnocchia.
26, East Detroit, MI—Joseph Bauer, Anthony Conrad, Robert Siemianowski, John Schmelzle.
27, Toronto, Ont, Can—Walten Young.
28, Missoula, MT—Ernest R. Kinney, Alfred H. Martinell.
30, New London, CT—Edward Golec, George Hatfield, Nicholas Macarchuk.
31, Trenton, NJ—George Menning.
33, Boston, MA—Herman Davis, Joseph P. Haggerty.
34, Oakland, CA—Lawrence Daggett, James Greig, John Lambert.
35, San Rafael, CA—Elzora Washington.
36, Oakland, CA—Clarence Chase, George Foss, Sr., George Collins, Goldie Stapel, Lillian Garcia.
40, Boston, MA—Joseph Fredette.
41, Woburn, MA—Dorothy Franson.
42, San Francisco, CA—Peter Cannistraci, V. Gazarian, Ralph A. Johnson.
43, Hartford, CT—Michael J. Caruso.
47, St. Louis, MO—John Kuehn, Frank Saborosch.
50, Knoxville, TN—Rosa Mercer, J. W. Fancher, Carl A. Richesin.
51, Boston, MA—Ettore Fortini.
54, Chicago, IL—Josephine Inda, Dominik Skarecky.
55, Denver, CO—Karl Spengler, John Kilthau, James Witts, George Robertson, A. M. Kowalski.
58, Chicago, IL—Eric A. Applegren, Harold J. Peterson.
61, Kansas City, MO—John J. Calia, Leslie G. Ecklund, Alfred G. Herd, Harry Turk, Eddie Williams, Cleo Linton.
62, Chicago, IL—Wm. O. Boehm, John Kennedy.
64, Louisville, KY—Albert Nacke, Lee Herm.
65, Perth Amboy, NJ—Loretta Laricy, Fred W. Runyan.
69, Canton, OH—Charles Burns, Jessee Kelley.
74, Chattanooga, TN—W. W. Orr, Norman Proctor, Dorothy Cox.
77, Port Chester, NY—Gertrude Hoffman.
78, Troy, NY—Ephraim Chouiniere.

Local Union, City

80, Chicago, IL—William R. Blocker, Elvira Zaar.
85, Rochester, NY—Andrew Eggers, Dianne Hamilton.
90, Evansville, IN—Exie Moore, Donald Lee Cook, G. G. Reinbrecht, Victor J. Wiggers.
93, Ottawa, Ont, Can—Oscar Ouellette. lette.
94, Providence, RI—Pasquale Cuozza, Peter Theodoroff, Valerien Bilodeau, Robert Hodge.
98, Spokane, WA—Irene Swanbeck.
101, Baltimore, MD—Robert W. Ellison, Robert A. Stevern, Virginia Daffin.
102, Oakland, CA—Wyatt Falconer, Indy Lamoureaux, Mona Long.
104, Dayton, OH—Alfred McGlinsky.
105, Cleveland, OH—Verna Judice, Susan Vargo, Raymond Centa, Laddie Strouhal.
109, Sheffield, AL—Neil Cox, Mamie Lemay.
111, Lawrence, MA—Annette Levesque.
117, Albany, NY—Joseph Yadach, George Morrison, Gerald Trees, Henry Clum.
131, Seattle, WA—John E. Arrington, Tom Beck, Theodore Olsen, Aslang Holm.
132, Washington, DC—Joseph Buco, Garnett Hanks, Oscar Lewis, Lucius Langston, R. N. Fleming, William Guerrant.
133, Terre Haute, IN—Carl Liggett.
135, New York, NY—Morris Dichne, Frank Vanella.
142, Pittsburgh, PA—Howard E. Snyder, Nicholas Wytiaz.
144, Macon, GA—Luther E. Potts.
146, Schenectady, NY—Catherine Mullarkey.
150, Plymouth, PA—Leslie Cease.
153, Helena, MT—George Kokoruda.
161, Kenosha, WI—Charles Lambert.
168, Kansas City, KS—Edith Morrow, Raymond P. Barber, William L. Evans.
171, Youngstown, OH—Carl Kelley, Willard Huff.
181, Chicago, IL—Ralph Kylloe, Gustav Shell, Kathryn Stevens, Tessie Stenzel.
182, Cleveland, OH—Ernst Martin, Mathew Dvorak, Louis Toth, Ida Seme, Louis Virag.
188, Yonkers, NY—Julius J. Begany.
191, York, PA—Lavern Boose, Miriam Pendleton.
194, East Bay, CA—Manuel R. Ingraca, Ira Reed.
195, Peru, IL—John Herbert.
198, Dallas, TX—Nolen Slagle, J. B. Covey.
199, Chicago, IL—Garnetta Mydraic.
200, Columbus, OH—Hurshell V. Curtis, Sr., John Atkinson, Roy Murray.
210, Stamford, CT—Lawrence E. Dingee, Colman Kurimay, Nils Sahlin, Jos. F. Snopkoski, Henry J. Svetz.
213, Houston, TX—Samuel Bramlett, Orlan Givens, W. R. Berryhill, John Loftin, Daniel A. Gonzalez.
218, Boston, MA—John Eddy.
225, Atlanta, GA—Willie I. Deloach, Arthur L. Jones, Johnnie Shupe.
226, Portland, OR—Thomas Keenan, Wallace Pfeifer, Oliver Detour, Abbie Pittman.
228, Pottsville, PA—Anthony Razzi, Frank J. Schenck.
230, Pittsburgh, PA—Melvin Trainor.

Local Union, City

236, Clarksburg, WV—Edward L. Fox.
246, New York, NY—Andrew Varecha, Dina Swanson.
255, Bloomingburg, NY—Raymond Dolan, Alexander Regatti.
257, New York, NY—John D. Bjork, William Hansen, Kustaa Kivinsen, John Greany, Lillian Lukas, Karl Lukas, Paula Larson, Frank Palma, Patsy Labozette, Adolf Reichert, Elis Sund.
261, Scranton, PA—Frank Troy.
262, San Jose, CA—John Haydu.
264, Milwaukee, WI—Estel Baker, Olaf Wernes.
265, Saugerties, NY—Joan Huemmer.
266, Stockton, CA—Albin Gregerson.
269, Danville, IL—Russell L. Woodrum.
272, Chicago, IL—Marion Dennis.
275, Newton, MA—Leo Franovich.
278, Watertown, NY—Ernst Klett, J. Parr.
280, Niagara-Gen&Vic, NY—Eleanor Ball, Leopold Lepine.
283, Augusta, GA—Reuben Carver, Emma Sheppard.
284, New York, NY—Alex P. Cerulli, Isidore Berkowitz.
287, Harrisburg, PA—James C. Grove, Ted Dolin, Priscilla Forsberg, Richard Fike.
295, Collinsville, IL—John H. Eckert, Anna Eckert.
297, Kalamazoo, MI—Paul Austin, Arsen Schwili.
298, New York, NY—Eileen Keeling.
302, Huntington, WV—Beulah Collins.
307, Winona, MN—Isabell Stanek.
308, Cedar Rapids, IA—Wilbur Mentzer, Adolph J. Nechville.
311, Joplin, MO—Grady Beckham.
314, Madison, WI—Frederick Pehl.
316, San Jose, CA—Jos. W. Shackley, F. M. Smith, Emma Salazar, Eleanor Morris, James Morris, Alessio Trinei, Eldo Witt.
317, Aberdeen, WA—Sigrid Wallin, George J. Nord.
325, Paterson, NJ—Gary Newton.
329, Oklahoma City, OK—Rufus L. Gray, Tyler Brown, Oliver Lyons.
331, Norfolk, VA—James C. Hovis, Arthur Perkins.
335, Grand Rapids, MI—Sylvester Scheidel.
344, Waukesha, WI—Vincent Raap.
345, Memphis, TN—Willie Stockwell, Rosa Hartsfield.
347, Mattoon, IL—Aubrey Lang.
355, Buffalo, NY—Donald John Lenz.
360, Galesburg, IL—Lyle L. Austin, Sr.
372, Lima, OH—Mabel DeLong, Chas. L. Jennings.
374, Buffalo, NY—Charles Graesser.
383, Bayonne, NJ—Silvia Dellandrba.
385, New York, NY—Chas. Resta.
388, Richmond, VA—A. G. Bruso.
393, Camden, NJ—Henry Denicola, Dan Rudinoff, Vincent P. StJohn.
399, Phillipsburg, NJ—John Orlikowski.
400, Omaha, NE—Jerry Messany, Leo Flott.
403, Alexandria, LA—Sidney L. Reynolds.
404, Lake Co., OH—Mary Lou Elliott, Edward Kurtti, John E. Major.
413, South Bend, IN—Alice Riggs.
415, Cincinnati, OH—Reba Wunder.
417, St. Louis, MO—Frank Berveiler.
422, New Brighton, PA—Harry H. Hartling, Anthony Scopellite.

Local Union, City

428, Fairmont, WV—Paul Berry.
430, Wilkinsburg, PA—Robert Hanson, Lauretta Kinsel.
433, Belleville, IL—Louis C. Hackman, Dorothy Miller, Bessie Kalkbrenner.
434, Chicago, IL—Alfred Wyland.
440, Buffalo, NY—Bjorn Oddson.
448, Waukegan, IL—Carl Orkild, Claude Bradshaw.
452, Vancouver, BC, Can—Clifford E. Morey, Robert Blunt.
453, Auburn, NY—Helen Caudill.
454, Philadelphia, PA—Gunnar Hansen.
460, Wausau, WI—Raymond Bloczynski.
462, Greensburg, PA—Richard Sowash.
468, New York, NY—Charles Childres.
469, Cheyenne, WY—Vitt Pond.
470, Tacoma, WA—Ludwig Bauer, Joe C. Dias, Bernice Ledbetter, Ben J. Zellerhoff.
472, Ashland, KY—Frank Joe Shumate.
483, San Francisco, CA—Magnus Pierson.
488, New York, NY—Leroy C. Blomberg.
492, Reading, PA—Robert Spohn.
494, Windsor, Ont, Can—Benoit Grenier.
507, Nashville, TN—J. T. Minor, Olin Wirght.
508, Marion, IL—Edgar Walker.
515, Colorado Springs, CO—Vivian Adam, Martha McDaniel, William Ryan.
517, Portland, ME—Joseph Theriault.
522, Delaware, PA—James Harkins.
526, Galveston, TX—Thomas Brown.
527, Nanaimo, BC, Can—Phyllis Phillips.
569, Pascagoula, MS—Vera Risher.
578, Chicago, IL—Magnus Sola.
586, Sacramento, CA—Mary Dahlbert, Lamon Hogue, Chester Shepherd, Evan Milligan.
596, St. Paul, MN—Lawrence Sullivan.
608, New York, NY—Philip E. Blaum.
610, Port Arthur, TX—Johnnie Kutcher, Mattie Anderson, Garland Barnard.
612, Fairview, NY—Halvor Ingvaldsen.
620, Madison, NJ—Peter Nalio.
637, Hamilton, OH—Bertha Coning.
642, Richmond, CA—Floyd Ogilvie.
643, Chicago, IL—DeLaine Anderson, Winnie Poehls, H. J. Wenum.
668, Palo Alto, CA—Lloyd Elliott, Ed Wuesterfeld.
674, Mt. Clemens, MI—Joseph Mulcahy.
677, Lebanon, PA—Richard R. Weaver.
682, Franklin, PA—Oscar Holquist.
690, Little Rock, AR—Cecil W. Crisco, Golden C. Moon, Owen R. Phillips.
696, Tampa, FL—Leroy Anderson.
698, Covington, KY—T. Lamdin.
703, Lockland, OH—Mary Klug.
705, Lorain, OH—Helen Kozloski.
710, Long Beach, CA—Otis J. Sasse, Beulah Whittenburg.
714, Olathe, KS—James Nichols, Earl Miller.
719, Freeport, IL—John Hess, Sr.
720, Baton Rouge, LA—Earl Bente.
721, Los Angeles, CA—Arthur Nummelin, Lawrence Root, Frank Vida.
727, Hialeah, FL—Arthur Simon.
740, New York, NY—George Gourlay, Charles Imler, Robert McCartney, Jr., Thomas Pietrzak.
742, Decatur, IL—James Warren.
743, Bakersfield, CA—Wilson Briggs, Zada Geer, John Gillham, B. H. Curb, Herbert Henson, Jewell Hopper, Steve Lendacky, Samuel Taylor.
745, Honolulu, HI—Betty Iinuma.
764, Shreveport, LA—Lucious Balch.
768, Kingston, PA—John Oravitz.
770, Yakima, WA—Genevieve Hawley, Fred Hunt.
790, Dixon, IL—Charles Fletcher.

Local Union, City

792, Rockford, IL—Hugo Bjork, Simon V. Julin, Thomas Trefftzs.
798, Salem, IL—Addie Greenwood.
819, West Palm Beach, FL—James Howard, Oscar Waters, Ishmael Darville, Harold Fleeger, Einer Zangenberg.
829, Santa Cruz, CA—Cornelia Roelofsen, J. T. Hunter.
857, Tucson, AZ—Ralph Deckard.
870, Spokane, WA—Everett Wiggins.
871, Battle Creek, MI—Ransom Packham.
889, Hopkins, MN—Richard J. Ebert, Lester L. Marschke.
902, Brooklyn, NY—Jacob Hunt.
906, Glendale, AZ—Melvin Slaysman.
911, Kalispell, MT—Thomas A. Storie.
916, Aurora, IL—Clarence Nolan.
921, Portsmouth, NH—Valmore Davis.
925, Salinas, CA—Mary Clinton, Anastacio Ramirez.
930, St. Cloud, MN—Lorraine Lahr.
938, Richmond, MO—Charles Paulson.
943, Tulsa, OK—Gladys Cook, Glenn M. McLimas, Mary Stevenson.
944, San Bernardino, CA—Leopold R. Enslow, Berry Butler, John Kendrik Wood.
953, Lake Charles, LA—Delma Fontenot.
958, Marquette, MI—John Jokipii.
964, Rockland, Co., NY—Edward Svensson.
971, Reno, NV—Lester Barnson, Joseph Robicheau.
978, Springfield, MO—Harold Bugg, Mary Miller.
982, Detroit, MI—David E. Wilson, Leo Gawroniak, Zola Smith, Helen Belttari, Geraldine Mielke.
992, Jonesville, WI—Helen Gilberto.
993, Miami, FL—Adelaide Burrows, John M. Sparkman.
998, Royal Oak, MI—Glenn E. Barker, Lawrence Redfern, Paige Stewart, Mary Crowe, Phillip O. Howe, William Marks.
1022, Parsons, KS—Albert Widmer.
1024, Cumberland, MD—Edith Turney.
1033, Muskegon, MI—William J. Vanderkooi.
1039, Cedar Rapids, IA—Frank Ducera.
1042, Plattsburgh, NY—Edward Bola, Royal E. Roy.
1043, Gary, IN—Rosemary Hux.
1050, Philadelphia, PA—Pasquale Talarico, Carlo Rosati.
1052, Hollywood, CA—Rodney Funk, John Smith, Nettie Clark, Lona Parham.
1053, Milwaukee, WI—John Nelson, Marie Leinenbach, Rudolph Rippert.
1062, Santa Barbara, CA—George Howe.
1067, Port Huron, MI—Lois Maywell.
1089, Phoenix, AZ—Warren Lightfoot, Paul Jorgenson, Florence Patschke.
1092, Marseilles, IL—John Duvick, Dewight McCullough.
1093, Glencove, NY—Ejner Mikkelson.
1097, Longview, TX—Bessie Ratley.
1098, Baton Rouge, LA—Hazel Ladner, Bryant M. Hutchinson.
1102, Detroit, MI—Rudolph Meyer, Loyd Dunn.
1109, Visalia, CA—Wm. B. Wendt, Jr.
1112, Marshalltown, IA—Edna Groover.
1120, Portland, OR—Rex Ford.
1126, Annapolis, MD—John A. Perry.
1138, Toledo, OH—Coral Smith, Anthony J. Neumeyer.
1140, San Pedro, CA—George Cullum, Samuel C. Meredith.
1143, La Crosse, WI—Martin H. Binner.
1147, Roseville, CA—Delbert Davis, Kenneth F. Bowerman.
1148, Olympia, WA—Clyde C. Jacobsen.
1149, San Francisco, CA—Patsy Wilson.
1150, Saratoga Spgs, NY—Walter E. Voss.

Local Union, City

1164, New York, NY—Anton Cvetkovich, Rocco Rega, Sixto Ramos.
1172, Billings, MT—Elmer Everson.
1184, Seattle, WA—H. H. Bates, Roland Plumber, Harry Knast.
1185, Chicago, IL—Ricardo Banuelos, Harold Collinet, Arthur H. Boelter.
1188, Mt. Carmel, IL—Clem Compton.
1204, New York, NY—Edward Icing, Theresa Gagliardo.
1205, Indio, CA—Raymond Reans, W. A. Jolly, Jr.
1211, Glasgow, MT—Roy Teisinger.
1227, Ironwood, MI—Carl Bylkas.
1235, Modesto, CA—Lydia Hensel, Howard Tubbs.
1240, Oroville, CA—Jeffrey Rance.
1243, Fairbanks, AK—Dallas A. Wright.
1250, Homestead, FL—Carlos Paternina, Abner Sweeting.
1251, N Westmnstr, BC, Can—Thomas Kadota.
1274, Decatur, AL—Sally Woodard, Ralph Greene, Ethel Wade.
1277, Bend, OR—Roland E. Lippold.
1280, Mountain View, CA—Robert Darling.
1281, Anchorage, AK—Douglas G. Wooster, Louis Lestock.
1289, Seattle, WA—Earl T. Houghton, Alfred Anda, Arthur Petersen, Wayne Reaney.
1292, Huntington, NY—John K. Kulju, David M. Petrie, Sr.
1296, San Diego, CA—Alfred W. Kropp, Gust Thunberg.
1305, Fall River, MA—Angelo Decosta, John A. Gonsalves, Everett Hathaway.
1310, St. Louis, MO—Elza Allen.
1313, Mason City, IA—John Degen.
1319, Albuquerque, NM—Terry Callahan, Robert Stovall.
1323, Monterey, CA—Rey McCulloch, Allen Forbes.
1325, Edmonton, AB, Can—R. M. Rae.
1333, State College, PA—Jacob Musick.
1334, Baytown, TX—Carroll Tullos.
1335, Wilmington, CA—Ruth Page.
1340, Fort Collins, CO—William Umbaugh, Nick Griego.
1341, Owensboro, KY—Ruth Muncy.
1345, Buffalo, NY—Howard Lewczyk.
1347, Port Arthur, TX—Louise Burch.
1355, Crawfordsville, IN—Irma Brown.
1358, La Jolla, CA—Howard Gongaware, Velma Smith.
1359, Toledo, OH—James Tellos.
1361, Chester, IL—Walter Hartman.
1365, Cleveland, OH—Ralph Clouis.
1369, Morgantown, WV—Virgil Newbraugh.
1379, North Miami, FL—Warren C. Devoe.
1381, Woodland, CA—A. B. Deffer.
1382, Rochester, MN—Charles Mathias.
1386, St. John, NB, Can—George L. Watters.
1401, Buffalo, NY—George Barth, Joseph Pacer, Michael Campanile.
1407, San Pedro, CA—Ramon C. Crespo.
1408, Redwood City, CA—Edward Chas. Browne.
1423, Corpus Christie, TX—Petra Lara, Juan Perez.
1425, Sudbury, Ont, Can—Orval W. McCoy.
1437, Compton, CA— V. E. Caughell, Steve Mitchell, O. E. Porter.
1438, Warren, OH—Gustaf Killinen.
1443, Winnipeg, MB—Alfred Inman, Helen Vogt.
1445, Topeka, KS—Gene Elby Howey.
1449, Lansing, MI—Arthur Briggs.
1452, Detroit, MI—Harvey R. Grode.
1456, New York, NY—John Alfred Eklund, Schley Wessell, Paul Becker, Otto Koski, Evert Law, Alexander Maiblom, Matthew Miller, William Sharkey.

Local Union, City

1457, Toledo, OH—Clyde Kesmeyer.
1471, Jackson, MS—Joseph Slayton, James C. Stewart.
1477, Middletown, OH—Clifford Campbell, Jon Swall, Ruth Ungari, Paul Williams, Clara Davis.
1486, Auburn, CA—Pauline E. Henderson.
1487, Burlington, VT—Earl Demars.
1489, Burlington, NJ—Toiva Leino, Mary Richardson.
1506, Los Angeles, CA—William Midget.
1507, El Monte, CA—Anita Landeros, Peter Castellano, Jerral C. Prock.
1509, Miami, FL—Robert Mcgourin, Bella Weizenthal.
1521, Algoma, WI—John H. Jerabek.
1536, New York, NY—Anthony Consola, Rose Lorenzo, William Rogers.
1539, Chicago, IL—O. C. Kleven.
1564, Casper, WY—Jack B. Randall.
1570, Marysville, CA—Raymond Woodbury.
1571, East San Diego, CA—R. A. Cederdahl, Harold Smart, Clifford Uhl.
1577, Buffalo, NY—Ronald Cameron, James J. Maisano.
1581, Napoleon, OH—Harvey Beckman.
1585, Lawton, OH—Raymond Wirth.
1588, Sydney, NS, Can—Louis R. Murray.
1590, Washington, DC—E. D. Hardesty, Kenneth McCarthy.
1599, Redding, CA—W. S. Wood, Lee Halverson, Inez Fraser.
1615, Grand Rapids, MI—Leslie M. Worden, Gerhart Reuschel.
Cloud, A. F. Payne, Clifford R. Sansen,
1622, Hayward, CA—Don G. Burnham, Bill James E. Timmons.
1632, San Luis Obispo, CA—Eleanor Cortes
1641, Naples, FL—Howard Crunkleton.
1644, Minneapolis, MN—Bethel Weekley.
1650, Lexington, KY—Theodore Ethington, Goebel Hudson.
1654, Midland, MI—Albert N. Marcy.
1665, Alexandria, VA—Lemuel E. Parr, Katie Barnes, B. Comer.
1669, Ft. William, Ont, Can—Michael Noga.
1685, Pineda, FL—Virgil Alford.
1707, Kelso, Longview, WA—Elsie Johnson.
1708, Auburn, WA—Chester B. Miller, Virgil H. Tallent.
1709, Ashland, WI—Richard Feldt.
1723, Columbus, OH—C. W. Duck, Dorothy Morgan.
1739, St. Luois, MO—Manley Vanzant.
1741, Milwaukee, WI—Edward Saal.
1749, Anniston, AL—Oscar Patterson, John Rains.
1750, Cleveland, OH—Ignazio Parisi, Frank Stettenfeld.
1752, Pomona, CA—Scott R. Rowan, Marguerite Lavars.
1772, Hicksville, NY—Theodore Mitchell.
1779, Calgary, AB, Can—Lawrence Grrn.
1780, Las Vegas, NV—M. C. McCline, George Salinger, Martin H. Moad, Sarah Verble, Clifford Severson.
1784, Chicago, IL—William Sobel.
1789, Bijou, CA—David Sweet, Jr.
1807, Dayton, OH—Basil Jones.
1815, Santa Ana, CA—Ole Karlsen.
1822, Forth Worth, TX—Brice Stone, J. A. Werner.
1839, Wash, MO—Nancy Mills.
1846, New Orleans, LA—Gaston Bordelon, Frank Williams, James Chilton, Annie Holmes, Glady Discon.
1849, Pasco, WA—Edwin Buboltz, Maude Ballard, L. H. Patterson, Frieda Hammer, Nina Lammert.
1855, Bryan, TX—Tony Patranella.
1865, Minneapolis, MN—Russel L. Erickson, Ida Moberg, D. P. Viellieu.
1869, Manteca, CA—Eugene Lazaro.

Local Union, City

1871, Cleveland, OH—Robert Dean, John Burile, Fred Kochevar.
1913, San Fernando, CA—Harold E. Bailey, Myrtle Franklin, Max Cobmand, Onni Loponen, Frank H. Mccown.
1919, Stevens Point, WI—Edward Sankey.
1921, Hempstead, NY—Tleodore Antmanis, John Veselis.
1922, Chicago, IL—Luster Allen, William Goodluck, Julius Vetter.
1929, Cleveland, OH—George Triner, Richard Morris.
1946, London, Ont, Can—Thomas Scott.
1976, Los Angeles, CA—Albert H. Valree.
1978, Buffalo, NY—George L. Edmiston, John Tope.
2006, Los Gatos, CA—Jefferson Cockerill, Albertine Gillis.
2014, Barrington, IL—Peter Nichols, Mary Seyller.
2018, Ocean County, NJ—Lester J. Mount.
2020, San Diego, CA—Lorenzo Chiodo, Luther Campbell, Aurelia Guardado.
2046, Martinez, CA—Clyde Kelly, Bonnie Mcintosh, Ernest O'neal, Josh Hill, George T. Souder, David Skelton.
2047, Hartford City, IN—Paul E. Cook.
2056, Oklahoma City, OK—Tessie Zentner.
2073, Milwaukee, WI—Jos Brzezinski, Alfred Karsten.
2077, Columbus, OH—Jorge Theado.
2087, Crystal Lake, IL—Carl Lettman.
2094, Chicago, IL—Lesley C. Rhoades.
2117, Flushing, NY—Charles Clark, Eugene Ciepieski.
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2130, Hillsboro, OR—Shelley Milliken.
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2334, Baraboo, WI—Lewis Sturdgvant.
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2471, Pensacola, FL—James Bell, Jesse Brubaker.
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2536, Port Gamble, WA—Otto Faler.
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2580, Everett, WA—Bryan Greenough, Ellie Morgan.

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3000, Crown Point, IN—Fred Brooks.
3099, Aberdeen, WA—Rudolph Boettcher.
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3154, Monticello, IN—Nancy Klaverenga.
3161, Maywood, CA—Willie Bailey.
3175, Pembroile, CAN—Reginald Jones.
3181, Louisville, MS—Otis E. Co-.
3184, Fresno, CA—David E. Chenot.
3206, Pompano Beach, FL—Walter Plum.
3251, San Juan, PR—Alfredo Ortiz.
9005, Dearborn, MI—Earl Dineen.
9033, Pittsburgh, PA—David Mchirella.
9073, St. Louis, MO—Edward Lewis.
9140, Dallas, TX—Martin Robin.
9268, Petaluma, CA—Joseph G. Marage.
9327, Eugene, OR—Linden W. Pond.

Energy-Saving Home Improvements

All large and many smaller utility companies are now required by federal law to implement programs that will help their customers cut down on energy consumption through home improvements. For those who wish to tackle such improvements as weatherstripping, insulation or solar or wind energy options themselves, the Consumer Information Catalogue may help get the project off to a good start. For a free copy, send a postcard to: Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

BOTTLES BECOME 'WOOD'

The billions of polyester soft drink bottles sold to consumers and later thrown away may someday be the source of a highly useful raw material for a variety of industries, according to the Goodyear Co.

The company has been seeking products and potential applications for polyester reclaimed from "one-time" soft drink bottles.

Studies show that polyester reclaimed from scrap soft drink bottles has nearly as much potential as virgin polyester. It is not, however, suggested for reuse as any form of food container.

"One promising area for recycled polyester from bottles is the construction industry," said Ormond R. Gillen, manager of plastics operations for Goodyear's Chemical Division. "In preliminary laboratory work our scientists have made a lumber-like material from recycled soft drink bottle polyester that can be drilled, sawed, nailed and accepts screws just like wood."

Because of polyester's inherent high strength, whether virgin or reclaimed, the wood-like material could someday be a substitute for expensive wood boards used in construction.

The Goodyear experts also believe that reclaimed polyester from bottles could be used for wall tile, flooring, corrugated roofing, and home insulation.

The one-time bottles also are suitable for making strapping for industrial shipping and they could be used to make high-strength rope and cordage.

Reclaimed polyester also can be used as fiber-fill for pillows, sleeping bags, insulated clothing, containers for fertilizers, and much more.

"Proving the economics of reclamation remains to be done," Gillen said, "but all the indicators show that bottle reclaim is becoming increasingly feasible. It is a means of obtaining usage from every gallon of petroleum through reuse of this inexpensive, easily handled raw material."

The recycling process once the bottles are collected is fairly simple, he said. Bottles can be crushed or cut into strips and compacted to reduce shipping costs. The strips are granulated by machine and the resulting material including bottle caps, adhesives, polyester, paper, paper labels and base cups are separated by air jets and water flotation.

After separation, clean polyester flakes remain for processing just as virgin polyester is processed. A pilot plant at Goodyear Research was built to demonstrate the reclaim process.

A paper entitled Cleartuf Fact Sheet—CT 17, detailing the polyester bottle reclaim procedure is available by writing to Goodyear Chemical Division, 1485 East Archwood Avenue, Akron, Ohio, 44316.

SAW BLADES CATALOG

A new catalog containing a full line of electrically chrome plated saw blades from 4⅜" to 12" diameter. This full-color catalog with the latest concepts in the saw blade industry, includes solid steel blades, carbide blades, and dado heads for a variety of cutting applications. Write for your free copy: OLDHAM SAW COMPANY, INC., P. O. Box 1, Burt, NY 14028.

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IN CONCLUSION

Sometimes the Numbers Don't Add Up

Subtract budget cuts, add commodity price rises, multiply stockholder dividends, question Dow-Jones averages, fractionalize regulations, cut taxes for wage earners slightly, cut taxes for corporations and investors tremendously, and the sum total might be: gambler's luck

There is no doubt in anyone's mind today that America's national economy is undergoing change. The Golden Calf of Social Welfare is being melted down, and the evangelists of corporate benevolence are holding forth in the Halls of Congress.

Voters, last November, apparently decided that Mr. Carter was not able to carry out his promises to reduce "big government" in Washington, and, maybe, Mr. Reagan could do so. So they cast their lot, for the most part, with the Reagan conservative approach to government—which, essentially, is a return to the minimum government of our forefathers.

The question many are now asking is: Will it work? Have we come too far since the New Deal in satisfying human needs from Washington to turn back to what we had before? Have the aspirations of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society—urban renewal, model cities, Medicare, Medicaid, civil rights reform—come to naught? Will federal protections for wage earners be lost as the Reagan Administration whittles away at the Federal establishment?

These are genuine concerns of American trade unions today. The US wage earner—the worker who gains his daily bread by the sweat of his brow and his manual skills—rose from the ashes of the Coolidge-Hoover-era depression like a sturdy young phoenix, ready to right the wrongs of decades of industrial injustice, and he is not ready to turn back.

Franklin Roosevelt found poverty and dismay in the economic ruins of the Thirties, but he also found people, millions of people with skills and ingenuity, manpower for recovery. Answering their call for dignity in the workplace, his administration provided trade union protections with the National Labor Relations Act. It provided economic protections with Social Security, unemployment compensation, public works, and a watchdog agency, the Securities and Exchange Commission, was set up to prevent the wild and disastrous fluctuations of Wall Street.

The Ship of State was, thus, set on a broad course of social involvement, and it has been on that course, except for brief slowdowns, for almost a half century.

Is it any wonder, then, that the openly-declared policies of the Reagan Administration—a coalition of ultra-right, conservative and a bit of moderate economic and social thought—has sent cultural shocks through the ranks of the liberals in organized labor and in open society.

Though our union has tended to stay in the main stream of political and economic thought through the century just ended—as our course was set by Peter McGuire, Bill Hutcheson, and other leaders—still, we, too, are concerned by the economic machinations of those now in power in Congress and in the Executive Branch of government. In many ways, the economic calculations don't add up.

Labor, traditionally, has abhorred heavy taxation. It was colonial carpenters who threw the tea into Boston Harbor in protest against King George's high taxes. Throughout its history, labor unions have opposed sales taxation and advocated, instead, taxation based on income and profits . . . each citizen according to his ability to pay, taxation based on fair representation.

It has pursued this philosophical approach to taxes since the 1930s, recognizing that wage earners could not obtain the expanded services of government, the protections of Davis-Bacon, Walsh-Healey, and the like, without paying some equivalent of a citizen's per capita tax. It has recognized that any major funding such as was established for Social Security could not maintain itself in a period of population growth without increases in Social Security taxation. It has devoted many years and much legislation effort toward closing the many loopholes by which hundreds of millionaires and many corporations avoid paying their fair share of the tax burden.

Therefore, labor saw the recent. Republican campaign talk of tax cutting as political gimmickry. It saw much of the recent Congressional action to cut taxes as an illusionary way to trim inflation and encourage personal savings, particularly the small tax savings for low and middle income wage earners. Who can save money in this period of spiraling prices and high interest rates?

To enable the Federal government to operate with less tax revenue, Budget Cutter David Stockman has been wielding the tight-money scissors right and left among the federal agencies in an effort to trim the cost of government. Some of his actions are commendable. Unfortunately, he has run up against the continued problems of mounting inflation and rising costs. He has run up against conflicting White House plans for a stronger military defense, which cannot be achieved with less government spending.

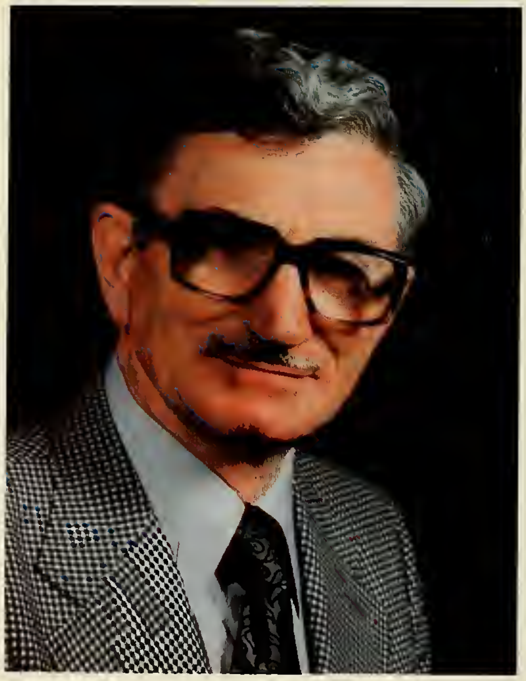
The Administration has talked of cutting the farm subsidies on peanuts while maintaining the farm subsidies on tobacco. It has called for natural gas decontrol, while the big energy companies continue to reap windfall profits from other decontrols . . . at the expense of the wage earners and consumers.

It is a long-held conviction among trade unionists that the healthiest economy is one in which there is a stable or expanding purchasing power among the people, not inflationary, luxury spending among the rich—money in circulation, not money tied up in 30-year high interest mortgages, not money tied up in 18½% consumer debts, not money squandered on legislative boondoggles.

It is ironic that, in this first year of the new Congress and the new Administration, the people who are hurting, in addition to the wage earners, are the so-called "backbone of the Republican Party"—the small businessmen, the farmers, the stock investors. At the same time, the multinational corporations and the big defense contractors weave their way through the economic maze . . . inevitably coming out on top, no matter what party is in power.

It is time for a reassessment of the conservative numbers game, a time for a relaxing of prime interest rates, a time for redoubled funding for public works on dams and bridges and other structures to put building tradesmen back to work, a time to revitalize housing, a time to remove the fat from our defense establishment and design a really tough, combat-ready military.

It is definitely not a time for a removal of the regulations and the protections of the Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healey Acts or a weakening of the Social Security system, which have made the American wage earner the most admired and most prosperous in the world.



William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
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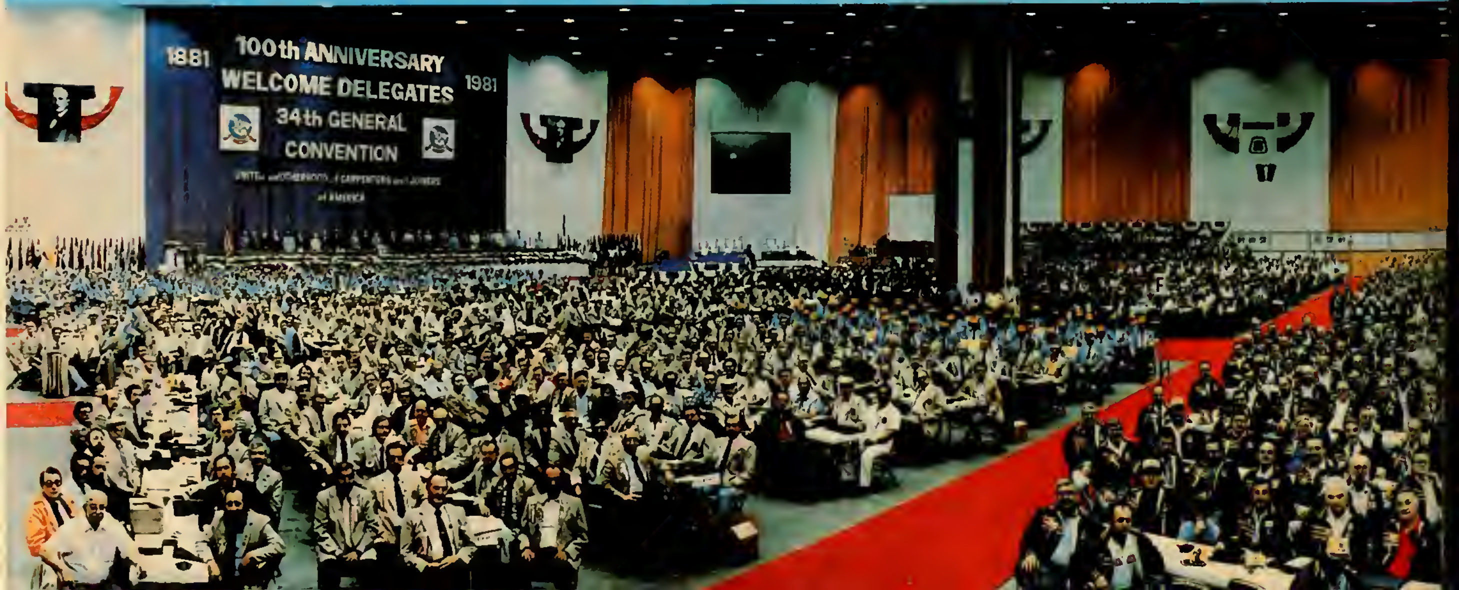
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34th GENERAL
CONVENTION

November 1981

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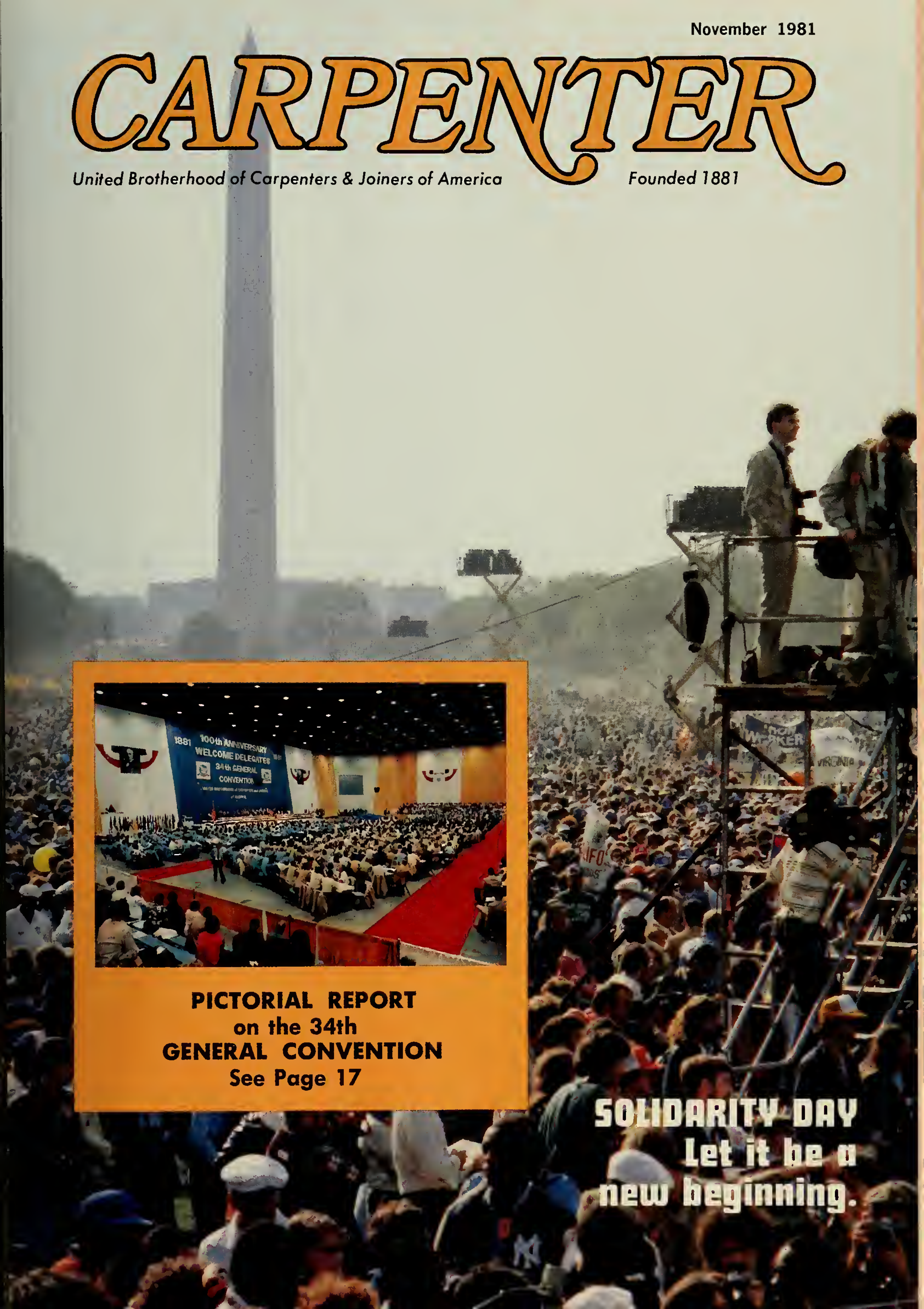
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**PICTORIAL REPORT
on the 34th
GENERAL CONVENTION
See Page 17**

**SOLIDARITY DAY
Let it be a
new beginning.**

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT

William Konyha
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY

John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER

Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENTS EMERITI

M. A. Hutcheson
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DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

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120 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

Second District, Raymond Ginnetti
117 North Jasper Ave.
Margate, N.J. 08402

Third District, Anthony Ochocki
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Detroit, Michigan 48235

Fourth District, Harold E. Lewis
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Atlanta, Ga. 30305

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5330-F Power Inn Road
Sacramento, California 95820

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1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
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CARPENTER
(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

It was a day of intense activity and intense feeling. It was a day of fellowship — for men and women, young and old. It was a day of strength . . . and a day that will not soon be forgotten.

Solidarity Day 1981. Over 400,000 ardent demonstrators converged on Washington, D.C., to protest the sizeable cutbacks in social programs that are leaving few segments of the population untouched.

The day was a collage of color and happenings: protesters joining their delegations under colorful banners; entertainers holding forth for the tremendous crowd; cameramen filming the myriad events; fiery speakers propounding their messages, marchers stopping to examine—and purchase—T-shirts, jackets, and pins; press personnel interviewing the well-known and the not-so-well-known; AFL-CIO marshalls and Washington Park Police keeping an eye on the activities, while brightly-hued balloons floated softly overhead.

They came, they saw . . . and they made their point, resolutely and profoundly.

Also in this issue, we portray a more personal, but equally colorful and moving event, the United Brotherhood's Centennial Convention. The special color center section recreates for all of you the excitement, the emotion, and the energy that was our 34th General Convention. View . . . and enjoy.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

The registration of delegates and guests for the 34th General Convention in Chicago was a busy time for the General Officers and members of the General Office staff. Credentials had to be checked; tickets for various events distributed; and gifts presented by various districts. Each delegate received a briefcase filled with reference material, like the ones shown at right above. The convention visitor being interviewed at upper right is Illinois Governor James R. Thompson.

Centennial Convention at Chicago Marked by Special Events, Speakers

SEE SPECIAL COLOR SECTION BEGINNING ON PAGE 16

The 34th General Convention of the United Brotherhood, held in Chicago, Ill., during the week before Labor Day was, without a doubt, one of the most colorful and spectacular ever held by our organization.

We commemorated our 100th Anniversary with many special events before and during the convention. By the time the business sessions were concluded on Friday afternoon, September 4, all of North America knew that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was having a birthday.

The convention opened on the afternoon of August 31 at 2 o'clock. Delegates and guests filled the Don Maxwell Hall of McCormick Place for the opening ceremonies.

George Vest, president of the Chicago District Council, as host and temporary chairman of the convention, welcomed the delegates "home to Chicago," as the Brotherhood returned to its birthplace. He was joined at the rostrum by Chicago District Council Secretary Wes Isaacson.

During the five days of sessions, the convention welcomed a full array of distinguished public leaders and speakers. The convention banquet on Wednesday night heard addresses by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, US Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan, and President Konyha.

President Ronald Reagan spoke on the fourth day. Certainly nothing got more media coverage at the convention than the visit by President Reagan. Coming shortly after the air-traffic-controllers controversy, the public watched expectantly for signals of change. It was the President's first meeting with a labor group since his ill-fated visit to the Building Trades Legislative Conference in Washington, last spring, when he was shot by a would-be assassin and partially saved from more serious consequences by a Cleveland Carpenter.

Delegates applauded politely and warmly as he told the convention that unions represent some of the freest institutions in the land.

He told delegates, "You and I may not always agree on everything, but we should always remember how much we have in common . . . I can guarantee you, today, that this Administration will not fight inflation by attacking the sacred rights of American workers to negotiate their wages. We propose to control government, not people."

The Democrats drew "equal time" with a stirring speech by Charles Manatt, chairman of the National Democratic Party.

Manatt expressed the worries of many delegates when he told the convention, "We don't have home builders in the White House. We have a Republican wrecking crew in this Administration."

He told delegates "Let us restore to America the kind of government that respects the labor movement, fights for the working family and strives to uphold the ideals of social justice and decency that has made us all proud as Americans."

Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne was received with a standing ovation, as she told delegates that labor must fight harder to achieve its goals, "just as cities must fight to survive."

Other speakers included: James McCambly, the Building Trades Executive Secretary for Canadian Affairs; George Lamon, general secretary of the Irish National Union for Woodworkers and Woodcutting Machinists; Al Barkin, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Dr. John Dunlop of Harvard, former US Secretary of Labor; Earl McDavid, head of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department; Bob Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building Trades; Illinois Governor James R. Thompson; Alan Kistler, AFL-CIO director of organizing; Paul Burnsky, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department; Dr. Walter Galenson of Cornell, and Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska.

The nomination of officers was held on the third day in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. It was a colorful, rousing occasion, as demonstrations of support for the incumbents were marked by music, noisemakers, placards, and groups of delegates marching down the aisles and across the convention platform to offer best wishes to the candidates. All incumbent General Officers and General Executive Board Members were nominated without opposition and duly elected by a casting of unanimous ballots.

For a full pictorial report on the convention—in color—turn to Page 16.

VISITORS
Help CLIC
Turn the Trick

The 2,435 delegates to the 34th General Convention contributed $45,000 to CLIC—the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee.

CONVENTION ACTIONS

Committees Report Industrial Growth, Finances, Organizing, and Much More

A total of 17 committees, plus messengers and wardens, served the 34th General Convention. Four of the committees met in advance at the General Office in Washington, D.C., to consider resolutions, proposed constitutional amendments, appeals and grievances, and finances. All made comprehensive reports to the convention.

These were some of the highlights of the committee reports:

- The Organizing Committee called for a continued high level of organizing effort, with the CHOP program pursued and expanded, the Task Force Construction Organizers maintained, and the public relations effort continued in support of organizing. The committee noted the "exceptionally large turnover in membership" and called for remedial action.

- The Committee on the General Treasurer's Report noted that the Death and Disability Fund is paying out on behalf of deceased members amounts in excess of $1 million per month.

- The financial buildup of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee makes it the largest political fund of all the Building Trades unions in the United States.

- The Committee on the General Secretary's Report noted that there is constant improvement in data processing at the General Office and the circulation of The Carpenter magazine has almost doubled in the past three years.

- For the first time, a General Convention heard a report from an Industrial Committee—evidence of the growth of our Industrial Department since its establishment by the previous convention. The Industrial Committee heard a special report from Industrial Department Director Joe Pinto and reviewed the rapid growth of the department. It called upon the convention to establish an Industrial Advisory Committee to serve between conventions, and the convention voted in favor of this proposal.

- A proposal to establish a uniform method of indicating industrial union membership through cards or other devices was referred to the General Secretary for further study.

- The Committee on the Board of Trustees Report stated that the Board of Trustees had handled all financial matters in a proper manner and that the handling of the properties of the United Brotherhood, especially the Carpenters Home in Florida, and the sale of that property to the Assembly Church of God and the sale of a parking lot in Indianapolis at the former home of the Brotherhood, were properly administered.

- The Finance Committee, too, commended the actions taken by the General Executive Board in making final disposition of the Home at Lakeland, Fla. The committee supported the General Executive Board in its recommendation that the ten cents per member per month allocated from the per capita tax paid on Benefit Schedule 1 Members be transferred to the General Fund for the General Management of the Brotherhood. It commended the Board for not recommending an increase in the per capita tax at this time "in light of the fact that rampant inflation is not yet under control."

- The Union Label Committee reported a dramatic updating of its records on union shops and label usage since the new union label codification system went into effect two years ago.

- The convention approved a recommendation by the Negotiated Fringe Benefits Committee that the General Officers study the problems which still exist regarding the reciprocity of health and insurance benefits when a member moves into another area with the same contractor.

- The first resolution presented to the convention by the Resolutions Committee was one which called upon the convention to make General President Emeritus William Sidell an ex-officio member of the General Executive Board and the Board of Trustees and to designate him to be a lifetime delegate to all future conventions of the Brotherhood "with full voice in the proceedings." The resolution was adopted unanimously with a standing ovation.

- A resolution calling for more protection of trade jurisdiction in the National Erectors Agreement was referred to the General Executive Board for consideration. The resolution called for work assignments to be made by national agreements, decision of record, and prevailing area practice, "so that trade autonomy will be protected to a greater degree."

CONVENTION NOTES

The Brotherhood's Industrial Department, established under a mandate of the 33rd Annual Convention, three years ago at St. Louis, has proven highly effective in its work, delegates agreed. Two resolutions—submitted by the Midwest Industrial Council and the Eastern Pennsylvania Industrial Council—commenced the department's occupational safety and health conferences, the steward training seminars, the department's publication, ORGANIZING BULLETIN, and the research data compiled by the department and made available to local unions and councils. The resolutions were duly adopted.

* * *

A gavel used in the convention was created by a retired member of Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Anthony Kruny. The gavel was presented to General President William Konyha by Bob Argentine of the Western Pennsylvania District Council.

* * *

The first resolution presented to the convention by the Resolutions Committee was one which called upon the convention to make General President Emeritus William Sidell an ex-officio member of the General Executive Board and the Board of Trustees and to designate him to be a lifetime delegate to all future conventions of the Brotherhood "with full voice in the proceedings." The resolution was adopted unanimously with a standing ovation. A resolution calling for more protection of trade jurisdiction in the National Erectors Agreement was referred to the General Executive Board for consideration. The resolution called for work assignments to be made by national agreements, decision of record, and prevailing area practice, "so that trade autonomy will be protected to a greater degree."

Oscar Carlson of Local 1752, Pomono, Calif., 92 years of age, was presented his 73-year service pin on the second day of the convention. Above: President William Konyha and Joseph Eickholt, president of Local 1752, made the presentation.

The City of Hope National Medical Center, an institution in Southern California supported by the American labor movement, recognized the Brotherhood's special support in a plaque presentation by Lou Solomon, left, above. He reads the inscription to President Konyha: "Presented to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL-CIO, William Konyha, General President, in establishing a cancer research fund at the City of Hope National Medical Center."

* * *

In 1983, members of Local 1598, Victoria, B.C., plan a major celebration of their 100th anniversary as a chartered local of the Brotherhood. The British Columbia Provincial Council called attention to the local union's plans in Resolution No. 130. Convention delegates joined the Resolutions Committee in extending best wishes to the Victoria local.

* * *

Introduced to the delegates was the General President of the Asbestos Workers, Andrew Haas, left, who attended several of the general sessions. Also recognized was Charles Brodeur, right, former General President of the Lathers, who is now an assistant to General President Konyha.

* * *

To use a current illustrative example, if all the words spoken at the 34th General Convention were transcribed end to end, the listing would probably stretch close to two miles. In the five days of discussion, court reporters recording the convention proceedings compiled more than 225,000 words.

Convening at 9:30 each morning, and finishing at 4:00 each afternoon, and subtracting the lunch breaks, the 2,400 delegates logged, in the convention hall alone, approximately 60,000 manhours.

And that's to say nothing of all the time spent in preparation before the convention, and time spent outside the convention hall during the convention. In retrospect, it's easy to see that a lot of hard work and long hours went into the production of the 34th General Convention . . . and it showed.

* * *

Chairman of the Committee on Political Education and Legislation George Tichac reported at the 34th General Convention that voluntary contributions from the delegates to CLIC (Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee) had exceeded $45,000.

Chairman Tichac reported that this is the largest sum of contributions ever and that "this again tells us that our people are realizing the importance of CLIC."

Chairman Tichac went on to say:

"Your Committee is in full accord that it is not only essential that we involved ourselves on the national political scene, but we must continue to involve ourselves on the lower levels as well, such as from the City Halls, the Courthouses and the Capitol, and to think otherwise is sheer nonsense.

"CLIC are the tools that work and promote directly in the Brotherhood's best interests . . . so when we fail or refuse to support CLIC, we are only hurting ourselves and our families and our Brothers and Sisters in our struggle for a decent life for all of our people in our two great nations."

* * *

General Secretary John Rogers noted that there were more people attending the 34th General Convention than there were members in the entire Brotherhood at the time it came into being in Chicago in 1881.

* * *

At the opening of the afternoon session on the third day, President Konyha introduced to the convention John Nordstrom of Local 1485, LaPorte, Ind., a 104-year-old beneficial member and a member of the Brotherhood more than 75 years.

CONVENTION ACTIONS

Constitution Changes Cover Initiation Rites, Transfer Cards, Reinstatements, Death Benefits

The Constitution Committee for the 34th General Convention met virtually every day between August 17, when it started its work in Washington, D.C., until September 3, when it presented its report to the convention. More than 131 convention delegates appeared before the committee and presented their views on proposed changes to the Constitution.

The following actions were taken:

- Section 2, which states "the Objects of the Brotherhood" was amended with the additional wording "to develop, improve, and enforce the program and standards of Occupational Safety and Health . . ."

- Section 6-D had the following language added: "The authority granted to the United Brotherhood herein includes the authority to establish supervision to prevent secession or disaffiliation by any subordinate body or bodies."

- Under Section 7-B, Trade Autonomy, the Lathers were added to the jurisdictional divisions of the trade.

- In Section 15-D, the limit of seven members on a trial panel was removed and the phrase "from time to time" was added to the period for naming members to such a panel.

- A new section was added, Section 15-M, which empowers the General Executive Board to authorize contributions and expenditures, as allowed by law, for legislative and political activity.

- An amendment was made to Section 18-C, giving the larger local unions a vote in the convention on a basis which is more in proportion to their membership, as follows: 1,000 members and less than 1,500, four delegates; 1,500 members and less than 2,000, five delegates; 2,000 and less than 2,500, six delegates; 2,500 and less than 3,000, seven delegates; 3,000 or more members, eight delegates.

- Section 18-C was amended to show that the number of delegates to a convention will be based on the number of members in good standing in the month that the Convention Call is issued according to the General Secretary's records.

- A proposal to increase the period of arrearages for local unions sending delegates to the General Convention from two months to three months was voted down.

- The convention also voted down a proposal to suspend the use of the due book as part of the criteria for seating convention delegates, but it voted to give the General Secretary authority to investigate the feasibility of a more modern and efficient method of identification and record keeping. The General Secretary and the GEB were empowered to institute such a system, if deemed advisable.

- Two proposals to establish a General Convention Delegate Reimbursement Fund was voted down because such funds are best handled at the local, district council, state or provincial level.

- Several proposals to change the timing of elections and to place certain restrictions on candidates for local office were voted down as impractical or for other reasons.

- A sentence was added to Section 32-A, Vacancies in Local Offices, which more clearly defines the phrase "failure to discharge the duties of the office," as follows: "Failure to attend a regular or specially called meeting without satisfactory excuse shall constitute failure to discharge duties of the office at that meeting."

- There was much discussion of a proposal by the General Executive Board to change the wording in Section 44, Admission of Members, which mandates the use of a membership application form containing the obligation. It eliminates the initiation ceremony and procedures. It makes provision for an ex-member to join a local union of the same subdivision in which he previously held membership without examination.

  The committee explained that, once an applicant has signed an application form (which contains the obligation) the local union has "legal exposure," if the applicant is subsequently denied membership. It was also pointed out that a local union can still invite new initiated members to an initiation ceremony, if desired.

  The convention voted approval of the GEB's new wording of the section. Subsequently, Orders of Business Nos. 7, 8, and 9 were deleted from the Constitution to conform with the new wording of Section 44.

- The readmission fee for ex-members was raised from $10 to $50 under an amendment proposed by Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta.

- A Special Report of the General Executive Board on Finances and Benevolent Programs recommended, as a package, that the following constitutional changes be made:

  That as a result of $8 million transferred from the Home Fund to the Death and Disability Fund, the maximum funeral donation in Section 49 B for Benefit Schedule 1 members admitted between the ages of 17 and 50 be increased from $2,000 to $2,500, and that such members be eligible to receive the maximum benefit of $2,500 after 30 years of continuous membership, regardless of age;

  And that benefits paid under Section 49 B be doubled in the event of an accidental death.

  Also, that the $50 benefit after one year's membership provided in both Sections 50-A, Husband and Wife Donation, and Section 51-F, Disability Donation, be deleted.

  Further, that the provisions in Sections 45 D for the allocation of 10 cents to the Home Fund from the per capita tax paid on Benefit Schedule 1 members be deleted and such 10 cents remain in the General Fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood.

  Further, that the per capita tax in Section 45 remain at its present level and that an additional section be added authorizing the General Executive Board to increase the per capita tax for the general management of the Brotherhood up to 40 cents, effective January 1, 1985, and up to 50 cents, effective January 1, 1986, if per capita tax increase become appropriate or necessary.

  After much discussion, the recommendations were adopted.

- The permissible assessment for delinquency notices was raised from $3 to $5 under Section 45, Paragraph M, because of increased costs.

- New language was added to Section 46-A, Transfer Card (Clearance Card) as follows: "A district council may by a bylaw properly adopted and approved restrict the use of transfer cards among local unions within the district council area."

- A major convention discussion centered around Section 46-C, concerning working permits, and so-called "dobie dues". The General Executive Board had proposed new wording which would eliminate the double taxation to a member moving from one local jurisdiction to another. After lengthy discussion, the new wording was adopted.

- To simplify transfer card procedures, the convention adopted new wording in Section 46-G which eliminates the requirement that a transfer card be presented to the local president and, instead, the membership of the local is notified at the next regular meeting.

SOLIDARITY DAY

More than 6,000 UBC members join hundreds of thousands of other trade unionists in biggest march ever.

September 19, 1981, will long be remembered in the ranks of organized labor. Hundreds of thousands of American trade unionists from every state in the Union descended on Washington that day for the biggest demonstration ever. More than 6,000 members of the United Brotherhood were among the throng.

Solidarity Day sent a powerful message to Congress and the Reagan Administration and left an indelible impression on a city that normally takes rallies and demonstrations in easy stride. The official tally on how many people participated was more than 400,000, including tens of thousands of participants from other organizations who joined the demonstration.

From the speakers platform at the Capitol, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called out to the vast assemblage that stretched to the shadow of the Washington Monument. "Look around you. You are not alone. Behold your numbers, as far as the eye can see."

They looked with pride and awe, these men and women, many of whom had risen before dawn, to come to their nation's capital in thousands of chartered buses, in special trains, and in tens of thousands of car pools and van pools.

From the platform, the leaders of their organizations spoke with fervor of the grievances that had summoned such a huge cross-section of mainstream America.

They spoke of the erosion of occupational health standards, of cuts in job safety enforcement, and of the abandonment of compassion for the needy and the aged.

They protested the undermining of prevailing wage laws and cuts in school lunches. They challenged the wisdom of ending employment and training programs, slashing funds for libraries and starving public services in order to give new tax incentives to an already hugely profitable oil industry.

Black and white speakers alike assailed the turning away from equal opportunity goals, and the cadence and songs of the historic 1963 civil rights march rang out again in the nation's capital.

The central theme was symbolized by the posters carried by the leaders of the participating groups as they marched side by side. "We Are One," they proclaimed.

Labor's rank-and-file had come to Washington, to speak for themselves.

They came from steel mills and textile mills, from food markets and post offices, construction sites and government offices, schools and auto assembly lines, railroad yards and wharfs, everywhere.

They came in all shades of colors and ethnic background. In the line of march were the proud elderly, students concerned with their country's future, an array of women's groups carrying ERA posters, and the veterans of a generation of civil rights marchers from the NAACP, Urban League and a multitude of others.

It was a miracle of organization, if miracle can be defined in terms of painstaking preparation and execution.

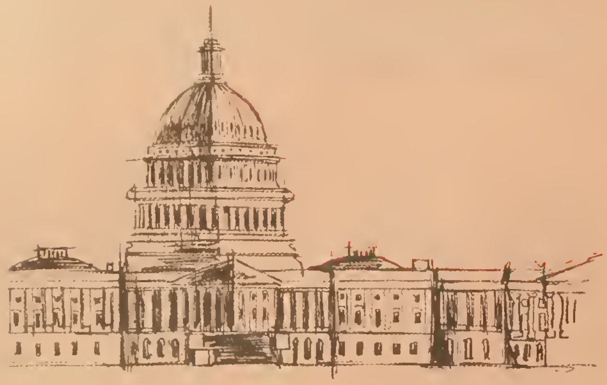
And it was a joyous occasion.

CARPENTER
LOCAL UNION
1911

Above: Pres. Konyha with Building Trades Pres. Bob Georgine. Right: A UBC member from Beckley, West Va. Below: Press photographers cover the giant parade from three trucks.

We Are ONE
NAACP
SOLIDARITY DAY
SEPTEMBER 19TH • WASHINGTON, D.C.
AFL – CIO
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
OUR MANDATE
SAVE OSHA for HEALTH and SAFETY
OUR MANDATE
MORE HOUSING
PITTSBURGH CARPENTERS for Jobs
BUY AMERICAN
Not Less
AFL-CIO
SOLIDARITY DAY
CARPENTERS LOCAL UNION 1911
LOCAL UNION No 1222 - MEDFORD N.Y.
AFL CIO
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA
Maumee Valley Carpenters District Council
Toledo, Ohio
PITTSBURGH CARPENTERS
JOB SECURITY
SOCIAL SECURITY
PITTSBURGH CARPENTERS
★ BUY UNION
★ BUILD UNION
★ BUY AMERICAN
PITTSBURGH CARPENTERS
For a Strong America
BUY AMERICAN
SOLIDARITY
NEW YORK CITY DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS
OUR MANDATE
LOWER INTEREST RATES
OUR MANDATE
PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY
OUR MANDATE
MORE HOUSING
ONE WAY

Washington Report



HEARINGS ON HOBBS BILL

On November 4th, the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws (chaired by Senator Charles Mathias, R-Md of the Senate Judiciary Committee) will open hearings on S. 613. This bill would amend the Hobbs Act (a portion of the U.S. Criminal Code) so that strikers involved in a picket line fracas would be subject to **federal** prosecution, with fines of up to $250,000 and prison terms of up to 20 years.

Employers or strikebreakers involved in the same fracas would be subject to **state or local** prosecution, with much lighter penalties (often 30 days in jail, or less).

The chief sponsor of S. 613 is Senator Strom Thurmond, R-NC, who is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Trade unions are strong opponents of the proposed legislation and are actively lobbying against it.

27 AREAS OF 'LABOR SURPLUS'

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated 27 additional areas of high unemployment in four states. Employers in these "labor surplus" areas are eligible for preference in obtaining federal procurement contracts.

The 27 additions, effective September 1, 1981 through May 31, 1982, are in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin. They bring the total number of current labor surplus areas to 1,112.

The reason for designating labor surplus areas is to help put a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in severe economic need — where unemployment is highest.

The 27 new areas are: MASSACHUSETTS — Cities of Brockton, Gloucester, and Taunton; towns of Acushnet, Adams, Ashby, Ashfield, Ayer, Berkley, Bourne, Boylston, Brimfield, Dighton, Falmouth, Montague, Plainfield, Rehoboth, Shirley, Ware, and Westport.

NEW JERSEY — Cities of Bayonne and East Orange, Sussex County, and balance of Atlantic County (Atlantic County less Atlantic City).

NEW YORK — City of Utica.

WISCONSIN — City of Milwaukee and Waupaca County.

JOB ABSENCE RATES DROP

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. reports that for the second consecutive quarter, job absence rates continued to fall — from 2.7% of scheduled work time for the first quarter of 1981, to 2.5% in the second quarter of this year, the lowest figure recorded for the first half of any year covered by the BNA survey.

Companies with fewer than 250 employees have the lowest average monthly absence rate for the period January through June (2.2%), whereas companies with 1,000-2,499 employees have the highest rate of absence — 2.9% of scheduled work time for the six-month period.

TURNOVER RATES RISE

In contrast to the continuing decrease in job absence rates, steadily rising job turnover rates caused the monthly turnover average to increase from 1.2% of the work force for the first quarter of the year to 1.5% for the second quarter of 1981. Although the jump indicates a marked increase in employee separation rates, the second-quarter 1981 average is lower than that reported for the corresponding period of 1980.

Companies with fewer than 500 employees averaged monthly turnover rates of 1.5% for the first half of the year, whereas firms with 500-999 employees averaged 1.4% of the work force. Companies with 1,000 or more employees averaged 1.2% turnover rates for the first six months of 1981.

KEEP BAN ON FOREIGN BRIBES

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to reject legislation that would weaken the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which was enacted in 1977 after a series of scandals involving bribery of foreign officials by U.S. firms in order to obtain lucrative contracts.

An Administration-supported bill being considered by the Senate Banking Committee "allows rather than prohibits bribery" and should be rejected, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote committee members.

BENEFITS CUT FOR IMPORT JOBLESS

One hundred thousand unemployed workers drawing trade adjustment assistance because their jobs were wiped out by imports had their benefits cut by an average of more than $100 a week after October 1.

That's the start of the new fiscal year, when the budget cuts sought by President Reagan and enacted by Congress start to take effect.

Until October 1, workers certified for trade adjustment benefits were entitled to 70% of lost wages up to a ceiling equal to the average factory wage in the United States—currently $289 a week.

RULES COMMITTEE

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

It was the responsibility of 19 convention committees to review the work of the Brotherhood during the past three years and to make recommendations to the convention on actions to be taken in the years ahead. On this page and the two pages which follow are the delegates who served on 15 of these committees. Four of the committees—Constitution, Resolutions, Finance, and Appeals and Grievances—were advance committees and were shown in our October issue.

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT

RULES COMMITTEE — *Harold A. Hauter, chairman, Maumee Valley District Council, seated at right. Committee members, from left: S. L. DiBella, secretary, Utah District Council; James Merkle, Local 132, Washington District Council, Davis Booth, Local 1142, Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Lillian Anguiano, Local 1553, Culver City, Calif. Not present for the photo were Reginald Kelsie, Local 83, Halifax, N.S.; Walter T. Oliveira, Local 1121, Boston, Mass.; and Ronald Mensinger, Spokane District Council.*

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORT — *Front row, from left: Mike Wright, Local 1020, Saskatoon, Sas.; Francis McHale, secretary, Local 2287, New York, N.Y.; Ross Carr, New Brunswick Provincial Council; and Everette Sullivan, Chemical Valley District Council. Back row, from left: John L. Hodges, Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La.; and Thomas Mickelson, Local 548, Minneapolis, Minn. Not present for the photo were Paul M. Dobson, Houston District Council; C. Marvin Grisham, chairman, Michigan State Council; and Melvin Ward, Delta Yosemite District Council.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES REPORT — *Front row, from left: Donald Alford, Local 971, Reno, Nev.; Richard Dittenber, Local 1055, Lincoln, Neb.; Howard F. Gray, secretary, Tri-State Chatt District Council; and Wandell Phelps, Fall Cities District Council. Back row, from left: John Anello, chairman, Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bill Dillard, Local 1607, Los Angeles, Calif.; Gaylord Allen, Wyoming State Council; and Rocco Sidari, New York State Council. Not present for the photo were Maurice Guilbeault, Local 2041, Ottawa, Ont.; and William Sopko, Local 964, Rockland County, N.Y.*

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT — *Front row, from left: Jim R. Green, Local 102, Oakland, Calif.; James Nicholson, Local 53, White Plains, N.Y.; Michael Balen, chairman, Milwaukee District Council; and David R. Hedlund, secretary, Local 1489, Burlington, N.J. Back row, from left: Robert L. Jones, Capital District Council; Fred Miron, Local 2693, Port Arthur, Ont.; Virgil W. Heckathorn, Kansas City District Council; Dale Morgan, Local 1506, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Burdette B. Cochran, Iowa State Council. Not present for the photo were Robert L. Jones, Capital District Council; and John H. Sea, Jacksonville District Council.*

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT — *From left: Leaburn Harrison, Local 2942, Albany, N.Y.; Nicholas Bassetti, Baltimore District Council, Frederick Leach, secretary, Local 3233, Richmond Hill,*

Continued on Next Page

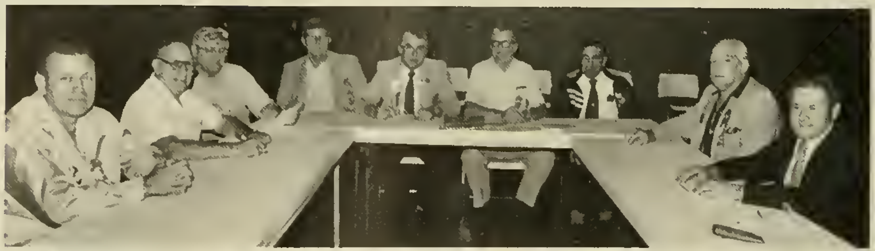
Convention Committees
Continued

Ont.; Russell Pool, chairman, Local 483, San Francisco, Calif.; Richard Croteau, Local 111, Lawrence, Mass.; Charles L. Smith, Local 1836, Russellville, Ark.; and Wilbur L. Scheller, Denver District Council. Not present for the photo were Richard Grady, Local 1667, Biloxi, Miss.; and Robert C. Hulback, Local 1074, Eau Claire, Wisc.

ELECTION COMMITTEE — *From left: Ralph Farley, Rocky Mountain District Council; Alfred Weisser, Local 1322, Edson, Alb.; Fred T. Hanson, Local 260, Berkshire County, Mass.; John A. Ubaldi, Madison County District Council; Donald W. Smith, secretary, Local 69, Canton, O.; Frank Morabito, chairman, North Coast Counties District Council; Theodore C. Sanford, Jr., Local 2834, Denver, Colo.; Ronald E. Aasen, Pacific Northwest Industrial Council, and Cyril Troke, Local 579, St. John, Nfl. Not present for the photo were James Donnella, Northwest Indiana District Council; Hoyle Haskins, Golden Empire District Council; William J. Krebs, Monterey Bay District Council; and Kenneth McCormick, Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn.*

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE — *From left: Leonard Terbrock, Local 417, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter Cavanaugh, Local 1837, Babylon, N.Y.; Thomas E. Ryan, Local 13, Chicago, Ill.; Marlin James, Albuquerque, N.M.; Thomas C. Ober, chairman, South Jersey District Council; Robert J. Warosh, secretary, Midwest Industrial Council; John Ponterio, Local 77, Port Chester, N.Y.; Raymond E. Pressley, Atlanta District Council; and Philip Robichaud, Local 27, Toronto, Ont. Not present for the photo was Robert Kokoruda, Local 153, Helena, Mont.*

ELECTION COMMITTEE



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

MESSENGERS

MESSENGERS — *From left, Dennis Sellers, Local 1897, Lafayette, La.; George L. Elrod, chairman, Local 413, South Bend, Ind.; Glen Parks, Local 88-L, Oakland, Calif.; Walter Rosenberger, Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta.; Norman LeBlanc, Local 675, Toronto, Ont.; Robert McCullough, Local 626, Wilmington, Del.; Marshall Kuhnly, Central Wisconsin District Council; Richard J. McInnis, Local 49, Lowell, Mass.; Tony Arroyo, Local 3161, Maywood, Calif.; and Gerald Krahn, Pacific Coast Marine Council.*

POLITICAL EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION — *From left: Larry W. Null, Sequoia District Council; George A. Tichac, chairman, Local 1005, Merrillville, Ind.; Stanford D. Arnold, Local 5-L, Detroit, Mich.; Eugene J. Judge, Local 772, Clinton, Ia.; and Herbert H. Mabry, secretary, Local 225, Atlanta, Ga. Not present for the photo were Walter J. Allison, West Texas District Council; John F. Greene, Arizona State District Council; Roger Perron, Northern New England District Council; E. Dale Prunty, North Central West Virginia District Council; and Ronald Smoot, Local 1699, Pasco, Wash.*

UNION LABEL COMMITTEE — *Merle R. Scriver, chairman, 1452 Detroit; Edson H. Thompson, Secretary, 33 Boston; Carl Gordon, 319 Roanoke; Gerald E. Beam, 943 Tulsa; Leo Griffiths, Southwest Washington District Council; Paul Snyder, 2882 Santa Rosa; Marshall Wooten, 2288 Los Angeles; Walter Scott, 2564 Grand Falls.*

WARDENS — *From left: James T. Patterson, Central and West Industrial District Council; William Massa, Local 1590, Washington District Council; Peter J. Arenobine, Local 530, Los Angeles, Calif.; Paul Frank Gurule, Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif.; Martin Ploof, Jr., Local 475, Ashland, Mass.; Richard P. Wierengo, Michigan Industrial Council, J. W. Davidson, Local 1443, Winnipeg, Man.; David P. Saldibar, chairman, Local 24, Central Connecticut; Bruce E. Brommeland, Miami Valley District Council; Edward Perkowski, Local 1243, Fairbanks, Ak.; and Elmer J. Laub, Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.*

GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT — *From left: Russell McNair, Local 821, Springfield, N.J.; Jack D. Wood, Local 674, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Jim Sogoian, Local 1497, East Los Angeles, Calif.; Frederick W. Devine, Local 1456, New York, N.Y.; Joseph B. McGrogan, secretary, Local 180, Vallejo, Calif.; Milton Holzman, chairman, Local 1539, Chicago, Ill.; Donald Jackman, Twin City District Council; Robert Reid, Ontario Provincial Council; William Morris Mullins, Local 690, Little Rock, Ark.; and Kenneth Berghuis, Local 993, Miami, Fla.*

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE — *From left: Meyer Chait, Local 3127, New York, N.Y.; Henry Long, Local 2268, Monticello, Ga.; Charles Bell, Indiana Industrial Council; Peter Budge, Local 1865, Minneapolis, Minn., chairman; Dominick Papalia, Sr., secretary, Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Armando Vergara, Local 530, Los Angeles, Calif.; Walter Oliveira, Local 2679, Toronto, Ont.; Alan T. Maddison, Local 2076, Kelowna, B.C.; and James Berryhill, Texas Industrial Council. Not present for the photo was James Bledsoe, chairman, Western Council.*

APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE — *From left: Bill J. Watkins, North Central Texas District Council; H. P. Baldridge, Sr., Oklahoma State Council; James W. Wood, San Bernardino District Council; First Vice President Patrick Campbell (reporting to the committee); Horace O. Moore, chairman, Jefferson County District Council; Samuel Heil, secretary, Ventura County District Council; Anthony Michael, Local 337, Detroit, Mich.; and Robert Getz, Keystone District Council. Not present for the photo were John J. O'Connor, Local 608, New York, N.Y., and William Sims, Local 1734, Murray, Ky.*

CONVENTION
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

WARDENS

GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

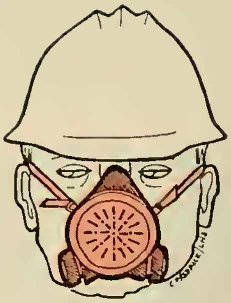
APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE

NEGOTIATED FRINGE BENEFITS COMMITTEE

NEGOTIATED FRINGE BENEFITS — *From left: Harvey H. Landry, Jr., Santa Clara Valley District Council; J. C. Henson, Local 1608, South Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jack Zeilenga, chairman, Illinois State Council; John W. Cunningham, Local 210, Stamford, Conn.; William Zander, British Columbia Provincial Council; Ken Camisa, The Martin Segal Co., advisor; and Darrell E. Ray, Local 1644, Minneapolis, Minn. Not present for the photo was James P. Bohlen, Local 1043, Gary, Ind.*

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

How Poisons Get Into The Body



By Phillip L. Polakoff, M.D.

There are three ways for poisons to get into your body. You can breathe them. They can be absorbed through the skin. They can get in through the mouth and digestive tract.

The majority of poisons that affect your internal organs are breathed in. Substances like chlorine and ammonia can have an almost immediate irritating effect on the air passages and the lungs. Other substances may be absorbed from the lungs into the blood and cause damage to other organs.

Gases generally come to mind when we think about breathing something that's going to cause us harm. But there are many other substances, including heavy metals like lead, that also can be absorbed by breathing when they are in the form of fumes, vapors or dust. These fumes and vapors may be given off during various manfacturing processes when the substances are heated or mixed. Welding is one example.

The skin has a natural barrier against injury by contact. This consists of a protective coating of oil and protein. But some chemicals can get through this thin barrier. Phenol or carbolic acid can penetrate the skin and you probably won't feel it. Other substances can burn their way through the skin and be absorbed into the bloodstream. From there they are carried throughout the body.

The eyes and genitals, which have less protective skin covering, are particularly vulnerable to toxic chemicals. These areas can absorb up to 100 percent of the chemicals that touch them.

Ingestion—the third way poisons can get in—can happen in several ways. A worker whose hands are contaminated may carelessly touch his mouth. This can happen while smoking. Food may have been contaminated by handling or by being left exposed to toxic substances.

Workers who handle extremely toxic substances such as lead or arsenic need to be especially careful about this hand-to-mouth contact.

One of the most common of the breathed-in hazards is carbon monoxide (CO), a product of the internal combustion engine—from cars and trucks to forklifts and front-end loaders. Anyone working where such equipment is operating, particularly in closed or poorly ventilated places, is running a risk. This includes workers in garages and tunnels as well as toll-takers and parking attendants.

Carbon monoxide is a sneaky hazard because it is odorless and colorless. It is produced whenever there is incomplete combustion of material containing carbon. Such materials include wood, coal, charcoal, natural gas, oil and other petroleum products, and propane.

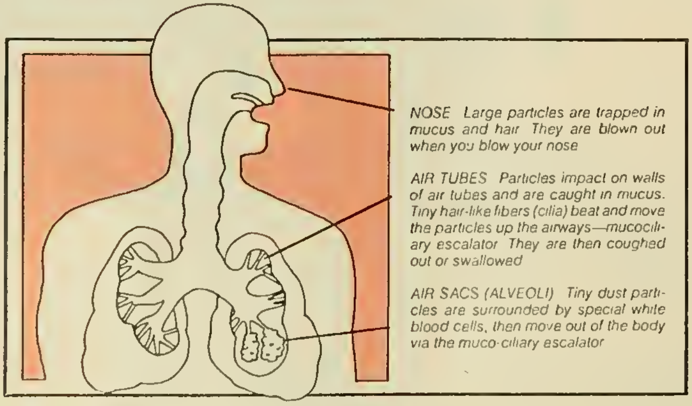
Other workplaces where CO may be a hazard not connected to the internal combustion engine are furnaces, coke ovens and forges.

Because you can't see or smell carbon monoxide, you can be overexposed without knowing it until it is too late. Among the first signs of distress are headache, nausea, drowsiness and lack of concentration. Continued exposure can cause collapse, which may be followed by coma and death. Even if a person does not die, there is the possibility of permanent damage, particularly to the brain and heart.

Not much is known about the long-term effects of low level CO exposure. But there is concern that such exposure, which does not cause any immediate apparent effects, might be damaging to the brain and heart.

Carbon monoxide works on the body by attacking the red blood cells. The target is the hemoglobin—the chemical material in the blood which carries oxygen from the lungs to other parts of the body. Hemoglobin combines with carbon far more readily than it does with oxygen. The intruding carbon, bonding with the hemoglobin, crowds out the proper amount of oxygen your blood needs to be carrying to the body. It is this lack of oxygen that causes the toxic effects of carbon monoxide.

Cigarette smoking also produces carbon monoxide. Tests have shown that cigarette smokers have a higher concentration of carboxyhemoglobin — the combination of hemoglobin and carbon monoxide — in the bloodstream than do non-smokers. The amounts can range from 4 to 15 percent among smokers, compared to only 1 to 2 percent among non-smokers.



NOSE Large particles are trapped in mucus and hair. They are blown out when you blow your nose

AIR TUBES Particles impact on walls of air tubes and are caught in mucus. Tiny hair-like fibers (cilia) beat and move the particles up the airways—mucociliary escalator. They are then coughed out or swallowed

AIR SACS (ALVEOLI) Tiny dust particles are surrounded by special white blood cells, then move out of the body via the muco-ciliary escalator

Illustration from LOHP (Occupational Hazards of) Construction Manual

Ottawa Report

1981 SHOWS UNION INCREASE

At the beginning of 1981, according to the newly issued Directory of Labour Organizations in Canada 1981, union membership throughout the provinces was tallied at 3,487,231. This is an increase of 2.7% over the 1980 figure of 3,396,721. These new figures indicate that union membership makes up 30.6% of the total labour force. Eleven union organizations have a membership total over 50,000. The union with the highest number of members is the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC) with 267,407 members. Following are the National Union of Provincial Government Employees (CLC) with 210,000 members, the United Steelworkers of Americal (AFL-CIO/CLC) with 197,000 members, the Public Service Alliance of Canada (CLC) with 154,743 members, the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CLC) with 134,000 members, the United Food and Commercial Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC) with 130,000 members, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.) with 92,000 members, the UBC (AFL-CIO) the largest of the Building Trades, with 89,010 members, the Quebec Teaching Congress (Ind.) with 81,033 members, the Social Affairs Federation (CNTU) with 75,000 members, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) with 68,637 members.

FIVE-DAY WORKWEEK QUERY

A recent Gallup Poll revealed that more Canadians today (40 per cent) than a decade ago (34 per cent) find the idea of a four-day, 40-hour work week appealing, according to the TORONTO STAR. But the traditional five-day week still remains more popular (53 per cent vs. 59 percent in 1971).

The four-day week appears to be most popular with young people, with those living in large cities, among those with a higher level of formal education, and among those with higher income levels. And men, more than women, find this shorter work week appealing.

QUEBEC CONSTRUCTION REPORT

Quebec's controversial construction hiring regulations are having the desired effect of stabilizing the province's construction workforce, says a report from the Quebec Construction Office. Hiring regulations implemented in July, 1978 require employers to give hiring preference to "true" construction workers within the region of the job's location. As a result, the report, an analysis of industry performance in 1980, states "we have witnessed a considerable drop in the numbers employed in the industry because the regulations encourage the hiring of true construction workers."

In addition, the report notes, the number of departures and the number of new entries by workers into the industry have also declined significantly since the hiring regulations were introduced.

As a result of the reduction in the number of workers in the industry, those remaining have more work than they otherwise would and their yearly earnings rise. And, says the report, this has occurred despite the marked decline in construction activity in the province.

However, during 1980, the number of construction workers employed declined about 8.8% to 96,582, while the number of hours worked in the industry was down a hefty 12%.

HOME IMPROVEMENT BUSINESS

The number of Canadians making improvements on their existing homes (in many cases instead of buying new ones) doubled between 1974 and 1978, according to a Statistics Canada survey. The survey showed that close to 650,000 improvement projects were financed out of existing family budgets in 1978. By projecting these numbers for all of Canada, and extending them through July of 1981, home-improvement appears to have become a major growth market. (A home improvement, by Statistic Canada's definition is a physical addition such as a room or patio, including installation of built-in appliances, but not including non-structural renovations or maintenance work.) Apparently, homeowners who spent $531 million on 410,000 improvements in 1974, are now investing $1.6 billion on 864,000 projects.

HEALTH CARE FUNDING

The Canadian Health Coalition strongly opposes any reductions in federal spending on social programs in general and health care in particular. Rather, it suggested health-care funding should be increased and redirected, with more emphasis on prevention, in a brief submitted to an Ottawa hearing of the Parliamentary Task Force on Fiscal Arrangements.

The CHC said additional funds could be raised by recouping the billions of lost tax revenue represented by tax shelters of various kinds and by plugging existing loopholes.

(The CHC is made up of more than 40 organizations, mostly national, including groups representing farmers, churches, consumers, health services, trade unions, native people, senior citizens, social workers and institutions, teachers and women).

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UBC Centennial Proclamations Continue to Appear

As the tallying of centennial proclamations from state and provincial governments continues, we are able to report on a large number of proclamations received last month. The listing is as follows:

CALIFORNIA: Representative Glenn M. Anderson for the state, Oxnard, San Bernardino, Santa Paula, Monterey County, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura, Fillmore, Camarillo, Ventura County, Los Angeles County, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, Orange County, San Francisco.

COLORADO: Fort Collins.

FLORIDA: Homestead, Broward County, Palatka.

IDAHO: Governor John V. Evans for the state.

INDIANA: Monticello, Richmond, Elkhart.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, Worcester, Woburn.

MICHIGAN: Detroit, Escanaba.

MISSOURI: Independence, St. Charles.

NEW MEXICO: Albuquerque.

NEW YORK: Governor Hugh L. Carey for the state, Oyster Bay, Elmira, Niagara Falls, Mount Vernon, Ponkers, Westchester County, Nassau County, North Hempstead, Village of Pen Yan, Inc.

OHIO: Cincinnati, Mansfield, Sandusky, Elyria.

PENNSYLVANIA: Governor Richard Thornburgh for the state.

TENNESSEE: Jackson.

TEXAS: Galena Park.

UTAH: Governor Scott M. Matheson for the state.

WASHINGTON: Logan, Pierce County.

WISCONSIN: Wisconsin Rapids.

A framed proclamation from the State of Minnesota was presented to General President Konyha at the 34th General Convention by leaders of the Twin Cities District Council. Making the presentations were, from left, Clayton Grimes, Local 87, council business representative; Russell Domino, business representative, Local 851, Anoka, Minn.; and Thomas Mickelson, financial secretary and business representative, Millwrights Local 548, St. Paul.

The Brotherhood emblem was carved into a cross section of wood as a permanent centennial memento and presented by Northern New England members to the General President at the recent convention in Chicago. Making the presentation were, from left: Neil Hapworth, president of the Northern New England District Council; Roger Perron, council business representative; Robert LaMarche of Local 1487, Burlington, Vt., S. M. Giambalvo, council secretary; and District 1 Board Member Joseph Lia.

Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh signs a proclamation honoring the UBC anniversary. Shown with him, front row, from left: Don Donovan, special representative of the Carpenters District Council of Western Pennsylvania; Ray Ginnetti, General Executive Board Member of the Brotherhood. Rear, from left: Tom Breslin, Pennsylvania Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry; Tom Miller, Pennsylvania State Building Trades Council; Robert Getz, Keystone District Council; Joseph Zebrowski, International Representative; Gary Moran, secretary-treasurer of the Metropolitan District Council, Philadelphia.

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Chevy S-10 shown with optional Tahoe trim.

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Use estimated MPG for comparisons. Your mileage may differ depending on speed, distance, weather. Mileage will be less in heavy city traffic. Actual highway mileage lower.

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Reagan Challenged To Keep Promise Not To Repeal or Weaken Davis-Bacon

President Reagan has been challenged "as an honorable man" to keep the promise he made American workers during his election campaign not to repeal or weaken the Davis-Bacon Act.

The challenge was contained in a letter sent to the President by seventeen top union executives representing the 4.1 million men and women who are members of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO's Bulding and Construction Trades Department.

The President was told in the letter, that while the union leaders supported his efforts to make government more efficient, and less costly, they oppose the wholesale weakening of basic protections for workers now being proposed.

The union leaders charged that proposed changes in the Davis-Bacon Act, the Federal law "designed to stabilize the fragile economies of local communities by protecting workers from exploitation and employers from cut-throat competition," would cost the American taxpayer much more in the long run than it saved in the short run.

They said, they "trusted" the President "to keep your promise to the working families of this country by saving Davis-Bacon."

The text of the letter follows:

Dear President Reagan:

During your election campaign, you pledged not to repeal or weaken the vitally important Davis-Bacon Act.

We know you are a man who keeps your promises. You have already demonstrated that. But some politicians are trying to get you to break your promise to defend Davis-Bacon.

The Davis-Bacon Act was enacted more than 50 years ago by a conservative business-minded administration to protect taxpayers, employers and workers from unscrupulous contractors.

It is a law designed to stabilize the fragile economies of local communities by protecting workers from exploitation and employers from unfair cut-throat competition.

We support prudent and responsible spending by the government. But the administrative changes proposed for Davis-Bacon are penny-wise and pound-foolish. These changes will cost taxpayers far more in the long run.

We support efforts to make the administration of Davis-Bacon more efficient and less costly, but we oppose the wholesale weakening of basic protections for workers now being proposed.

Mr. President, tell your leaders in Congress, the Labor Department and the Office of Management and Budget that Ronald Reagan is an honorable man who keeps his word. Tell them to stop tampering with Davis-Bacon.

The American people have confidence in you as our President and as a man of high moral convictions and honesty. We trust you to keep your promise to the working families of this country by saving Davis-Bacon.

Respectfully,

(Signed by the presidents of the 17 international unions of the Building Trades)

Meanwhile, the attack on Davis-Bacon continues. Unable to repeal the law completely at this point, the opposition is trying to gut the law "piece-meal," by attempting to exempt various federal construction projects from coverage under Davis-Bacon.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Philadelphia Testimonial Dinner Honors Ray Ginnetti

General Executive Board Member Raymond Ginnetti was honored, last May, at a testimonial dinner in Philadelphia, Pa., sponsored by Carpenters of the Second District. Honorary chairman for the occasion was Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen and general chairman was John Anello, business representative of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Council.

Ginnetti was honored for his 45 years of outstanding service to the Brotherhood. Honored guests included the UBC General Officers and Board Members.

At upper left, John Anello reads a special citation for the guest of honor. At upper right, Ginnetti is congratulated by General President Konyha. The group picture shows head-table guests: Seated from left, General Representative George Wallish, President Konyha, Retired Second District Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, Ginnetti, First General Vice Pres. Pat Campbell, and Second General Vice Pres. Siguard Lucassen. Standing from left, First District Board Member Joseph Lia, General Secretary John Rogers, General Treasurer Charles Nichols, Board Members Harold Lewis, Leon Greene, and M. B. Bryant, Assistant to the President Charles Brodeur and Board Member John Carruthers.

Massachusetts BR Shusta Honored

Local 107, Worcester, Mass., recently held a retirement banquet for Andrew E. Shusta, with 27 years of service as business representative. Many members and guests attended. Pictured in a presentation ceremony are, from left, Andrew Shusta; Richard Griffin, general representative; and Norman Vokes, business representative, Local 107. Photo by Scott Goodspeed.

Texas Representative Honored By Council

General Representative Ben Collins, of El Paso, Tex., center below, was honored by the delegates to the convention of the Texas State Council of Carpenters for his many years of service to the Brotherhood. Shown presenting a plaque honoring the veteran representative are Texas State Council President Fred Carter and Texas State Council Secretary Ken Magouirk.

Maine Local's BA Honored on Retirement

Local 621, Bangor, Me., held a retirement reception for Business Agent Kenneth Wormell at the Bangor Civic Center on June 27. Shown presenting a 14-year service plaque are from left: Neil Hapworth, international representative; Joe Lia, member of the UBC General Executive Board; Ken Wormell, outgoing business agent of the local, and Duane C. Brown, president of Local 621.

Commendations For Space Shuttle

Brotherhood members in the Titusville, Fla., area recently received commendations for their assistance with the Columbia project (the space shuttle) at Kennedy Space Center. Concurrent with our Florida members efforts, Catalytic, Inc., project engineers and constructors, received a Group Achievement Award from NASA for work relating to the successful launching of the Columbia. The following is an excerpt of the letter from the Catalytic Inc. site and project managers sent to Brotherhood members involved with the project:

"We are very proud to have been selected for the award, but humble in the recognition that without the support of you and your membership there would have been no award. The Catalytic effort was a true team effort utilizing the skills and resources of the Building Trades to ensure the timely completion of our assigned tasks. Thank you and the members of your union for your support."

Carpenters, hang it up!

Norman Clifton,
member, Local 1622,
Hayward, Calif.
(Patent Pending)

Clamp these heavy duty, non-stretch suspenders to your nail bags or tool belt and you'll feel like you are floating on air. They take all the weight off your hips and place the load on your shoulders. Made of soft, comfortable 2" wide red nylon. Adjust to fit all sizes.

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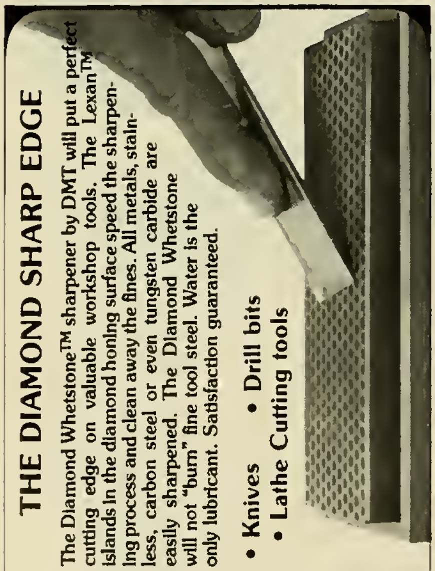

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Cement Workers Ask Kosmos Boycott

On May 1, 1981, United Cement, Lime, Gypsum and Allied Workers Local Union No. 370 struck Kosmos Cement Company, Incorporated, at Kosmosdale, Kentucky. After 25 years of peaceful stable labor-management relationship, The Flintkote Company, in 1980, sold Kosmos Cement to Moore-McCormack Resources. Moore-McCormack refused to accept the existing labor agreements.

After 18 full-day bargaining sessions at Kosmos Cement, an impasse was reached on March 3, 1981. Because of the impasse, the company implemented its last offer on March 16, 1981. In implementing its last offer, the company took away holidays, vacations, wages, conditions, rights and privileges. Benefits, wages and conditions now enjoyed by cement-worker members throughout the cement manufacturing industry in the United States would no longer belong to the members of Local Union No. 370, so on May 8 they struck the company.

Members of Local 370 are walking the picket line day and night while the company is operating the plant with scabs to some degree of success. All signs at the moment indicate this will be a long struggle, but if economic sanctions were taken against the company in the area where it would be most painful, the pocketbook, the company might be willing to sit down at the bargaining table to negotiate a decent and honorable contract.

The company's product is cement which in packages is marketed under the brand names of:

Kosmos Portland Cement
Kosmos High Early Cement
Kosmos Air Entraining Cement
Kosmortar Masonry Cement

In addition to packaged cement a great deal of the cement is transported by truck to the company's distribution terminals at Evansville, Indiana, and Indianapolis, Indiana, from where it goes directly to ready-mix contractors and directly to the job site. The company's marketing area is Kentucky and Indiana, and possibly parts of Southern Ohio.

The Brotherhood pledges its full support and assistance to the striking members of Cement Workers Local 370 and strongly urges that affiliates and councils assist the striking members.

Kits Offered Students On College Debate Topic

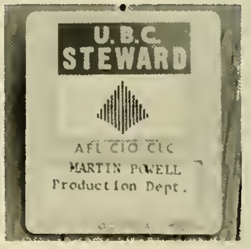
College debaters will compete this year on the topic of whether the government should significantly curtail the power of unions, and the AFL-CIO Department of Education has compiled kits of background information for students arguing the proposal.

The college debate kit is available without charge from the AFL-CIO Pamphlets Division, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Blue Ribbon Winner

Jim Pernise, center, financial secretary and long-time member of Local 118, Hudson County District Council of Carpenters, Jersey City, N.J., receives the first blue ribbon in a nationwide campaign to honor America's senior citizens. The "Blue Ribbon Campaign" was recently launched by Rep. Frank J. Guarini, New Jersey Democrat. Al Beck, Jr., left, business manager and president of the Hudson County District Council and Fred Lutz, right, secretary-treasurer of Hudson County Building Trades Council and business agent of the Hudson County Council, are pictured with Pernise at ceremonies held in union headquarters.

NEW!
Shop Steward's Badge



The Brotherhood's Organizing Department has just announced the availability of shop steward badges for construction and industrial local unions and councils. Made of sturdy plastic with a clear insert window for the steward's name and local number, the badge has an "alligator clip" for attaching to a shirt pocket or collar. Colors are red, white, and blue on a gray base.

Priced as follows:

1 to 10 . . . $1 each
More than 10 . . . 85¢ each

Order by number—GO 434—from:

Department of Organization
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
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'The Road to Dignity' Traces UBC History

"From the first, carpenters were crucial to the growth and well being of America."

With those opening words, Thomas R. Brooks, a well-known labor historian, has traced the growth of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, AFL-CIO, from its beginnings in August, 1881, to its present status as one of the leading trade unions of the United States and Canada.

Peter J. McGuire, the founding genius of the union and its first secretary-treasurer, declared in 1890 — just nine years after the union's birth — that "we have spread the gospel of unionism in every town and hamlet . . . and have inspired a spirit of noble and sturdy manhood among the carpenters which . . . will brook none of the impositions and wrongs of old."

In the book, which bears the subtitle "A Century of Conflict," Brooks writes of the union's struggles to achieve a foothold in the construction industry, to gain the eight-hour day, to win living wages for its members — carpenters, cabinet makers and millwrights — and to branch out from its original craft into the organization of some 300,000 industrial workers in a total membership of about 800,000.

Leading figures in American labor history come to life in "The Road To Dignity": Peter McGuire, who not only was the key factor in the formation of the Carpenters but also helped create the American Federation of Labor and was the prime mover in persuading Congress to set aside the first Monday in September as Labor Day; Gabriel Edmonston, of Washington, D.C., a dedicated carpenter who was the first head of the union; Frank Duffy, who succeeded McGuire and guided the union through essential years of growth; William (Bill) L. Hutcheson, president during the years of anti-labor feeling after World War I and through the depression and the Roosevelt New Deal; his son, Maurice Hutcheson, who played an active part in the years following the AFL-CIO merger; and William Sidell, who guided the union toward its present status.

But Brooks does not concentrate his attention only on the leaders. The words of rank-and-file carpenters keep percolating through his pages, as they express themselves in letters to the *Carpenter* magazine or in local pronouncements. What comes through is a group of American workers, of many backgrounds of nationality, language, and color who work together to form a great union.

As former Secretary of Labor John Dunlop points out in his foreword to the Brooks history: "This (Carpenters) brotherhood was shaped by carpenters and joiners themselves. It was not formed or led by intellectuals, government officials or corporate leaders. All its leaders were qualified journeymen. The Union is a pragmatic response to the aspirations and experience of the working carpenter."

President William F. Konyha of the Carpenters, speaking to the union's recent centennial convention, recommended that the union's members read "The Road To Dignity."

"We have a history of which we can all be proud," Mr. Konyha said. "Dignity, human dignity, is what this union is all about."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, commenting on the book, declared:

> "The Brotherhood of Carpenters is a bulwark of the American labor movement. From the days of Peter J. McGuire, one of the founders of the AFL, the Brotherhood of Carpenters has always been influential and constructive. Its struggles and achievements represent a major chapter in the history of the nation's workers."

Former Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall describes "The Road To Dignity" as a "fascinating story of the development . . . of one of America's most influential unions."

"The Road To Dignity — A Century of Conflict" by Thomas R. Brooks, Atheneum Press, 1981. 234 pp. Atheneum Press, New York. Hard cover, $14.95. Paperback, $8.95. Special rates for the paperback edition to trade unionists. Use the coupon below to order your copy at the special rate of $4.95.

UBC Books
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Please send me ________ copy(ies) of "The Road To Dignity," the history of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners @ $4.95 a copy, including sales tax and shipping costs.

$4.45 each for orders of 10 or more.
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Management, Labor
and Government

Job Corpsmen constructed an 8' x 7' section of framing to demonstrate their skills. UBC trained Corpsmen are shown above.

UBC-Trained Job Corpsmen Take Top Honors in Expo Competition Staged on Capitol Mall in Washington

The top three prize winning teams in the carpentry skill contest conducted by the Job Corps of the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., September 21-24, developed their skills in training centers operated by the United Brotherhood. The competition was part of the Job Corps Anniversary Expo on the Capitol Mall.

The three teams from UBC training centers were chosen at random by the Department of Labor. They competed with three teams of trainees who had been enrolled in training centers operated by private corporations which also train Corpsmen.

UBC trainee-winners and their Job Corps centers included: Kevin Metcalf, Pine Knot, Ky.; Michael Cox, Denison, Ia.; Ronald Dukes, Gainesville, Fla.; Allen Shipley, Angell, Ore.; Frank Taylor, Gateway, N.Y.; and Armando Garcia, Marsing, Ida.

The trainees, who meet aptitude standards for the craft, are assigned to the specific training centers by the Department of Labor.

"We are very proud of our winning teams," said First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, director of the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training program. "The winning record of these three UBC-trained two-man teams is a credit to the work of our training staff. This union, recognizing the need for a range of skills, has developed an articulated training structure. Our trainees will gain, through the Job Corps program as a starter and through our union's apprenticeship program, the skill and broad spectrum of competency that will make them the proud journeymen of the future."

In the contest, the teams were asked to construct an 8' x 7' section of frame structure with studs 16 inches on center. The plans called for sway-bracing onto specific angles and dimensions. Each section had to be erected, plumbed and braced.

In the Job Corps competition, the UBC team members averaged about 45 minutes for the task—far ahead of the competition—and scored 98 out of 100 for accuracy and time.

The United Brotherhood has a capacity for training some 1,500 people in its 46 Job Corps centers. Graduates of the program are accepted by the local unions for apprenticeship without further testing.

Colorado Winners Ready For Contest

The Colorado State Joint Apprenticeship Committee recently announced the winners of its state contest.

Top carpenters, in order, were David Spears, Steve Bankovich, and Michael Betz. Winners in the mill-cabinet competition were Greg Fish, James Chaffins, and Robert Hargrove.

Tools Donation for Contest

A Skilsaw circular saw is one of the many tools Skil Corporation will donate as prizes for the 1981 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, this month in Denver, Colo., First General Vice President Pat Campbell, right, accepts a Skilsaw circular saw from Charlie Peters, director of marketing planning and services for Skil. The presentation took place at the Brotherhood's recent 34th General Convention in Chicago.

Wisconsin River Valley Grads Honored at Banquet

Kijek

The Wisconsin River Valley District Council recently held a banquet to honor graduating apprentices in the Wausau Area Carpenters JAC and Central Wisconsin Carpenters JAC. Two JAC members, Ed Kijek, retired business manager and JAC member, and Lloyd Day, JAC member for over 20 years, received state awards of commendation for their efforts. The picture at upper left shows, first row, from left, Guy Swan, coordinator; Jerry Badeau, millwright; and Phillip Cohrs, business manager and JAC: second row, from left, John Plautz; Dan Carl; Randy Harris; Randy Williams; and Chuck Jojade, JAC: third row, from left, Mike Ziemke, millwright; Jim Dehart, JAC; Mark Krohn; John Nitzshe; Ed Kijek, JAC; Archie Merwin, JAC; and Jim Zuelke, millwright. The picture at upper right shows members and graduating apprentices, first row, from left, Business Manager Cohrs; Lloyd Day, JAC; and Guy Swan, coordinator: second row, from left, Les Carlson, JAC; John Skornia, JAC; George Konkol; Dave Stroik; Gerald Kedrowski; Al Lobner; Dennis Karnowski; Randy Drifka; Mark Erickson; and Don Hanneman.

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PERMANENT PRESS

A neighbor of ours has no romance in his makeup. One night his wife greeted him at the door wearing nothing but a wet T-shirt. So, what'd he do? He threw her in the clothes dryer.

—Robert Orben

GET WISE! ORGANIZE!

WATERED-DOWN ARGUMENT

With statistics you can prove almost anything. Consider that the earth's surface is three-fourths water and one-fourth land. This makes it obvious that God intended Man to spend three times as much time fishing as he does mowing the lawn.

—Plasterer and Cement Mason

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER

STICK OUT YOUR TONGUE

PATIENT: But doctor, yesterday you gave me an entirely different diagnosis.

DOCTOR: That just goes to show you how rapidly medical science advances.

—Union Tabloid

ADVANCED MATH

"Man, am I hungry," exclaimed the pile driver as he parked himself at the lunch counter. "Bring me a whole pie and I'll have a cup of coffee, too."

"Shall I cut the pie into six or eight pieces? asked the waiter.

The pile driver pondered that a minute and said, "Better make it six. I might not manage to eat eight pieces."

—Union Tabloid

BE IN GOOD STANDING

CAR ENTHUSIAST

Small child: "Mommy, what happens to automobiles when they get too old to run anymore?"

Mother: "Somebody sells them to your daddy."

BUY U.S. AND CANADIAN

BIGGEST BY FAR

Three carpenter buddies were on an overnight camping trip and, while sitting around the campfire, decided to make their stories more interesting by making a small wager over a tin cup. Each put $20 in the kitty for the one who could tell the biggest lie.

The first man told of catching a big fish, the second told about a highly successful hunting trip, but the third started by saying, "Once upon a time there was this rich carpenter. . ." He won the pot without any arguments.

—Ronald Parker
Local 1104, Tyler, Tex.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a gal from Peru;
Who decided her loves were too
  few;
So she walked from her door,
With a fig leaf . . . no more;
And now she's in bed with the flu!

—Hessmer,
Local 403, Louisiana

. . . AND FIRST NAME?

The football coach, dejected because his team was losing again, looked down the bench of substitutes and yelled, "All right, Smith, go in there and get ferocious."

Smith jumped up with a start and cried, "Sure, coach. What's his number?"

—Union Tabloid

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '81

TRANSPLANT TEST

There was this guy who wasn't too smart. So one day he went to this doctor.

Man: Doc, could you give me a brain transplant?

Doctor: Yes.

Man: How much would it cost?

Doctor: Well, it depends. For this one, it would cost $750. It's a doctor's brain. This one would cost $650. It's a lawyer's. And this one would cost $1000. It's a business agent's brain.

Man: A business agent's?

Doctor: Well, it's never been used!

—Rich Voss
Grandview, Wash.

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

PLASTIC PHILOSOPHY

Money never did buy happiness, and credit cards aren't doing much better.

—Joseph C. Salak
Delano, Florida

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

SPLIT DECISION

SAILOR: Your eyes are beautiful. I see dew in them.

GAL: Easy, sailor. That ain't dew. That's don't.

ITU News

SHOW YOUR BUMPER STICKER

JOB EVALUATON

Sign in an employment office: "Don't underestimate yourself. We can do it for you."

You shouldn't have to choose between a high performance saw and a low price.

Our Heavy-Duty Professional saws have all the features you'd expect from heavy duty professional tools at an affordable price.

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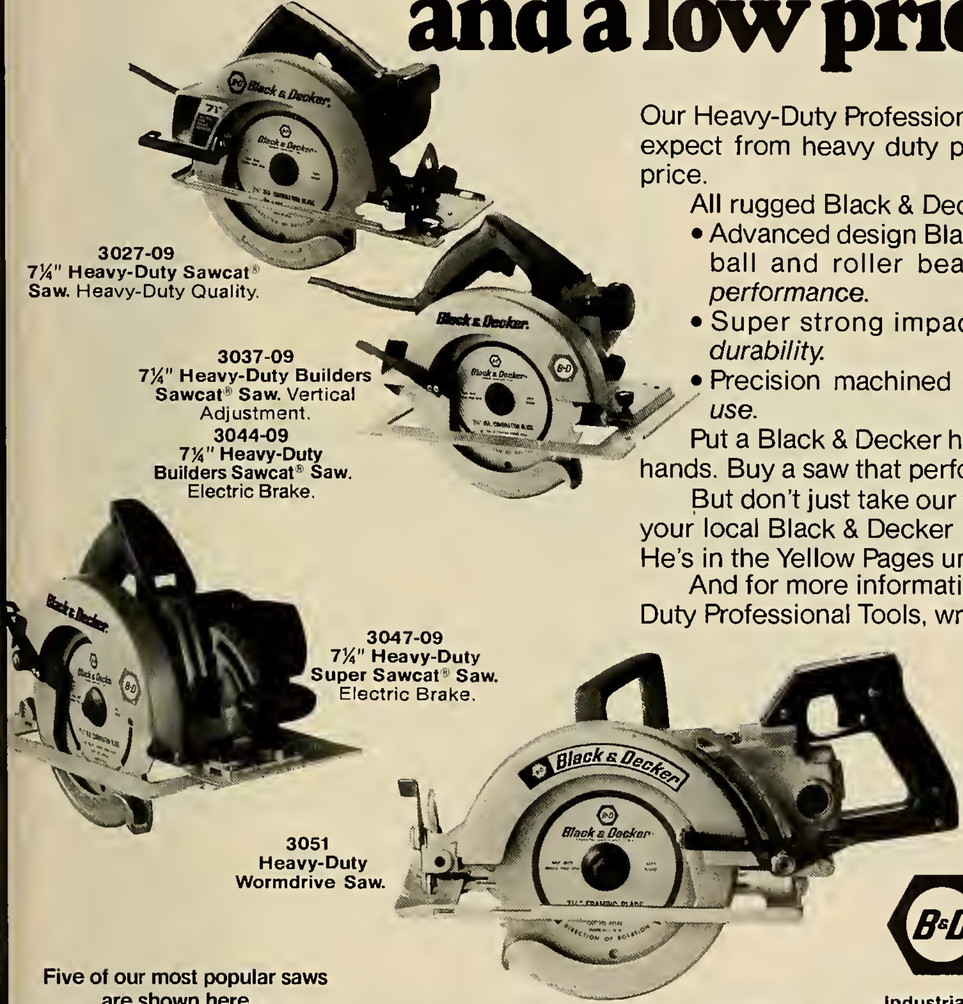
- Precision machined parts for *continuous trouble free use.*

Put a Black & Decker heavy-duty professional saw in your hands. Buy a saw that performs all day—day in, day out.

But don't just take our word for it. Put Us To The Test. Visit your local Black & Decker Industrial/Construction distributor. He's in the Yellow Pages under "Tools—Electric."

And for more information on our complete line of Heavy-Duty Professional Tools, write us for a free catalog.



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SELF DEFENSE

It could get you 20 years.

Thurmond's bill would:

- Reverse a Supreme Court decision which protected rights of American workers;
- Subject workers engaged in picket line disputes to **20 years in federal prison;**
- Make workers liable for a **$250,000 fine;**
- Undermine our right to picket for better wages and working conditions;
- Promote **anti-union violence** (Penalties for employers or their hired thugs who harass picketers would be much lighter than for picketers who fight back to defend themselves.)

Union families have rights, too. Tell Congress to defeat S.613.

Employers or hired strikebreakers who start a picket line dispute are now liable to get only 30 days in a local jail under present law. The same penalty now applies to strikers and picketers.

If anti-labor forces have their way, defending yourself from harassment on the picket line could get you 20 years in a federal penitentiary. Employers or their scabs would still be subject only to less severe local penalties.

That's the plan under S.613, a blatantly anti-worker piece of legislation sponsored by Republican Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Workers Must Fight Back — Now

Already anti-labor and big business groups are going all out to pass the bill.

It's time to fight back. We need to let Congress know that we won't put up with unequal treatment under the law.

No one in the labor movement encourages threats or violence *by* **anybody** on a picket line. We don't condone it and never will.

Strom Thurmond's bill **will** encourage it, as a strike-breaking tactic, unless we stop the union-busters now.

The way to act is to return the coupon below. It will let us know that you are ready to help.

Count me in!

I want to join the fight against the unfair provisions of Strom Thurmond's anti-labor bill — the bill which:

- Sets stiffer penalties for workers than for employers and their strikebreakers;
- Encourages picket line violence by employers and scabs;
- Undermines my right to picket for better wages and working conditions.

Let me know right away what I can do to help defeat this anti-worker legislation.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

____

Union ____________________ Local ________

Mail coupon to the union's address shown in the front of this publication

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

MUNCIE, IND.

An award banquet was held recently by Local 1016 to honor members with many years of service to the Brotherhood. Members receiving pins are shown in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members, from left to right, Thomas Deem and Lester Horner.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, from left to right, Clifford Horn, Ernie Cox, and Howard Horn.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, from left to right, Guy Taylor and Les DeArmond.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year members, from left to right, Don Large and Kenneth Wantz.

Picture No. 5 shows 45-year member Roy Swinger.

Picture No. 6 shows 60-year member Loren Johnson, left, with Business Representative Allan Bramlett.

Muncie, Ind.—Picture No. 1

Muncie, Ind.—Picture No. 2

Muncie, Ind.—Picture No. 3

Muncie, Ind.—Picture No. 4

Muncie, Ind.—
Picture No. 5

Muncie, Ind.—Picture No. 6

ROSEBURG, ORE.

Local 1961 recently presented several 25 to 40-year pins.

Pictured in the accompanying photograph, seated from left, are: George Horton and Leonard Hanson.

Standing from left: Robert Fairley, Murl Young, Art Griese, Frank Kempas, Jack Ledford, Tom Lebrun, Jim Medford, Walt Nicholls, Glen Brown, Leonard McKay, Tony Lipowski, Walt Petersen, Billy Brown, Doyle Thibert, and Guy Lowther.

Not present for the photograph: Ralph Bacon, Francis Brown, Keith Cashner, Grover Follett, Harold Jokela, John McMurry, William Polmateer, Hoyt Stevens, Ray Bagshaw, Verlon Cook, Bryon Crowell, Charles Garren, Ed Leverton, Jim Marshall, Ken McCord, John Parsons, Oakley Rogers, John Schlinsog, Les Stark, Roy Thomason, Vern Wheeler, Howard Whitten, Oscar Brandner, Russell Brown, Icel Clark, Max Dort, LeRoy Gorton, Kenneth Loban, Eldon Ogle, Leonard Riley, Chester Swenson, Derald Whitson, Stu Hawkins, Sr., Ray Horton, James Joplin, Lawrence Mullarkey, R. C. Phillips, John Quibell, Clarke Smith, and Russell Parsons.

Roseburg, Ore.

LUBBOCK, TEX.

Local 1884 recently recognized its senior members in a special ceremony. Eleven senior members assembled for the pin presentations.

Members presented pins were from left to right, front row, seated: N. A. Hefner, J. O. Turner, Robert C. Robinson, D. E. Hankins, and Walter Allison. Back row, left to right: Kenneth Magourik (presented pins), Bill Ward, Floyd Jones, Dewey Davis, John Romer, and Paul Thomas.

Lubbock, Tex.

New London, Conn.—Picture No. 2

NEW LONDON, CONN.

On June 20, 1981 Local 30 held its 75th Anniversary Dinner Dance and pin presentation for 25 and 50 year members. Presenting the pins were James E. Davis, assistant to the general president; Joseph Lia, First District general executive board member; Joseph G. Barile, Local 30 business reresentative; and Robert C. Knight, Local 30 president.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left: Assistant to the General President, James Davis; First District Executive Board Member Joseph Lia; Business Representative Joseph G. Barile; and 25-year member Egon Aalberg.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, first row, from left: Frederick J. Anthony, Andre J. Arpin, Sr., Donald H. Bogue, Egon Aalberg, Leslie E. Brisson, Russell E. Bonfoey, Michael J. Bonanno, Trent D. Bibbiani, Edward J. Cubanski, Sr., Kenneth F. Chapman, Benjamin H. Clough, Vincent J. Faulise, and Henry W. Briggs, Jr.

Second row, from left: Robert C. Knight, James E. Davis, Oscar Koor, John Kuchy, Malcolm B. Hoy, George A. Lake, Harold E. Jensen, Roland Joly, Patrick Cyr, Louis H. Brisson, George J. Hantman, Gerard J. Milhomme, Paul J. Levesque, Leonard P. LaPrade, Samuel J. Litke, Joseph G. Barile, and Joseph Lia.

Third row, from left: Michael Panus, Charles A. Savalle, Robert C. Nelson, Benjamin B. Nelson, Jr., John P. Senkewitcz, Sr., Joseph J. Kwasniewski, Walter F. Drelich, Stanley Czapski, Paul D. Morich, Francesco Longo, Santo F. Longo, Charles E. Shafer, John E. Sullivan, Jr., and Mike Naumec.

Fourth row, from left: William J. Pechka, John A. Susi, Clarence D. Violette, Fredrick L. Utz, Joseph Suarez, Erro Perkola, Joseph J. Srednicki, Edward F. Olenkiewicz, Joseph Paprocki, Stephen J. Sinko, Sr., Anthony E. Novak, Joseph W. Kenn, Henry V. Novinski, Alexander Osiper, Leon Warzecha, Nunzio Vocature, Jr., Benjamin E. Weston, Fred C. Weisse, and Charles A. Rood.

Also receiving 25 year pins but not available for the picture were: Donald F. Guerin, Lawrence B. Jakubielski, Paul L. S. Murdock, Theodore N. Orzechowski, and Edward Zinavage. Fifty-year-member Henry Pukallus was also unavailable for the picture.

New London, Conn.—Picture No. 1

Merrill, Wisc.

MERRILL, WISC.

Three members of Local 2344, were presented with 30-year pins at the August meeting. Presenting the pins was President Harold Robl. From left to right, Kenneth Hofmann, Lawrence Woller, Herbert Kluender, and Harold Robl, president.

CARPENTERS 846 LETH. LOCAL
WELCOMES YOU TO THE
61st Anniversary PARTY

Lethbridge, Alta.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Local 846 recently marked its 61st anniversary as a chartered local union of the Brotherhood. Among those honored in the celebration were the members and wives shown in the accompanying picture.

Front row: Mrs. Steve Slavich, Mrs. Shig Urano, Mrs. Nick Opyr, Mrs. Gerrit Nyhof, Mrs. Henry Friesen, Mrs. Frank Plato, Mrs. Bruno Matteotti, Mrs. Roy Berlando, and Mrs. Peter Macht.

Back row, left to right: Steve Slavich, 35 yrs.; Shig Urano, 30 yrs.; James Guenther, 30 yrs.; Nick Opyr, 30 yrs.; Mrs. Guenther; Gerrit Nyhof, 35 yrs.; Joe Zsombor, 25 yrs.; Henry Friesen, 35 yrs.; Mrs. Zsombor; Frank Plato, 25 yrs.; Bruno Matteotti, 30 yrs.; Roy Berlando, 25 yrs.; and Peter Macht, 25 yrs.

Not present for the ceremony was Stan Ainscough, 25-year member.

Trenton, N.J.

Trenton, N.J.

TRENTON, N.J.

Local 31 recently celebrated its 100th Anniversary with a special awards presentation which Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen attended. The accompanying picture shows attendees, from left: William Neylan, business agent; Frederick Froehlich, warden; Thomas Gray, trustee; Robert Homko, treasurer; Harrison B. Slack, vice president; Arthur Hamer, 65-year member; Richard Smith, 75-year member; Second General Vice President Lucassen; John Britton, president, Michael Zagola, trustee; James Capizzi, trustee; Robert C. Wood, Sr., financial secretary; Thomas Canto, recording secretary; and Patrick Tregalia, conductor.

In the small picture, Second General Vice President Lucassen pins a 75-year pin to the lapel of Richard Smith.

CARPENTERS
LOCAL UNION # 49
LOWELL, MASS.

Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, MASS.

Members of Local 49 recently received service pins for 25-35 years. Honored recipients are shown in the accompanying picture, first row, from left, as follows: Gerard Dufour, Gerald Daigle, Roger Dupont, Charles Voyer, and Ronald Letourneau.

Second row, from left: Edgar Landry, Louis Aaren, George Deschene, Joseph Germain, and John Latham.

Third row, from left: Walter Wojcik, William O'Connor, John Manchenton, Robert Dufresne, A. V. Lambert, and Albert Gauthier.

Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL.

At its annual pin presentation meeting on July 5, 1981, Local 434 presented 25-year pins to the following members:

First Row: Charles Sprietsma, retired recording secretary; Robert Scholtens, recording secretary; Dale Garner, financial secretary; Wm. Beemsterboer, president; Edward Nelson, business representative and vice president; Wm. Hall, trustee; Richard Sarvey, treasurer; Stanley Kazwara, trustee; Lief Skrodal, trustee.

Second Row: James Westwater, Robert Fioravanti, Morry Lund, Jr., Edward Jaames, Walter Rauch, Ralph Wals, Anthony Buzas, Charles Krygowski, John Dorkin, Joseph Beneventi Warden.

Third Row: Bernard Biernacki, Eugene Olazak, Robert Lister, John Swalec, Edward Kooyenga, Jacob Wals, Robert Slager, Herman Doorn, Dale Jesk.

Those not present received their pins by mail: Robert Barkauskas, Paul Bochman, John Bula, Henry DeVries, Robert Gerritsen, Ray Irving, Paul Kapala, Anton Modrak, Julius Rosgonyi, Robert Sausaman, James Simmons, Vladas Shripkus, Alphons Styns, Herbert Strawn, Harold Tokarski, Jacob Voss, Peter Voss, and Steve Wojtas.

Casper, Wyo.—
Picture No. 1

CASPER, WYO.

Carpenters Local 1564 was chartered in 1913 and has continuously served the Casper area and the northern part of Wyoming for 68 years.

A banquet and pin presentation ceremony was held on May 30, 1981, at the Douglas Holiday Inn. A total of 59 members were eligible to receive pins from 20 years to 45 years. There were 32 apprentices eligible to receive journeymen pins.

John M. Fiedor, business representative, was master of ceremonies for the presentation of the pins, assisted by James Cordova, president and Kenneth J. Brown, assistant business representative.

Guest speaker was H. Paul Johnson, a business representative of Local 1564 for 15 years and now a general representative for the Brotherhood.

Those pictured are:

Picture No. 1: Front row, left to right: John M. Fiedor, Sam J. Cordova, Floyd Booth, and John Neifert.

Casper, Wyo.—Picture No. 2

Middle row, left to right: James Cordova, Kenneth Brown, Charles Davis, James Dewey, Pat Cordova, Al Kirschenmann, and Dale Taggart.

Back row, left to right: Daid Schlager, Thomas Kaiser, Dennis Daley, James Tollefson, William C. Street, and Ralph Davidson.

Picture No. 2: Floyd Booth receives his 40-year pin from H. Paul Johnson, with James Cordova looking on.

CLARKSVILLE, IND.

Local 458 honored one of its old timers recently when it presented a 65-year service pin to Walter "Shorty" Dillinger, who is shown at right in the accompanying picture. Making the presentation for the local union was President Charles Bradley.

MANTECA, CALIF.

Local 1869 recently held its awards banquet at Carpenters Hall, and had the honor of presenting a 75-year service award to John P. Olson. Special guests at the event included Executive Board Member M. B. "Bud" Bryant, State Council Officer Anthony L. Ramos, and State Council Chairman Bob Hanna.

Picture No. 1 shows, first row, from left: 40-year member James Shadle; M. B. Bryant; Karl Olson, accepting a 75-year service award for his father, 97-year-old John Olson; and Anthony Ramos.

Second row shows 35-year members, from left: Hulcie Mallory, John McCain, Lester Hamlow, Vernard Erdman, Clinton Cregor, Harlan Board, and Roy Beene.

Third row shows honored members, from left: Jack Setaro, 35-years; Cecil Wreyford, 25-years; Hershal Anderson, 25-years; Ernie Rossberg, 30-years; Claude Moberly, 30-years; Alvin Lucas, 30-years; Willard Hamlow, 35-years; Harvey Cates, 30-years; and Cecil Ford, 25-years.

Fourth row shows honored members, from left: Donald Stewart, 25-years; Lyle Parks, 30-years; George Mulder, 30-years; Robert Stanbrough, 30-years; William Brouwer, 30-years; and Robert Younger, 30-years.

Picture No. 2 shows Business Representative Don Stewart receiving the Golden Hammer Award for his efforts from Local 1869 President Don McCrady.

Members receiving service awards but not present for the photographing are as follows: 25-year members Ruben Allen, Joe Brooke, Enrest Cook, Edwin Felchle, Oren Kelly, Russell McGlenn, William Mulder, Leo Richetta, Billy Sims, Ysidro Tafoya, and Lloyd Tomlinson; 30-year members Stuart Gery, James Holmes, Alvin Mathews, Henry Meninga, and Edward Stratford; 35-year members Charles Barber, William Burrows, Stanley Cedergren, W. A. Durossette, Joseph Enos, John Griggs, E. L. Harp, R. L. Malone, John Meyers, Charles Peterman, Ivan Ritchie, Hollis Vallotton, Haywood Wynn, and Ora Yancy; 40-year members W. E. Bruton, O. R. Hendricks, Eddie C. Long, and George Shadle; and 45-year member Joe Silveria.

Manteca, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Manteca, Calif.—Picture No. 2

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 534 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $655,664.30 in death claims paid in August, 1981.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, IL—Dorothy Burkart, David Thornwald, Richard E. Trisco.
3, Wheeling, WV—Andy Gunto.
4, Davenport, IA—Dorothy Buckwalter.
8, Philadelphia, PA—Stephen Kane.
9, Buffalo, NY—Joseph Jowsey, Joslin McCabe.
10, Chicago, IL—Eugene E. Harris, Willie Kaufman, Henry Cuhel, Vincent J. Treacy.
11, Cleveland, OH—Jack Bergeson.
12, Syracuse, NY—Stanley A. Baldyga, Frank Dann, Patrick J. Murray, Isadore Siegel, Wilbur Smith.
14, San Antonio, TX—Bennie Harrell, Sr., Herbert Fetty.
15, Hackensack, NJ—Lorraine Sipila.
19, Detroit, MI—Joseph O. Normand.
20, New York, NY—Amelia Battaglia, John Rodin.
24, Central Connecticut—Walter Anderson.
25, Los Angeles, CA—Ray Baker, Robert Burrell, Irene Johnson, Mary Marx, Robert Anctil.
26, Detroit, MI—Charles Larson.
30, New London, CT—Joseph Lemon, Frank Lewon.
32, Springfield, MA—David E. Dollar.
34, Oakland, CA—George Gale.
40, Boston, MA—Margaret Avery, James Chipman, Joseph Jacobs.
42, San Francisco, CA—Richard Davies.
43, Middletown, CT—Peter Leal.
51, Boston, MA—Paul Perella.
58, Chicago, IL—Karl Selin, Helga Ekman, Edith Stone, Emil Bosk, Milton Sandstrom, Fremont J. Regnell.
61, Kansas City, MO—Stanley Markiewich, Neil MacInnis, Basil McLeond, James Yelton.
63, Bloomington, IL—Steven Moss.
64, Louisville, KY—Hilary Baete, Nellie Jones.
66, Olean, NY—Harry Boser, John Kovel.
69, Canton, OH—Myrle Hendrickson.
71, Fort Smith, AR—J. R. Harmon, Bill C. Turnbull.
78, Troy, NY—Earl S. Mohl.
85, Rochester, NY—Ernest Schlegel.
87, St. Paul, MN—Paul Baranico.
90, Evansville, IN—Benjamin Purcell.
94, Providence, RI—Elin Johnson, Duarte Machado.
95, Detroit, MI—August David, William Scott, Virgil Wickersham.
98, Spokane, WA—John McRae.
99, Bridgeport, CT—Mary DeMayo, Concetta Desarli.
100, Muskegon, MI—Anthony Dannenberg.
101, Baltimore, MD—Herbert Conrad.
103, Birmingham, AL—Paul Adams.
104, Dayton, OH—Cecil Johnson.
105, Cleveland, OH—Robert Vogel, Oscar Nilson.
106, Des Moines, IA—Doris Shedd.
107, Worcester, MA—John Wilson.
109, Sheffield, AL—I. Q. Thompson.
116, Bay City, MI—Isaac Broadworth.
117, Albany, NY—Joseph Yadack.
120, Utica, NY—Paul Linck, Alice Kozenewski, James Doyle.
122, Philadelphia, PA—Carl Bitterlich, Curt Herngren.
128, St. Albans, WV—Escoe Haverty.
129, Hazleton, PA—John Billig, Sr., Oswald Clark.
131, Seattle, WA—Nellie Nebb, Frank Smiley, Joseph Strong.

Local Union, City

132, Washington, DC—Louis A. Holstein, Georgeanna Johnson, Herman Gordy, Walter N. Stultz.
133, Terre Haute, IN—Charles R. Beltz, Marjory Leach.
135, New York, NY—Murray Cafiero.
141, Chicago, IL—John Jensen.
142, Pittsburgh, PA—William Crawford, Sr., Joseph S. Spieth.
144, Macon, GA—Harry McNeely.
146, Schenectady, NY—Paul Johnson, Sr.
162, San Mateo, CA—Elmer W. Acers, Joe A. Ferriera, Andrew J. Fitzwater, W. F. MacKenzie.
165, Pittsburgh, PA—Margaret Quinten.
171, Youngstown, OH—Molly Marsh.
174, Joliet, IL—John Kapinus, Jr., Mary Malone, John Kelch, Bernard Girard.
180, Vallejo, CA—Jens Ravn.
181, Chicago, IL—Swan R. Anderson, Kristine Madsen.
183, Peoria, IL—Albert Gardner, June Rieck.
184, Salt Lake City, UT—Albert Mortensen.
185, St. Louis, MO—Ruby Ford.
191, York, PA—C. W. Copenheaver.
194, East Bay, CA—Ira Sapp.
198, Dallas, TX—Harold W. Park, W. B. Snodgrass.
199, Chicago, IL—Eric Anderson.
201, Wichita, KS—Nina Marlow.
210, Stamford, CT—Ann Svetz, Leah Tobias, George Slie.
211, Pittsburgh, PA—Marie Forsythe.
213, Houston, TX—Samuel Brown.
215, Lafayette, IN—Richard Heide.
218, Allston, MA—Andrew Caldwell.
225, Atlanta, GA—Margaret J. Bruno, Clarice Canup, J. Z. Moore, James Dickerson.
226, Portland, OR—Olive Torgerson.
228, Pottsville, PA—Raymond Frantz.
229, Glen Falls, NY—Edwin Winchip.
230, Pittsburgh, PA—C. R. Rowlands.
232, Fort Wayne, IN—Richard Moreno.
235, Riverside, CA—C. L. Sprinkle.
242, Chicago, IL—Wm. Hubert Fiedler.
246, New York, NY—Pinemonte Spadaccini.
254, Cleveland, OH—Lawrence Gradhand, Louis Schneiderman.
255, Blommingburg, NY—Chiyoko Ballentine.
257, New York, NY—Jean Baron, Peter Marcella.
262, San Jose, CA—Marion Arancibia, Hallie Spann, Tom J. Irving.
264, Milwaukee, WI—Reuben Moe.
265, Saugerties, NY—Madeline Deane.
267, Dresden, OH—Harris Towery, Homer C. Orr.
268, Sharon, PA—William H. Byers.
272, Chicago Heights, IL—Mary Hart.
278, Watertown, NY—George Durgaw, Frederick Hubbard.
280, Niagara-Genesse & Vicinity, NY—Elma Falsett, Martin Feeney.
281, Binghamton, NY—Joseph Senica.
284, New York, NY—Edward Confortini.
287, Harrisburg, PA—Owen C. Cummings, James Heller, Chas. M. Kitzmiller, Clair J. Starry.
297, Kalamazoo, MI—Helen Zook.
302, Huntington, WV—Ray Stoner.
308, Cedar Rapids, IA—Alfred D. Welper.
316, San Jose, CA—Mitchell Filippone, Theodore Ekeland, Robert W. Misener.
325, Paterson, NJ—Joseph MacAvlay.
333, Freeport, PA—Sanford Speer.

Local Union, City

337, Detroit, MI—Robert Bennett, Michael Bray, Edwin F. Merkel.
343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.—William Murdoch, Edward King.
344, Waukesha, WI—Joseph Prebelski, Henry Beilke.
345, Memphis, TN—Bailey Helms, Milton Stoner, R. H. Morris.
350, New Rochelle, NY—Louis Pisani.
359, Philadelphia, PA—Matthew Podgorski.
361, Duluth, MN—Bernard Walczak, John H. Scptt.
374, Buffalo, NY—William Geib.
387, Amory, MS—Frank Hardin, Pleasant Partain.
388, Richmond, VA—Norman Fitzgerald.
391, Hoboken, NJ—William Borchers.
393, Camden, NJ—Frank Mull.
396, Newport News, VA—Jas. A. Burnette, Jr., Lee W. Jerkins.
400, Omaha, NE—Dorothy Pfeffer.
403, Alexandria, LA—Sidney Reynolds, Louise Fuqua, Herman Hammons.
410, Ft. Madison, IA—Joseph Litvay, James Rettig.
415, Cincinnati, OH—Lyle Russell.
422, New Brighton, PA—William Patterson.
433, Belleveille, IL—Edwin Wetzel.
434, Chicago, IL—Joseph Clark.
437, Portsmouth, OH—Prince E. Ratliff, Betty Vanderpool.
442, Hopinsville, KY—Charles Allen.
446, Sault St. Marie, Ont., Can.—Eino Kalijarvi.
454, Philadelphia, PA—James P. Boyle, John Lapiska, Jr.
458, Clarksville, IN—Clem W. Spath.
470, Tacoma, WA—Willard Anderson, Gilbert McClellan, Holger Neslund.
472, Ashland, KY—Wilbur Blankenship.
483, San Francisco, CA—Sylvester Brittner.
488, New York, NY—Charles Olsson.
494, Windsor, Ont., Can.—Agapi Kirou.
500, Butler, PA—Esther Motko, Alice Filges.
504, Chicago, IL—William T. Polston, Alex Handwerker.
514, Wilkes Barre, PA—Clayton Felker.
515, Colorado Springs, CO—John M. Foley, Robert E. Haun, Kerry Ireland.
517, Portland, ME—Walter Palmer.
537, Aiken, SC—Henry F. Smith.
558, Elmhurst, IL—Carl Portz.
563, Glendale, CA—Edward Mitchell, Edith Preice.
566, Ashland, KY—Homer Q. Frazier.
571, Carnegie, PA—Laverne Gelston.
608, New York, NY—Donato Endrizzi.
624, Brockton, MA—Doris Looke.
626, Wilmington, DE—Clarence Garber.
628, Pahokee, FL—Catherine Camden.
633, Granite City, IL—Albert Wilhite.
639, Garrettsville, OH—Mary Craver.
642, Richmond, CA—Marlin Radford.
650, Pomery, OH—E. Wayne Wolfe.
657, Sheboygan, WI—Robert Mohar.
668, Palo Alto, CA—Nils Erickson.
690, Little Rock, AR—Frances Van-Til.
698, Covington, KY—Joseph Herrmann.
701, Fresno, CA—Charles Rivaist, Marvin Huey, Donald Lakin, Muriel Waldron.
703, Lockland, OH—John G. Thatcher.
720, Baton Rouge, LA—F. R. Goodwin.
727, Hialeah, FL—Lawrence Scott.
735, Mansfield, OH—Otto Long.
743, Bakersfield, CA—Clarence F. Wagner.
745, Honolulu, HI—Caesar P. Sayers.
751, Santa Rosa, CA—George Robbins.

Local Union, City

787, New York, NY—Hans Hansen.
792, Rockford, IL—Lawrence E. Johnson.
815, Beverly, MA—Eullide Cote, Daniel McElhinney.
820, Wisc. Rapids, WI—Leona Bell.
829, Santa Cruz, CA—Moses U. Hess, P. E. Miller.
836, Janesville, WI—Bernard Bartelson.
839, Des Plaines, IL—Edna Zick.
857, Tucson, AZ—Ethel McKean.
898, Benton Harbor, MI—Harry Nelson.
899, Parkersburg, WV—Howard Hartness.
902, Brooklyn, NY—Arne Haaland, Joseph Duggan, Jr. Ulyn Baptiste, Wilhelm Marquardt.
929, Los Angeles, CA—Frank Bates.
944, San Bernardino, CA—Allen Williams, George VonGruben.
953, Lake Charles, LA—Charles Fisher.
957, Stillwater, MN—John E. Francois.
971, Reno, NV—Bessie Cameron, Mary Ommen.
993, Miami, FL—Seaborn McCrory, Carl C. Dodson, Carl Lewis.
998, Royal Oak, MI—Ottar Saterstaad, Oliver Crain.
1005, Merrillville, IN—John Gellan, Raymond Devary, Edward Fabrici, Charles R. Wraight.
1006, New Brunswick, NJ—Wayne Cirigliano.
1014, Warren, PA—Robt. B. Burns.
1017, Redmond, OR—Paul Rector.
1020, Portland, OR—Selvin Dahlen, David Turple.
1024, Cumberland, MD—Ira Brown.
1050, Philadelphia, PA—Amedeo Dellosa, Mary Antonucci, Paul Azzara, Marvine Distefano.
1052, Hollywood, CA—Cloyd G. Chrisman, Lula Gentry.
1058, Twin Falls, ID—Joseph Petersen.
1062, Santa Barbara, CA—Clayton Nelson.
1065, Salem, OR—Robert Ruch, Wendell Heller.
1067, Port Huron, MI—Anthony Paticka.
1073, Philadelphia, PA—Samuel Glazer.
1074, Eau Claire, WI—Victor Grosvold, Charles Klass.
1098, Baton Rouge, LA—Edna Smith, Richard Juge, Prenes Norwood.
1102, Detroit, MI—James Pollock, Walter Ellis.
1108, Cleveland, OH—Cyril Pletcher, Robert Pietrick, George Stancel.
1120, Portland, OR—John P. Brady.
1125, Los Angeles, CA—Axel Peterson.
1138, Toledo, OH—Delman Bortle, Robert Krause, Jr., Ronald Schmipff.
1143, La Crosse, WI—Leroy Boldt.
1145, Washington, DC—John Devane.
1147, Roseville, CA—Pat Joplin, Ben M. Wright, Jr.
1148, Olympia, WA—Clyde Main.
1150, Saratoga Springs, NY—Frank Lewis.
1153, Yuma, AZ—Owen Dobbins.
1164, New York, NY—Anthony Radice, Arnold Reisser, Joseph Fischer.
1207, Charleston, WV—George Lambert.
1235, Modesto, CA—Glenn Elliott.
1266, Austin, TX—Maxine Fort.
1274, Decatur, AL—Fred Black.
1278, Gainesville, FL—Aram Lamothe.
1280, Mountain View, CA—Hollis Higgins, Cornelius Van Straaten.
1289, Seattle, WA—Mildred Crowder.
1292, Huntington, NY—David Petrie, Sr.
1296, San Diego, CA—Arthur Spitz.
1301, Monroe, MI—George Chinavare.
1305, Fall River, MA—Isabel Howard.
1319, Albuquerque, NM—Oliver J. Leyerly.
1323, Monterey, CA—Charles Reeday, Raymond P. Gardner.

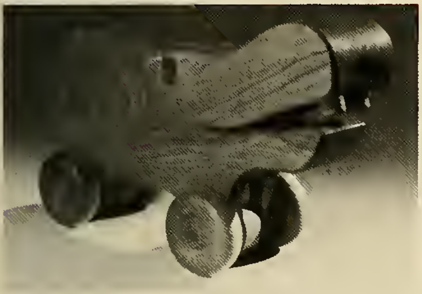
Local Union, City

1329, Independence, MO—Melvin Swaim.
1335, Wilmington, CA—Wade Brawdy.
1341, Owensboro, KY—Roy Kramer.
1342, Irvington, NY—Magne Tonnesen, William Douglas, Harry Fastow.
1353, Santa Fe, NM—Redolfino Gonzales.
1359, Toledo, OH—Frederick Roach, Irving A. St. Clair.
1367, Chicago, IL—Pete Pedersen.
1371, Gadsden, AL—John Watson.
1394, Ft. Lauderdale, FL—Vincent E. Cochran, Betty R. Russell.
1396, Golden, CO—G. C. Manuppella.
1397, North Hempstad, NY—Joseph N. Krumholz.
1402, Richmond, VA—Jacquelin Maiden.
1405, Halifax, Nova Scotia—Harold Layton.
1407, San Pedro, CA—Clay Hignight.
1423, Corpus Christi, TX—Jack Reneau.
1449, Lansing, MI—Cardle Chavez, Ida Graham.
1452, Detroit, MI—Jesse Bowles, Alexander A. Kisko, Victor Weber.
1453, Huntington Beach, CA—Hester Kimbrough, Walter Kinberg.
1454, Cincinnati, OH—Jessie Banta.
1456, New York NY—Carl Swanson, Gerard Norris.
1460, Edmonton, Alberta—Floyd Cromwell.
1461, Traverse City, MI—Walter Snow.
1462, Bucks County, PA—William Dangelo, John Sytnik, Clara Corradetti.
1469, Charlotte, NC—William Payseur.
1480, Boulder, CO—Donald Osborne.
1489, Burlington, NJ—Robert Miller.
1506, Los Angeles, CA—Orris Baker, William Baker.
1509, Miami, FL—Henry Daeumer, William Trublio.
1512, Blountville, TN—Betty Hyatt.
1534, Hopewell, VA—Charles Lesher.
1536, New York, NY—Bernard Gitlin, Karl Schick, Luigi Pasquin.
1553, Culver City, CA—Peter Sysak.
1571, East San Diego, CA—Anthony Audi, Jewel Chaney.
1573, West Allis, WS—John Jurkowski.
1581, Napoleon, OH—Alfred C. Alt, Sylvester Moser.
1595, Montgomery County, PA—Louis Gary, William Harding, Thomas J. O'Donnell.
1620, Rock Springs, WY—Bonnie Boyd.
1622, Hayward, CA—David Rider, Robert Miller, Daniel Timmermann, Frank Byars, James Patrick.
1632, San Luis Obispo, CA—T. J. Truelove.
1641, Naples, FL—Thomas Ryan.
1669, Thunder Bay, Ont.—Suen Kari.
1683, El Dorado, AR—Isaac E. Johnson.
1685, Pineda, FL—Herbert Cobb.
1689, Tacoma, WA—William Jones, Magnus Matson.
1691, Coeur D'Alene, ID—William Cannon.
1693, Chicago, IL—Ruth Bachtel, Carl Beck, Warren Oliver.
1701, Buffalo, NY—Joseph Boyer.
1708, Auburn, WA—W. C. Curtis, Ben Wellock.
1715, Vancouver, WA—Frank D. Outcalt, Oliver G. Huffman.
1733, Marshfield, WI—Clifford Johnson.
1750, Cleveland, OH—Rose Krofta, Mary Milia.
1752, Pomona, CA—Earl Davis, Dewey Goad.
1775, Columbus, IN—Bernard Knue.
1797, Renton, WA—Glen F. Lackey, Russel Chaussee.
1811, Monroe, LA—Dallas Varnell.
1815, Santa Ana, CA—Rolf Ganger, James Engard.
1822, Ft. Worth, TX—Ralph Morgan.

Local Union, City

1823, Philadelphia, PA—Catherine R. Wismer.
1827, Las Vegas, NV—Payson Sierer.
1832, Escanaba, MI—Loltie Carlson.
1836, Russellville, AR—Jewel Lotspeich.
1846, New Orleans, LA—Gene J. Rayhorn.
1865, Minneapolis, MN—William Jahner, Sr.
1894, Woodward, OK—Victor Riffel.
1911, Beckley, WV—Lundy M. Lilly.
1913, San Fernando, CA—William Green, Frank McCown, Alma Nelson, Charles D. Pinkham.
1922, Chicago, IL—Dorothy Psik, Louis Hubert, Thinus Jensen.
1925, Columbia, MO—Roy Fenton, Alva Jones.
1929, Cleveland, OH—Michael Cafferkey.
2007, Orange, TX—Mariano Mello.
2018, Ocean County, NJ—John H. Simmonds, Raymond Camburn.
2024, Miami, FL—Connie Evans.
2027, Rapid City, SD—Simon Husby.
2037, Adrian, MI—Ernest Beaubien.
2043, Chico, CA—Ella Smith.
2047, Hartford City, IN—John Stick.
2073, Milwaukee, WI—Roy Riesen, Charles Thompson.
2170, Sacramento, CA—Harold Nielson.
2172, Santa Ana, CA—John Ashdown.
2182, Montreal, Quebec—Donald Bouchard.
2203, Anaheim, CA—Jack Adling, John Wilcox, George Chorn, Lowell Gray.
2209, Louisville, KY—Cecile Snellen.
2217, Lakeland, FL—Harlin Heflin.
2250, Redbank, NJ—Joseph Gernhardt, Ruth Sunris, Edward Quast, Jr.
2274, Meyersdale, PA—Thomas Brocht, Kenneth Judy.
2286, Clanton, AL—John Cullum.
2287, New York, NY—Friedrich Haitz.
2297, Lebanon, MD—James Collier.
2298, Rolla, MD—William Wells.
2308, Fullerton, CA—Mary Concannon.
2313, Meridian, MS—Curtis Rivers.
2317, Bremerton, WA—Ernest Nuernberger.
2323, Monon, IN—Gregory Doyle.
2361, Orange, CA—Evelyn Overholser.
2398, El Cajon, CA—Boyd Blackburn.
2463, Ventura, CA—Eunice Jenkins.
2465, Willbar, MN—Herbert Lindstrom.
2477, Santa Maria, CA—Lance Detrick.
2554, Lebanon, OR—Elmer Davis.
2573, Coos Bay, OR—Harry Morgan.
2576, Aberdeen, WA—Charlotte Smtih.
2580, Everett, WA—Leafy Endicott.
2581, Libby, MT—George Stephens.
2589, Seneca, OR—Noel L. Cagle.
2629, Hughesville, PA—Edward L. Barto.
2633, Tacoma, WA—Francis Blanchfield, Raymond Dailey, David Quirie, David Stein.
2685, Missoula, MT—Floyd Cheek.
2693, Port Arthur, Ont., Can.—Ahchie Lempiala.
2739, Yakima, WA—Dorothy Jones.
2750, Springfield, OR—Paul M. Hoerauf.
2763, McNary, AZ—Guy Dillon.
2780, Elgin, OR—Fred Carlson.
2784, Coquille, OR—William Quarry.
2816, Emmett, ID—Frances Cornwall.
2907, Weed, CA—William Nichols, Louis Tarabini, Opal E. Steffenson.
2931, Eureka, CA—G. A. Richardson.
2949, Roseburg, OR—Orville, Meader, Laura Davis, Raymond Hoskin.
2982, Staunton, VA—Achilles Lines, Ida Fox.
2987, South Norfolk, VA—Carrie Gibbs.
3074, Chester, CA—J. T. Chesshir, Elley Edgar.
3148, Memphis, TN—Tim McNeil.
3206, Pompano Beach, FL—Michael Schmitz.
9009, Washington, DC—Anthony Byrd.

MAKE WOODEN TOYS



Cherry Tree Toys is a new company supplying plans for wooden toys and hardwood toy wheels and parts for anyone from the general hobbiest to the professional toymaker. These plans contain designs for wheeled wooden animated animal and vehicle toys. Also available are hardwood wheels from 1" to 2½", pegs, cams, smokestacks, headlights, people, pull knobs, balls, and nylon cord to build toys using Cherry Tree plans or for creating toys of your own designs. The wheels and parts are available in small or large quantities. Catalog $1.00. Cherry Tree Toys, 67131 Mills Road, St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950.

NEW ROTO-HAMMER

A new, compact, lightweight power tool that works like a Roto-Hammer but handles like a hammer drill has been introduced by Skil Corporation.

Weighing only 6.2 lbs., the Skil model 710 Roto-Hammer handles easily for use in tight spots and overhead work.

"Although it looks more like a hammer drill than a rotary hammer the tool's electro-pneumatic hammer mechanism packs all the wallop needed for fast drilling of anchor holes, up to ⅝" in concrete," said John Heilstedt, director of marketing planning at Skil.

Two unusual features of the Skil 710, not often found on a rotary hammer, are variable speed and reversing.

The 710 is equipped with a selector that converts the Roto-Hammer from hammering and drilling to drilling only, and with enough torque to make efficient use of a wide variety of accessories. A new rope thread shank design assures positive bit retention for fast, accurate drilling.

Other features include:

- A contoured handle designed for comfortable, secure gripping.
- Air vents on top and both sides of rear handle to keep motor cool and prolong motor life.
- Skil's renowned burnout-protected motor.
- Heavy duty gears and ball and needle bearing for long life.
- An eight-foot, three-wire rubber cord for easy handling and greater durability.

The Skil 710 Roto-Hammer retails for $299.

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FREE PUBLICATIONS

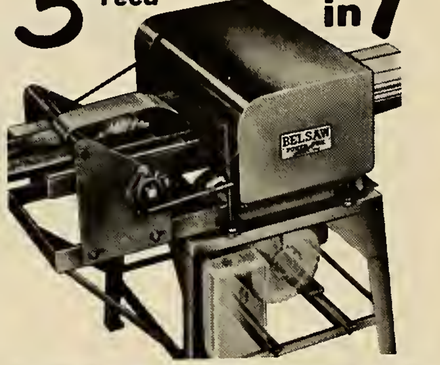
CONCRETE FORM GUIDE—Design and engineering data for concrete forming are featured in the newly-revised American Plywood Association brochure: "APA Design/Construction Guide: Concrete Forming," Form V345.

Using case histories as illustrations, the publication details forming systems in a variety of applications. In addition to structural panel type and grade information, the 32-page guide includes tables for form design, technical and engineering data and maintenance techniques.

For a free single copy of "APA Design/Construction Guide: Concrete Forming," write the American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700, Tacoma, Washington 98411, and ask for Form V345.

SAW BLADES CATALOG—This 20-page, full-color catalog contains a complete line of electrically chrome and clear plated industrial saw blades from 8" to 20" diameter. Blades include solid tooth, carbide tipped, circular knives, and dado heads for a variety of cutting applications. Write: United States Saw Corporation, P.O. Box 1, Burt, NY 14028.

Planer Molder Saw
3 Power Feed TOOLS in 1



Now you can use this ONE power-feed shop to turn rough lumber into moldings, trim, flooring, furniture —ALL popular patterns. RIP-PLANE-MOLD . . . separately or all at once with a single motor. Low Cost . . . You can own this power tool for only $50 down.

30-Day FREE Trial! SEND FOR EXCITING FACTS
NO OBLIGATION—NO SALESMAN WILL CALL
RUSH COUPON TODAY!

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Kansas City, Mo. 64111

BELSAW POWER TOOLS
942V Field Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 64111

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City
State Zip

STICK IT
On Your Hard Hat

The Brotherhood Organizing Department has Hard Hat Pencil Clips like the one shown above available at 40¢ each (singly or in quantity). The clips keep your marking pencils handy and they display in red and blue letters the fact that you're a member of the UBC. Each clip comes with a 3½" pencil stub already clipped in and ready to go. Just peel off the adhesive cover and apply the clip to your hard hat.

Order a Hard Hat Pencil (GO-406) as follows: Send 40¢ in cash, check or money order to UBC Organizing Department, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Be sure to enclose your full name and address.

IN CONCLUSION

A Time for Thanksgiving and a Time for Reassessment

We are united and optimistic, but we have much to do in the months ahead

The final months of 1981 have been tremendously busy months for those of us who conduct the affairs of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on a daily basis. The 34th General Convention in Chicago, August 31-September 4, turned out to be a curtain raiser on a full year of activity.

Our Centennial Year, August, 1981 to August, 1982, began with Solidarity Day. The convention of the Building Trades at Atlantic City, N.J., drew our attention last month. This month, we hold our International Carpentry Apprenticeship Conference and Contest in Denver, Colo., followed by attendance at the conventions of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades, Union Label and Service Trades, Maritime Trades and, finally, we participate in the big Centennial Convention of the AFL-CIO in New York City, the week of November 15.

You can be assured that your General Officers will be more than grateful for the opportunity to share rest and relaxation with their loved ones the following Thanksgiving weekend.

There was a lot of hard work on the part of the delegates to our 34th General Convention and on the part of your official delegates to the various conventions of the AFL-CIO. Certainly, there was outstanding work by those members who organized and coordinated Brotherhood participation in Solidarity Day in Washington, September 19. The pictures elsewhere in this issue of *The Carpenter* tell some of the story of Solidarity Day, but you had to be there and sense the spirit of the occasion to judge its full impact. It was truly "a new beginning" for the labor movement in the United States, and a strong message to the Congress and the White House that American trade unionists stand ready to fight for their rights and protect the gains they have accomplished over the years.

I am personally very proud of what our union has accomplished, thus far, in 1981, in spite of the economic setbacks which beset us all. We can say, without equivocation, that we have paid tribute to the great leaders of our past during this Centennial Observance. We have let the general public know that "we are building the 20th Century . . . workers helping workers to better their lives . . ." and that we appreciate what our forefathers did for us.

In a conference in Chicago, last May, our Millwright leaders assembled and renewed their determination to protect and expand their jurisdiction. We have experienced Millwrights on our staff, working with representatives of the other crafts to increase our organizing effort, and we are making progress in this area. We are also giving full attention to the needs of our other crafts and to the needs of our growing industrial membership.

Under the able leadership of First General Vice President Pat Campbell, our apprenticeship and training program continues to be a model for the other Building Trades to emulate. Certainly, our PETS (Performance Evaluation Training System) is making great strides.

Our convention in Chicago gave us an opportunity to reassess our entire agenda of work. We know that in some areas of the membership we are just holding our own. We lose members because of the recession; then, we gain members because our organizers are on the job. But in spite of our best efforts, we may take some setbacks in the year ahead, unless we move quickly ahead in organizing, collective bargaining, and administrative service.

We are deeply disturbed by the growth in numbers of non-union contractors in North America. Some of the union contractors who have worked with us for years are going "double-breasted" (with union and non-union work crews) in order to get the work for their companies. We fight a constant battle to keep contract maintenance work for our members. Plant layoffs and shutdowns have played havoc with our industrial membership in some parts of the country.

Our lumber and sawmill workers continue to suffer because of conditions in the housing industry and exports of timber overseas.

In the richest country in the world . . . in a country which boasts the greatest know-how and the best industrial technology . . . there exists a housing famine. The United Brotherhood many years ago, assumed the leadership in America's struggle to obtain adequate housing for our citizens. The labor movement calls upon the Carpenters to lead this fight, just as it called upon the Carpenters to lead the fight for an 8-hour day almost a century ago.

M. A. Hutcheson, when he was General President, told the membership in 1970: "If this nation is to meet our projected housing needs, we must be producing new housing units at the rate of 2.5 million a year by 1975. That is a far, far cry from the one million or so we are producing now."

William Sidell, who succeeded to the General Presidency, told delegates to our 33rd General Convention, only three years ago, "We feel that the housing industry must be removed from the free enterprise banking system and that the federal government must provide funds directly to the citizens at interest rates comensurate with the needs of the housing industry . . . not the 9%, 10%, and 11% we now have . . . but in the 4% to 5% category."

What a difference three years can make!

Our legislative advocates are on Capitol Hill in Washington, this month, pleading for relief from the double-digit interest rates which are stifling the entire country.

Other national and international problems cry out for relief, as well: unemployment, inflation, the assaults of right-wingers and special interest groups on the Davis-Bacon Law, the suffocating effect of the wave of illegal aliens now in the job market, and the effect of cheap imports on our domestic manufacturers.

Yes, we have much to do in the months ahead to adjust to these critical times.

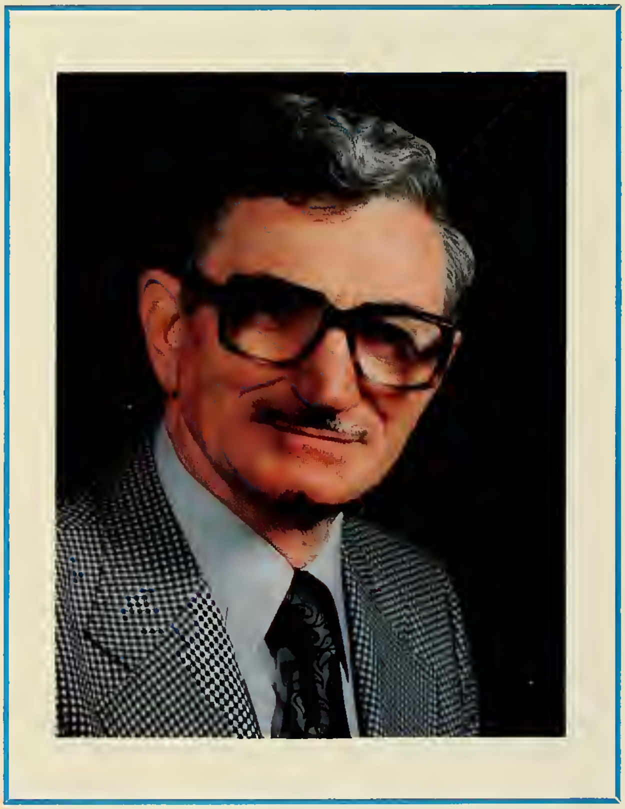
It was just a year ago that millions of our citizens went to the polls and elected new representatives to Congress and a new Administration in the White House. Seats were filled in many state capitols by new governors.

It is time to reassess what we *did* and what we *didn't do* last November. Twelve months have passed, and we can now look at the records of our legislators and our local, state, and federal officials. Those who do not have the welfare of the working population and the nation's consumers in mind when they cast their votes for new laws, new appropriations, and new policies should be voted out of office in the next election. The political parties will be mounting strong campaigns for the 1982 elections, soon after the first of the year, and we must begin our own political activity. We must make sure that all qualified members are registered to vote and that they know the issues they will help to decide next November.

The delegates to our 34th General Convention proved by their actions that they are prepared to unite in a general counter-attack against the anti-union forces lined up against us. They showed that they are ready to take the heat where necessary, to stand up and be counted for what they feel is right.

It is now up to all of us to see that the mandates of the convention are carried out. The time for a change for the better is now, as we begin our second century.

In closing, I would like to leave you with an optimistic note: These have been hard times for most of us, but we can be grateful for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us during the past year. When we recall the trials and tribulations of the Pilgrims at the First Thanksgiving, we realize how much we have progressed in North America. When we see the continued threat of the totalitarian state hanging over our fellow workers in Poland and elsewhere in the world, we can be grateful that we are free Americans and Canadians — able to determine our own future . . . even if it means fighting for our rights every step of the way.



William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

MAKE IT A U.B.C. CHRISTMAS AT YOUR HOUSE

U.B.C. LINED JACKETS AND TWILL CAPS

New Brotherhood jackets, shown below, with warm, kasha lining and a snap front are now available in sizes small, medium, large, and extra large for $18.50. Quantity prices on jackets are also available at $18.00 for quantities of 5-35, and $17.50 for quantities of 36 or more, (which would include a free reproduction of the local number, seal, and city on the jacket front.)

Also available are new twill caps, with ear flaps—as shown below, or without. Prices are as follows: twill caps **with ear flaps**—$5.75 for 1; $5.50 for quantities of 5-35; and $5.25 for 36 or more. Twill cap **without flaps**—$4.25 for 1; $4.00 for quantities of 5-35; and $3.75 for quantities of 36 or more.

OFFICIAL WRISTWATCH

The official Brotherhood battery-powered, calendar, quartz watch, made by Helbros; yellow gold finish, shock resistant movement, automatic day and date change, adjustable band, accuracy rating of 99.99%, guaranteed in writing for one year.

$54.00 postpaid

CUFF LINKS, TIE TACK

Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. $8.00 set

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Clutch back. Attractive small size. Rolled gold.

$3.00 each

EMBLEM RING

This handsome ring has been added to the line of the Brotherhood's official emblem jewelry. It may be purchased by individuals or by local unions for presentation to long-time members or for conspicuous service. Gift boxed. Specify exact size or enclose strip of paper long enough to go around finger.

Sterling silver, $58.00 each

The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is displayed in full color on the jewelry shown here. Such bright and attractive articles are a good way for Dad to show membership in our Brotherhood. He'll wear them with pride on special occasions. . . . The materials used in the official jewelry and their workmanship are strictly first-class. There is a continuous demand for these items—especially as birthday gifts, as Christmas gifts, and as gifts for special union anniversaries.

Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct, and that your instructions are complete. Also, please indicate the local union number of the member for whom the gift is purchased.

T-SHIRTS FOR YOUNGSTERS

"My Daddy Is A Union Carpenter"—Shown on left, this T-shirt, in white with blue trim, is available in small (youth sizes 6-8), or medium (youth sizes 10-12). Also available: "My Daddy Is A Millwright."

$3.75 each

"My Dad Is A Union Carpenter"—Shown on right, this T-shirt, also in white with blue trim, is available in large (youth sizes 14-16). Also available: "My Dad Is A Millwright."

$3.75 each

"My Mom Is A Union Carpenter" is also available in same sizes and price.

MY DADDY IS A UNION CARPENTER
MY DAD IS A UNION CARPENTER

MILLWRIGHTS
MILLWRIGHTS
MILLMEN
CARPENTERS
UBC

BELT BUCKLES $5.50 each

The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now emblazoned on special **Carpenter's, Millwrights', Shipwrights',** and **Millmen's** belt buckles, and you can order such buckles now from the General Offices in Washington. Manufactured of sturdy metal, the buckle is 3⅛ inches wide by 2 inches deep and will accommodate all modern snap-on belts. The buckle comes in a gift box and makes a fine gift.

All prices include cost of handling and mailing. Send order and remittance — cash, check, or money order — to: General Secretary John S. Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

December 1981

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood [illegible] Joiners of America [illegible]ed 1881

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENT

William Konyha
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Patrick J. Campbell
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Sigurd Lucassen
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL SECRETARY

John S. Rogers
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL TREASURER

Charles E. Nichols
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

GENERAL PRESIDENTS EMERITI

M. A. Hutcheson
William Sidell

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, Joseph F. Lia
120 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

Second District, Raymond Ginnetti
117 North Jasper Ave.
Margate, N.J. 08402

Third District, Anthony Ochocki
14001 West McNichols Road
Detroit, Michigan 48235

Fourth District, Harold E. Lewis
2970 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Suite 300
Atlanta, Ga. 30305

Fifth District, Leon W. Greene
4920 54th Avenue, North
Crystal, Minnesota 55429

Sixth District, Dean Sooter
400 Main Street #203
Rolla, Missouri 65401

Seventh District, Hal Morton
Room 722, Oregon Nat'l Bldg.
610 S.W. Alder Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Eighth District, M. B. Bryant
5330-F Power Inn Road
Sacramento, California 95820

Ninth District, John Carruthers
5799 Yonge Street #807
Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3V3

Tenth District, Ronald J. Dancer
1235 40th Avenue, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K OG3

William Konyha, *Chairman*
John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

Secretaries, Please Note

In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of The Carpenter.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must also notify your local union . . . by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

NAME ______________________ Local No. __________
Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

Social Security or (in Canada) Social Insurance No. __________

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 101 No. 12 DECEMBER, 1981

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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THE COVER

The opening months of our Centennial Year have been a time of looking back and joyously celebrating our historic achievement—in keeping with these historic thoughts, we chose a December cover that also evokes memories of an earlier day.

As portrayed on our cover, December is a time of festivity: intriguing foods invade the senses, spontaneous laughter reverberates through the air, our day-to-day habits are deliciously replaced with special holiday pursuits, both religious and non, as children's faces continually glow with smiles and anticipation.

The tradition of the Christmas tree comes to us by way of Germany. However, it's been said that the founder of the American toy industry was a Massachusetts carpenter who enjoyed making wooden toys in his spare time. Even with modern design and production techniques, the beauty, simplicity, and expert craftsmanship displayed in these early American toys, depicted on the cover, is yet to be surpassed.

This year we celebrate 100 years, and more, that Brotherhood members have spent striving for a better standard of living. As we enter the new year, let us take the time to look forward to what can yet be achieved. We are all on this globe together; let us work together toward the betterment of life for all.

Happy Holidays.

Photo from H. Armstrong Roberts, Inc.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

CARPENTER
December 1981

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J FRANK RAFTERY GEN PRESIDENT PAINTERS
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RKERS

Building Trades President Robert Georgtne opens the Building Trades Convention.

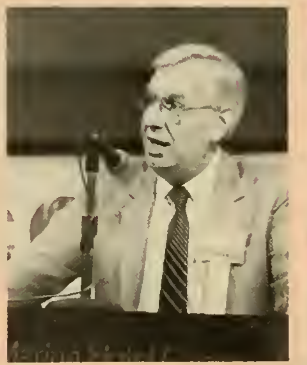
CARPENTERS

Brotherhood delegation gives standing ovation. Delegation members: General President Konyha; First General Vice President Campbell; Second General Vice President Lucassen; General Secretary Rogers; General Treasurer Nichols; Ollie Langhorst, St. Louis District Council Secretary; Milan Marsh, Ohio State Council Secretary; George Vest, Chicago District Council President; and James Viggiano, New York District Council Second Vice President.

General President Konyha speaks to convention delegates.

US Senator Edward Kennedy calls for political action in 1982.

Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan addresses convention attendees.



General Secretary John S. Rogers takes a turn at the podium.

President Konyha, Ohio Sheet Metal Workers Representative James Crump, and Building Trades President Georgine discuss convention reports.

Building Trades Executive Board in session. General President Konyha is seated at the end of the conference table.

General President Emeritus William Sidell appears as a special guest of the Building Trades Council.

Building Trades Blame Interest Rates For Construction Industry Slump

—High interest rates are causing construction workers to lose jobs, making consumers unable to buy or sell homes and bankrupting small contractors, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the recent AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department convention in Atlantic City, N.J.

Some 800,000 construction industry workers are out of jobs—a 17% construction industry unemployment rate, Kirkland told the BCTD delegates. As interest rates soar, this toll is increasing, Kirkland said on the first day of the BCTD meeting.

Administration officials admitted recently that the nation is in a recession. However, the construction industry has suffered from recession-level unemployment and production for several years. Kirkland blamed the industry's problems on Republican Administration's efforts to fight inflation with tight money policies.

The "gimmicks and formulas," such as the new super-saver certificates and variable mortgage interest rates, recently introduced to bail out troubled savings and loan institutions, "are not aimed at controlling inflation but only at insulating money lenders against inflation at the expense of homebuyers," Kirkland charged.

"What was criminal loan-sharking a few years ago is now standard practice," Kirkland said, "and it is as damaging and demoralizing to the producers as to the consumer. When the banker takes his 18 or 20% off the top, the builder either sells a shoddier product at a higher price or he goes under."

Kirkland observed that President Reagan "did not try to win the hearts of building tradesmen or other workers" during his campaign by promising higher interest rates, fewer jobs, less concern for occupational safety and health or more tax breaks for banks and corporations.

In his keynote address, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine observed that, out of many unsuccessful methods tried by various Administrations and Congress to reduce interest rates, the regulation of credit has not been tried.

Under this plan, credit restrictions would be eased for investments in housing, new plant construction and plant and public facility improvements.

"Investments that yield jobs and improve the nation's productive base are so important to the economy that they should not have to compete against speculators and corporate takeover bids for the limited amount of credit available," Georgine stressed.

Georgine urged the delegates to "speak clearly and forcefully" on the interest rates issue.

Both Kirkland and Georgine warned that attempts to repeal or weaken the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law in the name of fighting inflation could add to the economic burden carried by construction workers.

Kirkland called the arguments that repeal of Davis-Bacon would boost productivity and open new opportunities for contractors "cynical nonsense."

Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan, another opening day speaker, said the Administration has fought "hard just to hold the line against repeal" of Davis-Bacon. Instead, he said, the Labor Department, in conjunction with the construction trades, has proposed revisions to the Act which will impose less of an "onerous economic burden" on contractors while protecting construction wages.

Other opening day speakers included William H. Wynn, president of the Food and Commercial Workers; Thorne G. Auchter, Chief of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Robert Bonitati, special assistant to Reagan.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland addresses a session of the Building and Construction Trades Department convention at Atlantic City.

CONVENTION
HAROLD J. BUOY
PRESIDENT
BOILERMAKERS
ANGELO FOSCO
GEN PRESIDENT
LABORERS
ANDREW T HAAS
WILLIAM KONYHA
GEN PRESIDENT
CARPENTERS
PASCAL DI JAMES
GEN PRESIDENT
MARBLE POLISHERS
EDWARD J. CARLOUGH
GEN PRESIDENT
SHEET METAL WORKERS

US Senate Votes to Keep Davis-Bacon In Military Construction Bill

The U.S. Senate has voted 55-42 to preserve the Davis-Bacon Act's prevailing wage requirement in a $7 billion military construction bill.

The Senate Armed Services Committee had proposed excluding all military construction from Davis-Bacon standards. The open shop segment of the construction industry and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce had been lobbying heavily for the exclusion, or waiver, as part of a general offensive aimed at weakening or repealing Davis-Bacon.

The vote, which was heavily influenced by the Reagan Administration's eleventh-hour decision to actively oppose the exemption, was an important victory for organized labor and a defeat for construction industry representatives who argue that the law inflates the cost of government construction projects and ought to be repealed.

The Administration had taken no position on the waiver provision until late October, when Office of Management and Budget Director Stockman wrote in a letter to the Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc. that the Administration was opposed to the committee's action, which was approved by a vote of 13 to 4. Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and other Davis-Bacon opponents argued that the waiver would save millions of dollars in military construction costs without reducing the quality of construction, but those against the waiver, led by Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), said there was no credible evidence that waiver would result in a cost savings. They also argued that the waiver would result in the use of less-skilled workers at lower wages and thereby reduce the quality of public building projects.

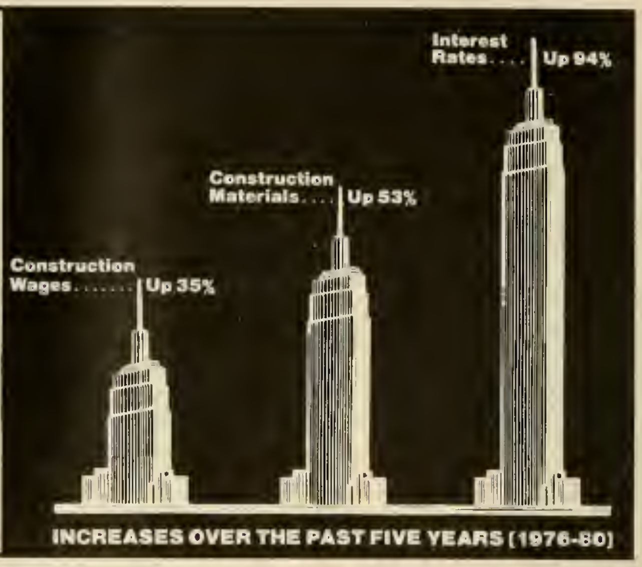
The Reagan Administration is counting on the regulatory changes it has initiated to lower prevailing wage levels on government-funded construction and is not seeking outright repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act.

That's the gist of the response by President Reagan and Labor Sec. Raymond J. Donovan to a letter sent to the President last month by leaders of Building Trades unions.

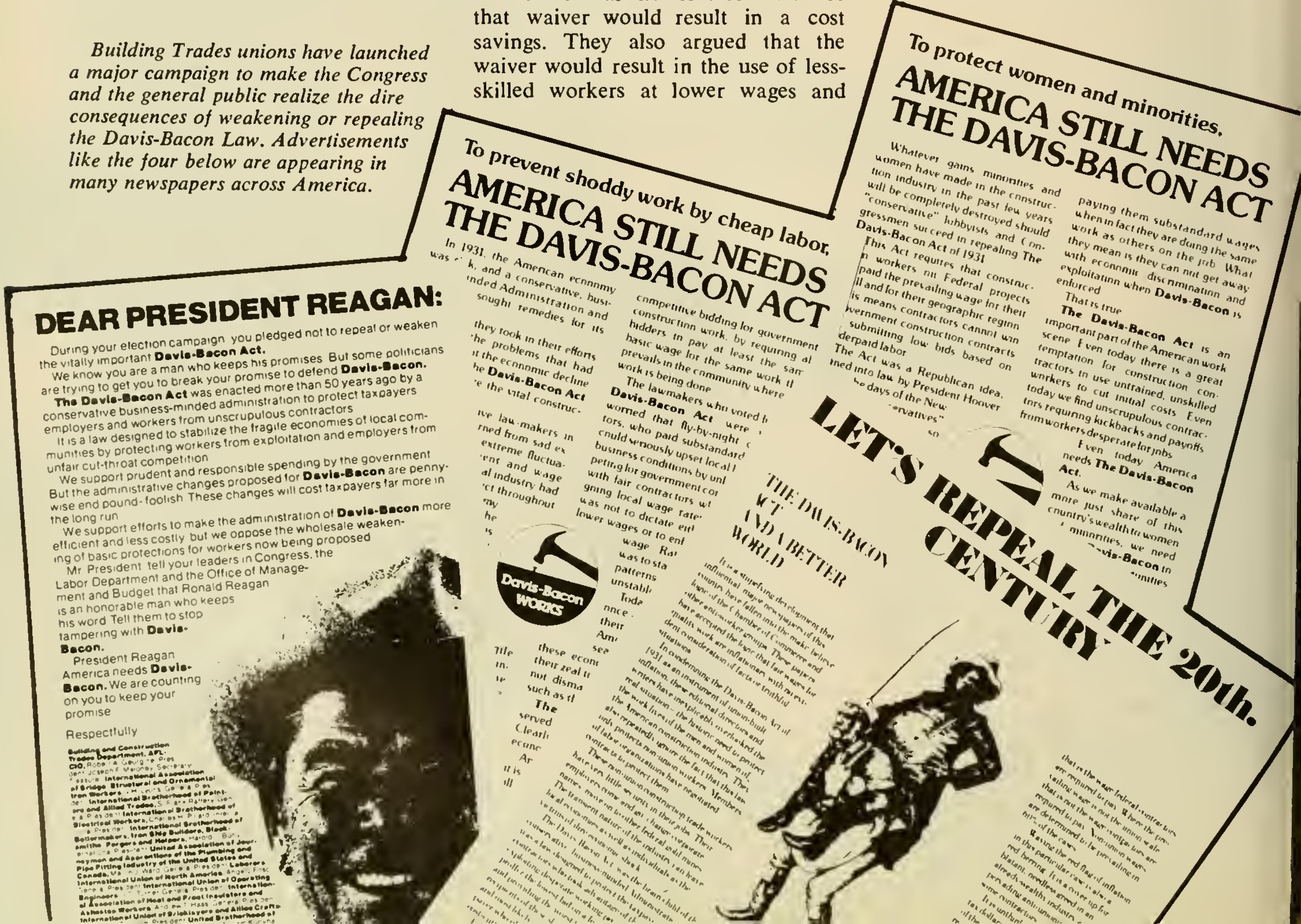
ARE WAGES TO BLAME FOR SKY-ROCKETING CON-STRUCTION COSTS?

One argument made over and over again by those seeking repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act is that high wages are the cause of inflation in construction.

But, as these figures show the truth is that labor costs are really the least of the problem in construction.



Building Trades unions have launched a major campaign to make the Congress and the general public realize the dire consequences of weakening or repealing the Davis-Bacon Law. Advertisements like the four below are appearing in many newspapers across America.



DEAR PRESIDENT REAGAN:

During your election campaign you pledged not to repeal or weaken the vitally important **Davis-Bacon Act.**

We know you are a man who keeps his promises But some politicians are trying to get you to break your promise to defend **Davis-Bacon.**

The Davis-Bacon Act was enacted more than 50 years ago by a conservative business-minded administration to protect taxpayers employers and workers from unscrupulous contractors

It is a law designed to stabilize the fragile economies of local communities by protecting workers from exploitation and employers from unfair cut-throat competition

We support prudent and responsible spending by the government But the administrative changes proposed for **Davis-Bacon** are penny-wise and pound-foolish These changes will cost taxpayers far more in the long run

We support efforts to make the administration of **Davis-Bacon** more efficient and less costly but we oppose the wholesale weakening of basic protections for workers now being proposed

Mr President tell your leaders in Congress, the Labor Department and the Office of Management and Budget that Ronald Reagan is an honorable man who keeps his word Tell them to stop tampering with **Davis-Bacon.**

President Reagan America needs **Davis-Bacon.** We are counting on you to keep your promise

Respectfully

Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, [illegible]

To prevent shoddy work by cheap labor,
AMERICA STILL NEEDS THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

In 1931, the American economy

competitive bidding for government construction work, by requiring al bidders to pay at least the sam basic wage for the same work th prevails in the community where work is being done

The lawmakers who voted f **Davis-Bacon Act** were worried that fly-by-night c tors, who paid substandard could seriously upset local b business conditions by unf peting for government cor with fair contractors wl

To protect women and minorities,
AMERICA STILL NEEDS THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

Whatever gains minorities and women have made in the construction industry in the past few years will be completely destroyed should "conservative" lobbyists and Congressmen succeed in repealing The Davis-Bacon Act of 1931

paying them substandard wages when in fact they are doing the same work as others on the job What they mean is they can not get away with economic discrimination and exploitation when **Davis-Bacon** is enforced

That is true

The Davis-Bacon Act is an important part of the American work scene Even today there is a great temptation for construction contractors to use untrained, unskilled workers to cut initial costs Even today we find unscrupulous contractors requiring kickbacks and payoffs from workers desperate for jobs

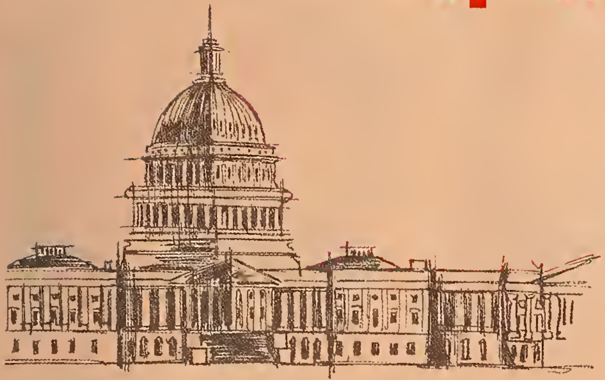
Even today America needs **The Davis-Bacon Act.**

As we make available a more just share of this country's wealth to women minorities, we need

LET'S REPEAL THE 20th. CENTURY

THE DAVIS-BACON ACT AND A BETTER WORLD

Washington Report



SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDING

Social Security funding would be reallocated under a Senate bill.

The unanimously approved measure is aimed at averting a bankruptcy of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, which would be propped up with money now going into the Disability Fund and the health, or Medicare, fund. The Senate also partially restored the $122-a-month minimum benefit, whose prior elimination had caused political fireworks.

Earlier, GOP Senators killed a Democratic proposal to raise oil industry taxes by more than $14 billion to help fund the national pension system.

STRIKE MEDIATION RATE DOWN

The rate of strikes and contract rejections in labor-management disputes cases handled by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service dropped to its lowest level in several years during the 1980 fiscal year, the agency said in its most recent annual report.

Only 12.9% of the dispute mediation cases handled by the agency during the period involved strikes, down from 14.2% in fiscal 1979 and the lowest percentage since the 11.4% rate of 1973. Also, the number of cases involving strikes—2,764—was lower than in four of the last six years.

IRS MILEAGE RATES UNCHANGED

Mileage deduction rates for autos used in business and other activities are unchanged this year from 1980 levels, the Internal Revenue Service states.

The rate for business use of an auto will remain at 20 cents each for the first 15,000 miles and 11 cents each mile thereafter. The rate for autos used for charitable, medical and moving purposes will stay at nine cents a mile, the IRS said.

The agency said the decision against changing the rates was based on studies of auto operating costs conducted by the IRS and an independent transportation consultant.

CONTROLLERS NEEDED, SAYS PANEL

Fired air controllers should be rehired in substantial numbers to avert "serious trouble" by the winter of 1983 in the nation's air control system, a House panel study said recently. Reagan sacked the 12,000 controllers who struck August 3. The report said replacement totals by then will fall far short of FAA goals.

AUTO WORKERS TO IUD

After a 13-year hiatus, the United Auto Workers reaffiliated with the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, as of November 1, bringing to 59 the number of IUD's affiliates and the department's membership to over six million workers. The UAW left the department in 1968, when it withdrew from the AFL-CIO.

MOVE TO LIFT INTEREST LID HIT

The AFL-CIO is opposed to federal legislation that would abolish state-set ceilings on consumer interest rates, Legislative Director Ray Denison said in a recent letter to a House subcommittee considering the issue.

Denison noted that a 1980 law ending state limits on mortgage and auto loans contributed to an escalation of interest rates that left both the homebuilding and auto industries worse off.

Encouraging higher rates for consumer loans, he warned, would only "saddle consumers with high debt burdens and lead to increased bankruptcies."

The Reagan Administration has urged ending state ceilings on interest rates, such as those contained in "usery laws" adopted by various states. Consumer organizations have charged that the effect would be to "legalize loan sharking."

Denison said the problem that should be dealt with is "the high level of interest rates" rather than state laws that seek to hold down rates.

RECORD CORPORATE DIVIDENDS

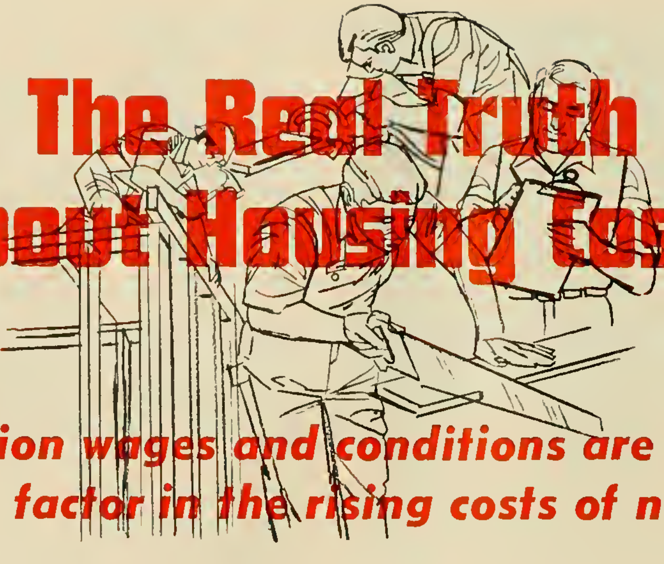
Corporate dividends climbed to a record level in the third quarter of 1981, despite a drop in the stock market and a generally weakening economy.

The Wall Street Journal reported that American companies paid out dividends at an estimated annual rate of $62.9 billion in the July-September period, a record for any quarter. The rate was nearly $1 billion higher than in the second quarter of the year and $6.2 billion more than in the third quarter of last year.

WASTE AND FRAUD HOT LINE

Call 800-424-5454: Uncle Sam's waste and fraud hot line produces results. One estimate: Calls received so far will lead to savings and recoveries of over $10 million. One tipster reported that the government was paying more than $200,000 yearly for an unused office building. Another told of misuse of $165,000 in education research funds.

The Real Truth About Housing Costs



Union wages and conditions are not the chief factor in the rising costs of new homes

Recent statistics from the Federal Home Loan Board and the National Association of Home Builders confirm what the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been saying all along: **"Labor is a minor factor in the rising cost of new homes."**

While the selling price of the typical new home has increased more than seven-fold over the past 32 years, on-site labor costs as a percentage of the purchase price have declined.

ALMOST 8 TIMES IN 32 YEARS

In 1949, the price of the typical new home in the United States was $9,780. By 1969, 20 years later, the price of a new home had advanced to $20,540. Twelve years later, in June, 1981, it had soared to $71,600.

Yet construction on-site labor costs have declined from 33% of the total selling price of the typical new home in 1949 to 16% in June 1981.

The Carpenters Union has been pointing out all along that labor is not to blame for the high cost of new homes!

The chief cause for today's inflated home prices is the increased cost of land and construction financing as is indicated in the pie charts on the reverse side. In 1949 these costs represented 16% of the selling price as opposed to 31% of the selling price of the home 20 years later, and 36% in 1981.

If other housing costs and mortgage interest cost had increased by only as much as labor costs—you would be paying much less for a new home.

If all the other cost components of a new home had increased only as much as on-site labor since 1949—the average selling price of a new home would be LESS THAN HALF of what it is today . . . and the total cost to the home buyer would be less than A FIFTH!

This is true because on-site labor costs have increased the least in the past 32 years of all the cost components involved in buying a new home.

The cost of materials has increased more than TWICE AS MUCH as labor costs.

Overhead and profits have increased almost THREE TIMES AS MUCH as labor costs.

Land and construction financing costs have increased more than SIX TIMES AS MUCH as labor costs, and

Mortgage interest costs have increased more than SIXTEEN TIMES AS MUCH as on-site labor costs.

The above comparisons are based on a 20-year mortgage in 1949 and 30-year mortgages in 1969 and 1981, the most common term mortgage at their respective times. Over the years, rising interest rates have forced homebuyers to obtain longer term mortgages. Longer term mortgages have further added to the total amount of interest paid by homebuyers, and ultimately to the total cost of a new home.

We have all been affected by the rapidly rising cost of new housing. But the truth of the matter is that:

On-site Labor is not the culprit in the rising price and overall cost of homes today.

Buying a home is usually a once-in-a-lifetime investment. A quality home built by union craftsmen doesn't COST—it PAYS!

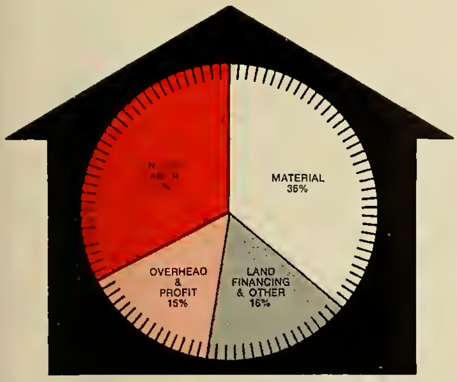
Total Cost of a New Home

The selling or purchase price of a new home does not reflect the total cost to the homebuyer because almost

Breakdown of Total Cost to Homebuyer of Home Selling for $71,600 in June 1981

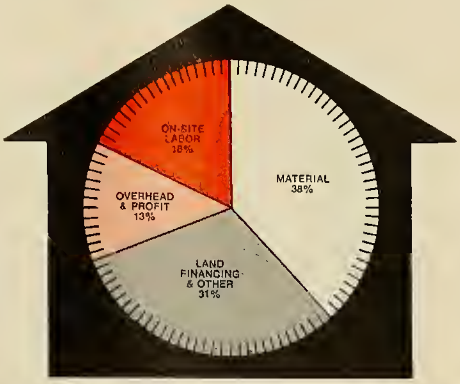
Cost Items	**Overall Dollar Cost**	**% of Overall Cost to Homeowner**
Land, construction financing, etc.	$ 25,776	8.8%
Material	22,196	7.6%
Overhead & profit	12,172	4.2%
On-site labor	11,456	3.9%
14.5% mortgage interest cost over 30 years	219,740	75.5%
Totals	$291,340	100.0%

The figures above show that on-site labor costs accounted for $11,456 of the cost of a typical new home while mortgage interest cost accounted for $219,740, OR 19 TIMES THE AMOUNT OF LABOR COSTS.



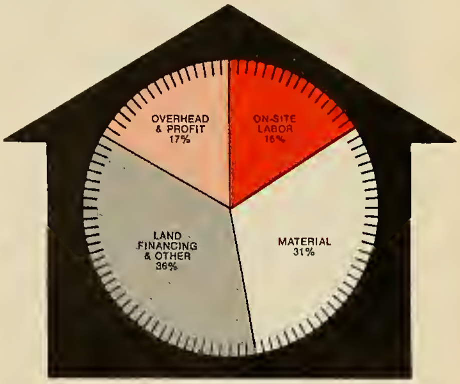
1949

AVERAGE HOME $9,780



1969

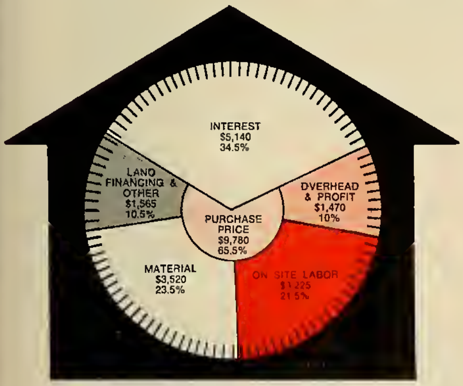
AVERAGE HOME $20,540



1980

AVERAGE HOME $64,600

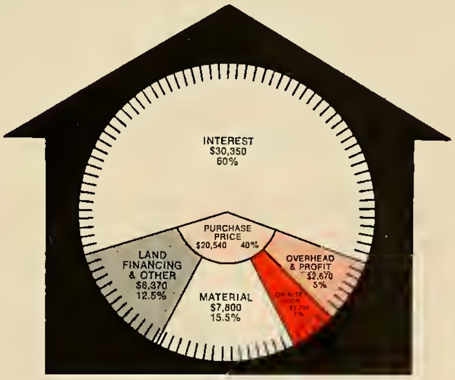
Component Cost to Homeowner, Including Mortgage Interest



1949

Component costs of average new single-family home including 20-year mortgage payments at then current interest rate (5%) with ten percent down payment

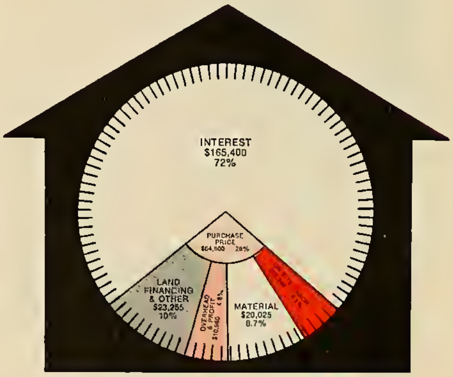
(Total Cost = $14,920)



1969

Component costs of average new single-family home including 30-year mortgage payments at then current interest rate (8%) with ten percent down payment

(Total Cost = $50,890)



1980

Component costs of average new single-family home including 30-year mortgage payments at current interest rate (12½%) with ten percent down payment

(Total Cost = $230,000)

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all homebuyers must obtain a mortgage to purchase a home. The interest cost the homebuyer must pay for his mortgage plus the selling price represents the total cost of a new home.

With the current typical 10% down payment with a 30-year mortgage at 14.5% interest, the total cost to the home buyer is actually $291,340 for a $71,600 home.

Selling Price	$ 71,600
Mortgage Interest Cost	$219,740
Total Cost	$291,340

In other words, the new homebuyer will end up paying more than four times the basic selling price for the home because of mortgage interest cost.

When mortgage interest cost is added to the selling price of a typically priced home in 1981, **ON-SITE LABOR COSTS ACCOUNT FOR ONLY 3.9% OF THE TOTAL COST TO THE HOMEOWNER!**

Mortgage Interest Costs

The 1949 home which sold for $9,780 actually cost a total of $14,920 with the full mortgage interest cost included. This total is based upon a 20-year mortgage at the then current interest rate of 5%, with a 10% down payment. The total cost to the homeowner was ABOUT ONE HALF AGAIN the selling price.

Twenty years later, in 1969, the typically priced home which then sold for $20,540 had a total overall cost of $50,890, based on a 30-year mortgage at the then current interest rate of 8%.

In June, 1981, the typically priced home selling for $71,600 cost the homeowner $291,340, including interest over a thirty-year mortgage period, which amounts to MORE THAN FOUR TIMES the basic selling price of the home!

Brotherhood-Member Perkins Named To Succeed Barkan as COPE Director

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has announced that he will appoint John Perkins as director of the Federation's Committee on Political Education (COPE), succeeding Alexander E. Barkan who is retiring at the end of 1981.

Perkins has been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for almost 30 years. He has been active in UBC and AFL-CIO political programs for more than a decade.

Perkins

Perkins, 48, has served as a COPE area director, assistant director on the national staff and associate director since 1977.

He joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Elkhart, Ind., in 1952 and served as business manager of his local for 11 years. He also was an officer of the Indiana State Building & Construction Trades Council and held various offices in the local central labor body.

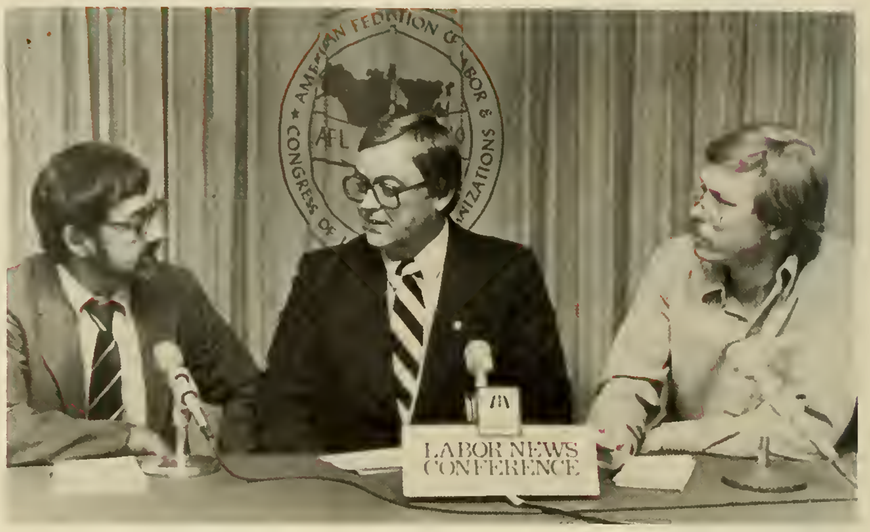
Perkins joined the AFL-CIO national staff in 1968 as COPE area director for Illinois and Indiana and moved to Washington in 1971 as assistant director.

He was the coordinator of the September 19, 1981, Solidarity Day demonstration.

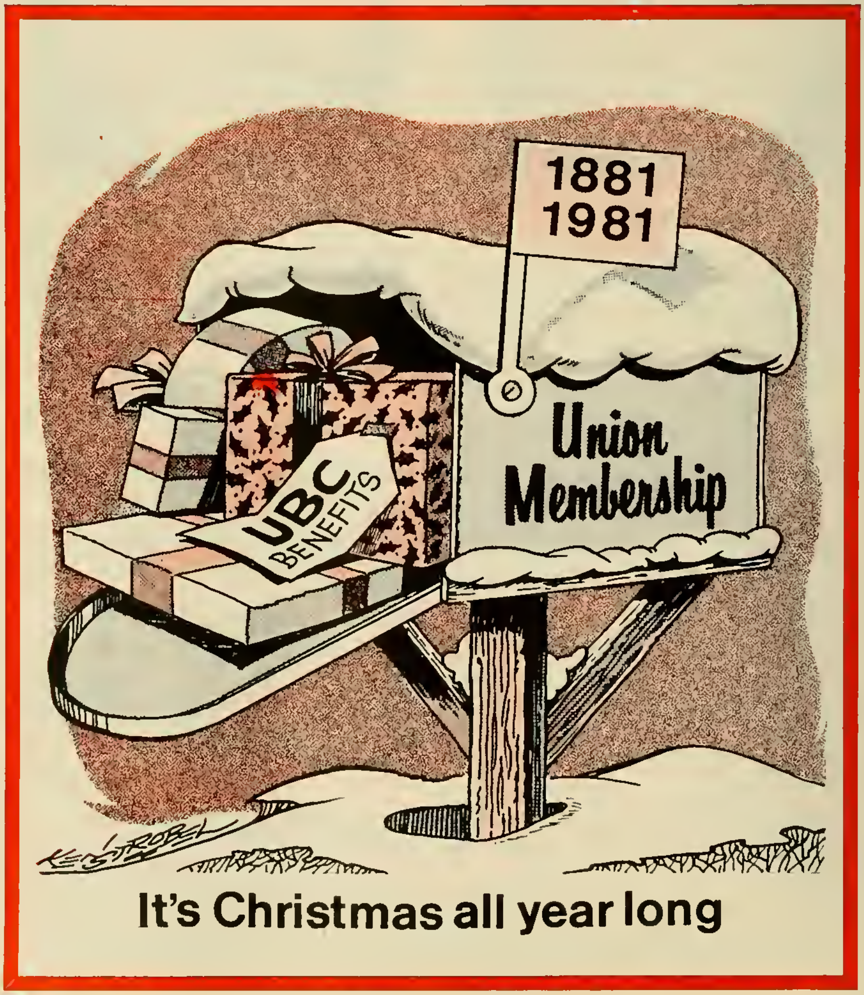
Barkan, 72, has been on the COPE staff since the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955, serving as an assistant director, deputy director and as director since 1963.

A native of Bayonne, N.J., he graduated from the University of Chicago and joined the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, predecessor of the Textile Workers Union of America, as an organizer.

After service in the Navy, Barkan became veterans director for the CIO Community Services Committee, served as executive secretary of the New Jersey CIO Council, and in 1948 rejoined TWUA as political action director. He was named assistant director of COPE in 1955 and deputy director in 1957.



The massive turnout in Washington for Solidarity Day has added new strength to the grass-roots coalition of labor and its allies, John Perkins, center, coordinator of the September 19 demonstration, said on "Labor News Conference," an AFL-CIO radio program. He was questioned by Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Tom Sherwood of the Washington Post. The public service program, produced by the AFL-CIO, is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



THE WINNING ELEVEN: First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, front row, left, with the winners. With him in the front row, from left: Edward Fisher, first place mill-cabinet; David Halsey, first place carpenter; Floyd Allan Collier, first place millwright; and John Phelan III, fourth place carpenter. Back row from left: Gary Lee Brewer, second place millwright; Harold Geyer, fifth place carpenter; William Caswell, second place mill-cabinet; John Michael Meier, a third place carpenter; Stan Showalter, third place millwright; Luca Valentino, third place mill-cabinet; and David Hanson, second place carpenter.

Preliminary Report

Colorado, California, British Columbia Take Top Honors in Competition at Denver

The 15th International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was one of the best yet. Held in downtown Denver, Colo., in spacious Currigan Hall, November 11 and 12, the 1981 contest drew 78 contestants from 38 states and 5 provinces of Canada.

The 11 winners came from all parts of North America. They were as follows:

CARPENTRY

First Place—David Halsey, Local 1235, Modesto, Calif.

Second Place—J. David Hanson, Local 28, Missoula, Mont.

Third Place—John Michael Meier, Local 1370, Kelowna, B.C.

Fourth Place—John F. Phelan III, Local 393, Camden, N.J.

Fifth Place—Harold C. Geyer, Local 971, Reno, Nev.

MILL-CABINETRY

First Place—Edward Fisher, Local 1328, Vancouver, B.C.

Second Place—William P. Caswell, Local 1694, Washington, D.C.

Third Place—Luca Valentino, Local 246, New York, N.Y.

MILLWRIGHT

First Place—Floyd Allan Collier, Local 2834, Denver, Colo.

Second Place—Gary Lee Brewer, Local 2430, Charleston, West Va.

Third Place—Stan Showalter, Local 1529, Kansas City, Kans.

This year's contest was well attended by local visitors as well as by the apprenticeship coordinators and instructors who attended an apprenticeship training conference earlier in the week. The crowd was swelled by hundreds of vocational-training students from high schools throughout the state.

The contest is jointly sponsored each year by the Brotherhood and by the Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Home Builders. (The 1982 competition will be held in Baltimore, Md.)

Contributions from the sponsors help defray the cost of the annual contest. Apprenticeship programs throughout North America voluntarily contribute one dollar for each of their apprentices in training to the international contest fund. Registration fees for the annual competition are incorporated into the contest fund.

Cash prizes totaling $9,500 were awarded to the 11 winners, as well as the trophies and plaques. This year, also, tools and equipment from the Skil Corporation went to the winners.

The three first-place winners were awarded the John R. Stevenson Trophy by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. The Stevenson Trophies are hand-carved figures of wood representing a carpenter, cabinetmaker, and a millwright, respectively.

The Olav Boen Award was presented to the first-place Carpenter by the Seattle Northwest Chapter of the Associated General Contractors.

The Finlay C. Allan Award was presented to the first-place winner in each craft area. The trophy is exhibited in the lobby of the International Office of the United Brotherhood, with the winners' names added each year.

A Full, Pictorial Report on the 1981 Contest Will Appear in Our January Issue

JOHN PERKINS IN RADIO INTERVIEW:

Solidarity Day Strengthens Ties of Coalition

Thousands of trade union members stream down Constitution Avenue, from the Washington Monument to the Capitol Mall.

Cementing the foundation of a nationwide grass-rots coalition to work at every level of government to stem the Administration's assault on social and economic gains was the key achievement of Solidarity Day, John Perkins, coordinator of the September 19 demonstration, declared in a network radio interview.

"The battle is already upon us," Perkins stressed. He pointed out that the President is seeking a new round of budget cuts that will inflict even greater damage and suffering on the nation and the broad range of Americans represented by the 400,000 leaders and activists who came from all parts of the country to take part in the Solidarity Day march and rally.

He said the trade union movement and its many allies will "focus on the hard decisions" that must be made at the state, county and city levels as a result of the budget slashes forced by the Administration and approved by the Congress.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO public affairs program broadcast weekly by the Mutual radio network, Perkins said the widespread opposition to the Reagan budget, tax and economic policies drew a large number of participants beyond the coalition that has been "battling side by side" for civil rights and other progressive measures for many years.

"We're not in total agreement on all issues," he said, but those that were the focus of Solidarity Day "there is universal agreement."

Perkins, who becomes director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, next month, said that the pre-Solidarity Day organizing and the event itself clearly stirred new enthusiasm at the grassroots level, particularly in the handful of states that elect governors and legislators this year. He said that momentum should "give us a leg up in the 1982 campaign."

Perkins said that while there may not be a turnaround overnight, neither the White House nor Congress missed the impact of the "We Are One" proclamation that was made so strongly on Solidarity Day.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS UNION CARPENTERS LOCAL 32 SPRINGFIELD MA
100 YEARS UNION CARPENTERS
SOLIDARITY DAY
SOLIDARITY DAY
WE NEED JOBS
Carpenters Detroit District Council

Members of the Detroit District Council in the throng.

CARPENTER'S UNION
LOCAL 287 HBG.PA.
1887-1981

Members of Local 287, Harrisburg, Pa., preparing to march.

Weary demonstrators on the steps of the General Office, facing the Mall.

UBC Joins Coordinated Project

30 Unions Pool Forces For Houston Organizing

The kickoff of a massive Houston, Tex., Organizing Project is announced at a press conference that is aimed at vastly expanding union membership in the area through the coordinated efforts of the AFL-CIO, 30 international unions and city's labor movement. From left, are Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, President Harry Hubbard of the Texas AFL-CIO, Sec.-Treas. Don A. Horn of the Harris County AFL-CIO, Project Coordinator Robert Comeaux, and President Maynard White of the county labor federation.

A major organizing project was publicly launched in Houston, Tex., last month, by the AFL-CIO, 30 international unions and the city's labor movement to build trade unionism in the nation's fastest-growing and, now, fourth-largest city.

Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, told a gathering of nearly 200 Houston and international union representatives that with the city central body providing the spark, unions in the city have pooled their resources and drawn on those of the entire labor movement to press their determination to match the city's growth.

The Brotherhood is into the organizing drive in full force, reports Organizing Director James Parker. UBC coordinator in the construction sector is Ron Angel, Coordinator, under Regional Director Gervis Simmons, of the industrial sector is David Powers Both men are collaborating with the industrial and construction sectors of the AFL-CIO.

The project, modeled to some extent on a successful organizing campaign begun 20 years ago in Los Angeles, commits organizers from most of the 30 international unions involved, along with AFL-CIO field staff and project staff to strengthen the organizing efforts of Houston's local unions.

The drive confronts directly the challenges of Sunbelt economics and the burgeoning use of union-busting labor management "consultants" to stifle union membership in this "right to work" state.

Stiff Penalties Urged for Employers Hiring Illegal Immigrants for North American Industry

—Penalties against employers are needed to stem the tidal wave of illegal immigration that has depressed wages and added to unemployment, union witnesses testified at recent House hearings.

Ladies' Garmet Workers Executive Vice President Frederick R. Siems blamed the return of sweatshops in the apparel industry on the absence of any penalty for employers who seek out and hire undocumented workers.

Along with employer penalties, Siems urged a generous amnesty policy for undocumented workers already in the United States and a tamper-proof identification card.

The need for such an identification card, linked to a worker's social security number, was stressed also in testimony by the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept.

Peter Allstrom, the department's research director, told the House committee that restaurants are the largest single employer of illegal aliens, who are preferred over U.S. residents because "they work hard and scared," often for substandard wages. He cited studies that found wages of illegals averaging 40 percent below that of legal workers and repeated instances of unpaid overtime.

Allstrom also testified at companion hearings being held by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on the Administration's so-called "guest worker" proposal to bring up to 50,000 Mexican nationals into the United States in each of two years, for stays up to 12 months.

The Reagan Administration seems to be abandoning its "marketplace" philosophy by advocating importation of labor to relieve supposed shortages of workers, Allstrom suggested. Without government action, he said, wages and working conditions would be improved in order to attract the needed workers.

He reminded the panel of the abuses of the bracero program with Mexico, which Congress ended in 1964, and the social tensions generated by the guest worker programs in Europe.

In effect, he charged, a guest worker program would amount to a conspiracy by employers and government to depress wage levels.

At the House subcommittee hearings, Siems pointed out that the ILGWU's membership is made up largely of women, minorities and recent immigrants—groups whose hard-won gains are most vulnerable to the unfair competition of sweatshop operators who exploit undocumented workers in fear of deportation if they complain.

Siems said an employee identification card linked to social security numbers would not infringe on civil liberties. The absence of an effective identification system is far more likely to lead to raids or harassment, he said.

Further, he testified, such a foolproof system is needed for an effective crackdown on employers who knowingly hire and exploit illegal aliens.

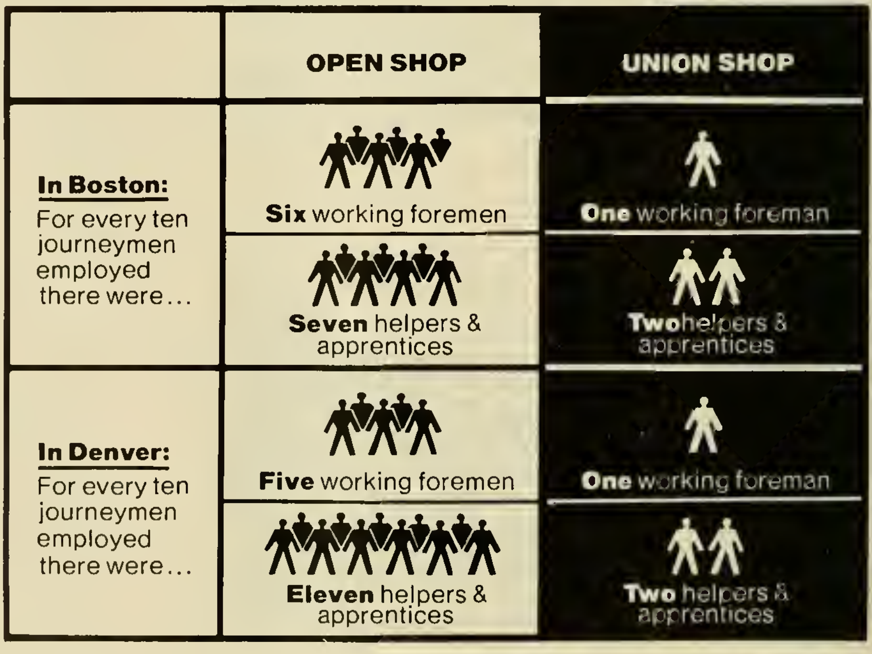
Use of Helpers Can *Increase* Construction Costs to Taxpayers

One of the arguments constantly made by non-union contractors is that they can reduce costs by employing low paid "helpers" instead of highly skilled construction journeymen to perform various tasks. They claim that the government would save money if Davis-Bacon rules were relaxed to permit widespread substitution of "helpers" on federal projects.

It is true that many non-union contractors make use of so-called "helpers." But this is only part of the story. They also have to make wide use of well-paid foremen in order to compensate for the low skills and inexperience of their workforce.

This is confirmed by the findings of two university professors who studied work practices in the construction industry. As the chart shows, they found that open-shop contractors hired more helpers *and* more foremen. For example, in the Boston area, the professors found that open-shop firms used almost *four* times as many helpers and apprentices but *six* times as many foremen (per journeyman), compared to the unionized firms.

Relaxing Davis-Bacon restrictions on the use of helpers—as the Labor Department is proposing to do—will accommodate the preferences of certain non-union contractors. But it won't save money. And it may lead to serious deficiencies in quality and workmanship as employers try to cut corners on labor costs in order to win government projects.



	OPEN SHOP	UNION SHOP
In Boston: For every ten journeymen employed there were…	**Six** working foremen	**One** working foreman
	Seven helpers & apprentices	**Two** helpers & apprentices
In Denver: For every ten journeymen employed there were…	**Five** working foremen	**One** working foreman
	Eleven helpers & apprentices	**Two** helpers & apprentices

Source Clinton C Bourdon and Raymond E Levitt, *Union and Open Shop Construction: Compensation, Work Practices and Labor Markets*, (Lexington, Mass Lexington Books, 1980) p 50

In the photograph at left, above, Dr. Charles W. Shilling, executive secretary for the Undersea Medical Society, standing, discusses the purposes of the workshop. Seated from left are Capt. John N. Hallenbeck, MC, USN; Dr. Norman K. I. McIver, United Kingdom; Dr. Paul G. Linaweaver, Jr., Santa Barbara Medical Foundation; Dr. John N. Miller, Duke University; Dr. Karen Pettigrew, National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Shilling; Yvette P. Desautels, Undersea Medical Society; and Nancy Riegle, Undersea Resources Coordination Center.

In the photograph at right, above, starting at the right, are: Dr. Patrick G. Bray, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. James W. Miller, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Andre Galerne, International Underwater Contractors, Inc.; Nicholas R. Loope, United Brotherhood; Dr. Alan H. Purdy, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Kathleen S. Gill, United Brotherhood staff; Dr. David A. Youngblood, Oceaneering, Inc.; Dr. Bruce Becker, National Naval Medical Center; and Dr. Jefferson C. Davis, Hyperbaric Medicine Professional Association.

Participating but not pictured: Howard C. M. Hobbs, United Brotherhood staff. Unable to attend were: First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell; Capt. Mark E. Bradley, MC, USN, National Naval Medical Center; Dr. Roy Myers, Private Practitioner; and Dr. J. Morgan Wells, Jr., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Two-Day Workshop Firms Up Plans For Commercial Diver Physicals

A two-day workshop was held September 10-11, at the Undersea Medical Society, Bethesda, Md., to discuss plans for carrying out the Brotherhood's federal grant for baseline physical examinations for our commercial divers.

Leading figures in hyperbaric medicine participated in the meeting, which brought together representatives of the United Brotherhood, The Undersea Medical Society, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It will be serveral weeks before all the complex details of the examination program can be pulled together and documented, according to UBC Safety Director Loope. At this time, it can only be said that a new baseline physical examination will be developed to supplement some well established physical examination procedures, which will incorporate the latest scientific, medical and industry achievements.

Meanwhile, a confidential memorandum from First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell was mailed on September 1 to coastal diving and piledriving locals. The Brotherhood is awaiting response before it can proceed with final plans and arrangements for the physical examinations. All locals who have received the confidential memorandum are urged to reply at the earliest possible date so that contract deadlines can be met, Vice President Campbell stated.

President Konyha With AFL-CIO Group On Capitol Hill

The U.S. Senate's Finance Committee was host to an AFL-CIO delegation at a recent breakfast meeting to discuss legislative issues before the current Congress. Shown here, from left, are Brotherhood General President William Konyha, Committee Chairman Robert Dole (R-Kan.), AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland; Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), Kenneth Blaylock, president of the Government Employees; and AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thomas R. Donahue.

CHICAGO RETIREE IS MILLER FOR HISTORIC GRAUE MILL

Old Graue Mill, a certified Historic Building Landmark in Oak Brook, Ill. is the only operating water-wheel gristmill in the state and surprisingly enough, the "miller" is a Carpenter.

Norman Grude retired from Local 80, Chicago, in 1979, after over 30 years in the trade, including the chalking up of work on such projects as remodeling a home for Bob Hope and trimming out luxury condominiums in Water Tower Place, Chicago.

Yet Grude has found a worthy structure in which to spend his retirement. The 129-year-old mill is constructed of white oak mortised together and secured by wooden pegs. The red bricks were molded out of clay from the Grau's farm. The three-story building sits on a limestone foundation with 5-foot thick footings. Housed in the basement are the gears from the water wheel to the grinding stones. They are wooden and the gear ratio is perfect—last year, the mill, constructed by Frederick Graue, was declared a Historical Mechanical Engineering Landmark.

The many visitors arriving at the mill receive a tour from Grude, along with a briefing on the Graue family history, and a demonstration of the corn grinding process as it used to be.

But being a center of activity in not new for Old Graue Mill. During much of the 1800's, Old Graue Mill was a station on the Underground Railroad. During Civil War times, a cane syrup production operation was added at the mill, later followed by a cider press. And a recent activity at the mill was the filming of "Cornhuskers and Cowcatchers" by CBS with our own Grude appearing in his official capacity as the miller!

The Old Graue Mill that Grude contentedly presides over is now a museum; replicas of an old Post Office, workshop, stable, and 19th century parlor and kitchen are now housed upstairs. Civil war era replicas abound, including a collection of old farm equipment and a two-seated sleight straight out of Currier and Ives.

And maybe this trip into the past is more than just an illusion, for its been said that the old country store is so real, one can almost hear "echos of gossip around the cracker barrel."

Norman Grude, the miller.

OSHA 2nd Grant Starts In Norfolk, Virginia

The UBC Industrial Health and Safety Project is continued under its second year of funding. The first seminar of the project year was held at Norfolk, Virginia on October 24 for Locals 2514 and 2987. It was hosted by Billy Downs, Business Representative of the Mid-Atlantic Industrial Council.

Dr. Edwin Holstein, Medical Advisor for the UBC Industrial Safety and Health Project, addressed the seminar participants. A lively and interesting discussion centered on potential health and safety hazards at the workplaces. Complaints ranged from use of formaldehyde, heat from drying ovens and hot environments, to failing brakes on forklifts (powered industrial trucks) and unsafe practices at the trash compactor.

Chief Steward of Local 2514, Roosevelt Jones, formed a Safety Committee from members at the seminar to immediately get to work improving safety and health at their workplace on a joint labor-management basis.

The next seminar was scheduled for Marion, Virginia on November 14, 1981.

Seminar Leaders and Delegates Discuss Problems

William Thomas of Local 2987, the J. G. Wilson Co.

Dr. Ned Holstein, medical advisor for the OSHA project.

Billy Downs, business representative, Mid-Atlantic Industrial Council.

Leonard Vincent, president of Local 2514.

Roosevelt Jones, chief steward of Local 2514.

Jessie Winfield, vice president of Local 2514.

Pictures Tell The Story of Our 100th Anniversary

PROCLAMATIONS

Washington State Council members attend the signing of a proclamation by Washington State Governor John Spellman. From left: Washington State Council President Lynn Daneker, Vice President James Freeman, Secretary Wayne Cubbage, and Local 470 Financial Secretary Eddie Vandenheuval.

In Westchester County, N.Y., the Brotherhood received a signed proclamation from County Executive Al DelBello, center, with Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ralph Cannizzaro and President James Nicholson. Proclamations were also received by Business Representative Salvatore Pelliccio, Local 493, from Mount Vernon Mayor Thomas Sharpe, and by Business Representative Paul DiCesare, Local 188, from Yonkers Mayor Gerald E. Loehr.

Members of Local 400 step forward to receive a proclamation from Omaha, Neb. Mayor Michael Boyle. From left: Vice President Charles Wells, Financial Secretary and Business Manager Fred G. Wilson, and Treasurer Harold Erikson shaking hands with Mayor Boyle.

In Worcester Mass., Mayor Jordan Levy reads a resolution honoring the Carpenters Centennial.

At left, Independence, Mo. Mayor Lee Comer, Jr., is shown seated, signing a proclamation. With the mayor are, from left: Local 1329 Financial Secretary Art Brown, Kansas City Executive Council Secretary Virgil Heckathorn, Local 1329 President Charles Shropshire, and Business Representative Kenneth Marshall.

Brotherhood members in Utah stand by for the signing of a commemorative proclamation by Utah Governor Scott M. Matheson. Standing around the seated governor are, from left: Business Representative Joseph J. Chiazzese, Business Representative and Treasurer Vinton B. Peterson, Financial Secretary Jay W. Dunham, and Utah District Council Executive Secretary S. L. Dibella.

Above, New York's Nassau County Executive Francis T. Purcell, center presents a proclamation to Local 1921 President Eugene Hartigan, left, while Nassau Commissioner of Labor William Penderson, right, a life-long Brotherhood member, joins in accepting the proclamation commemorating the UBC centennial.

St. Charles, Mo., Mayor Douglas Boschert signs a proclamation while members of Local 1987 look on. From left: District Council Business Representative Fred Redell, Mayor Boschert, Recording Secretary Royce Melton, and President Robert Whitman.

The mayor of Syracuse, N.Y., Lee Alexander, signed a special proclamation and presented it to Neil L. Daley, business representative of Local 12, and Abe DeNeef and Joe Chojnocki, business agents for Millwrights Local 1163.

US Interior Secretary Watts Meets with Board

U.S. Interior Secretary James G. Watts met with the Brotherhood's General Executive Board during its regular meeting on November 3 and exchanged views on several critical issues affecting the UBC membership. He was introduced to the General Officers and Board Members by General Treasurer and CLIC Director Charles Nichols. After a brief talk, he answered questions from the GEB.

The Brotherhood is particularly concerned about the environmental controversies surrounding the forest industry and the great number of layoffs among lumber and sawmill workers in the Northwest. Secretary Watts was also asked about the Administration's position regarding the importation of offshore oil rigs from foreign countries while US shipyards lie idle.

Ottawa Report

JOINT TAXATION-PENSION EFFORT

A joint consultative committee made up of top labor and management representatives from Canada's construction industry is now operating in Toronto. Although the committee's meetings have been limited, the formation of the 10-man body, comprised equally of members from Canadian Construction Association (CCA) (management) and the Canadian Executive Board of the Building Trades Department (labor), is a move to tackle labor relations issues facing the construction industry. A joint statement, issued by James McCambley, executive secretary of the board, and John Halliwell, director of labor relations for the CCA, recognizes that many situations continually reoccur and early consultation and discussion could ease potentially costly and troublesome problems.

Two issues discussed in the first meeting concerned taxation and pensions. Both labor and management oppose the federal government's position on taxation of room and board allowance because it inhibits the mobility of the workers, and plan to make a joint presentation to the federal government concerning a modified taxation system.

The committee also discussed the implications of the "pension debate" taking place in Canada. Both sides agreed to keep the federal government continually aware of the substantial role that the construction industry's multi-employer plans play in the private pension field.

INCREASE IN BUILDING PROJECTS

Statistics released by CanaData, a construction information service of Southam Communication Ltd., show the total value of construction for the second quarter of 1981 jumped a whopping 84 per cent over 1980 figures.

Translated into dollars, CanaData reported that $8.23 billion worth of construction was occurring in the second quarter this year, compared with $4.48 billion for the corresponding period last year. However, figures are expressed in current dollars and do not take inflation into account.

Yet CanaData figures also showed a substantial increase in the number of projects started during the three-month period. According to latest figures, 40,853 jobs were started, representing a 49 per cent increase over the same quarter in 1980.

100,000 TO LOSE HOMES?

A government agency's analysis of Canada's housing situation shows that 100,000 families—one in every 11 households facing mortgage renewals—will lose their homes by September, 1983.

The study, conducted by the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corp. (CMHC), and recently released to the *Toronto Star*, predicts that most Canadian cities will have a vacancy rate of zero within two years; that families will be forced to double up with friends and relatives to keep a roof over their heads, and that a black market for apartments—with wildly escalating rents—will develop in provinces with rent controls.

Although since the report was written, mortgage rates have eased slightly, with some lenders dropping their rates to 19.75 per cent from 20.5, the 13-page document begins:

"During the next two years, about 1.2 million households will be renewing mortgages . . . Most will be able to manage renewal; other will not.

MIGRATION LAWS STUDIED

The Canadian Construction Association (CCA) and the Canadian Executive Board of the building trades department is calling on the federal government to amend immigration and taxation policies in order to encourage temporary mobility of construction workers. Various recommendations were recently submitted to the federal government in a 10-page brief which stated: "The freedom to move throughout Canada is of little value unless there is . . . action to eliminate government regulations which impede the utilization of Canadians."

Among the points made:

- one important advantage of temporary mobility is the immediate opportunity to expand and fully utilize the training capabilities of the construction apprenticeship system in areas of low construction demand
- the need for the establishment of an immigration policy that gives priority to Canadian construction workers
- the need for a government policy that recognizes that room, board, and transportation allowances are necessary to enable Canadian construction workers to become temporarily mobile, and that these funds should be deductible from taxable income.

The report stressed that these non-taxable "mobility funds" could not exceed a reasonable amount, and would only apply in areas where circumstances made migration necessary.

JOBLESS RATE SURGES

Canada's unemployment rate took its sharpest jump ever, rising to 8.2 percent in September from 7 percent in August. Statistics Canada, a federal agency, said the 1.2-percent increase brought the jobless rate to its highest level since November 1978, when it also was 8.2 percent. The number of Canadians holding jobs fell from 63,000 over the month to 10,961,000.

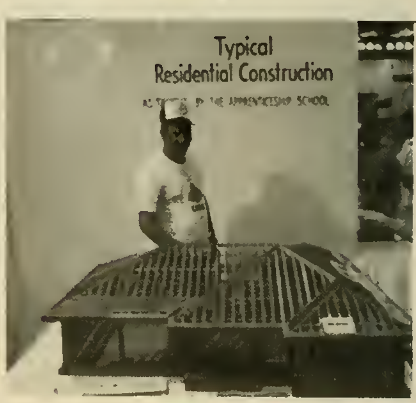
Houston District Council of Carpenters
TRY OUR SKILL
Drive a Nail
Win a Prize

Carpenters are Major Exhibitors at Houston Energy Fair

In keeping with December weather and renewed thoughts of energy conservation, it is an appropriate time to be able to report on the Brotherhood's outstanding display at the Houston 1981 Energy & Home Improvement Fair, September 30 to October 4. J. L. "Buddy" Greer, business agent for the Houston & Vicinity District Council, chaired the committee involved in setting up and manning the booth that had representatives from Millmen, Piledriver, Millwright, and Carpenter locals in the Houston area. Executive Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager Paul Dobson also worked with the committee.

The booth, originally built by apprentices from the apprenticeship school, displayed a variety of exhibits and demonstrations, including a nail-driving contest that was a real-crowd pleaser. Literature about the Brotherhood was handed out, along with keychains, pens, pencils, and bumper stickers.

Final count on booths at the fair was well over 250; number of people that attended the fair was estimated at over 67,000.



Carpenters The Focus Of Michigan Research

And also in Michigan, Carpenters will be given a place in history, thanks to the work of a Michigan State University researcher.

Using a grant from the Michigan Council for the Humanities to the Michigan State Carpenters' Council, and additional funding from the state's 38 locals, Philip Korth will compile an oral history of carpenters past and present.

The MSU professor of American Thought and Language will conduct taped interviews with Carpenters and he is also looking for some tools of the trade and memorabilia such as diaries, letters, photographs, scrapbooks and work records.

A book and a slide tape presentation for state and national use will be the end results of the research, Korth says. "This project will create an understanding of the value system by which carpenters work and of the organizations carpenters developed to carry forward that system," he explains.

Korth will interview retired carpenters first. Potential contributors to "The Tools of the Carpenter" project may contact him at (517) 353-0713.

Missouri History Project Presented

"The History of the Carpenters Union" was the subject; General Representative Dick Cox and Secretary of the Southeast Missouri District Council were the speakers; the event was a film and historical presentation to the Third Mid-America Conference on History in Springfield, Mo.

The presentation is slated to become a statewide traveling history exhibit, featuring a book on the Brotherhood's history and a display of carpenters' tools. The project was partially funded by a grant from the Missouri Committee for the Humanities.

Centennial Memento

Robert Schmid, past president of Local 1609, Hibbing, Minn., presents to General President Konyha for the Brotherhood's archives a picture of Local 1609 Carpenters in a 1916 Labor Day parade. The picture was a family memento; Schmid's wife's grandfather was a member of the 1916 group.

Groundbreaking in Fresno

FUTURE HOME of CARPENTERS
LOCAL NO. 701 AFL-CIO-OWNER
UNION WAGES & FUNDS INVESTING IN OUR COMMUNITY
100% UNION CRAFTSMEN
ARCHITECT
JAMES K. LEONG
FINANCE: FRESNO
BANK OF COMMERCE
TENANTS
CARPENTERS NO 701
IRON WORKERS NO 155
LETTER CARRIERS

On September 22, 1981, Fresno, Calif. Local 701 celebrated the groundbreaking for a new Labor Temple. Speaking at the ceremony, along with civic officials, was General Treasurer Charles E. Nichols. Nichols, seen standing beside the site sign, commended Local 701 and its officers for taking the initiative to promote investment of union wages and union funds in community projects employing 100% union craftsmen. Tenants in the new building will be Carpenters Local 701, Sequoia District Council of Carpenters, Ironworkers Local 155, Plasterers and Cement Masons, and Letter Carriers.

Float Takes Best of Show

CARPENTERS
LOCAL 565
BUILDING AMERICA'S FUTURE
1881 to 1981

Apprentices of Local 565, Elkhart, Ind., recently won honors for their handiwork by constructing a float for the Elkhart Labor Day Parade that received the Best-of-Show Trophy. Riding on the float, shown in the above picture, were Vice President Bobby Yeggy, Business Agent Noble W. Hand, Apprentice Instructor David Weitz, Apprentice Donald Billey and daughter, and Apprentice Richard McCollough and cousin.

Volunteer Organizers

Volunteer construction organizers for the Northwest Illinois District Council attended a 3-day Organizing Training Seminar this past summer in Sterling, Ill. The seminar, conducted by General Office Task Force Representatives and coordinated by Construction Task Force Representative Walter E. Barnett, was extremely well-received. Those in attendance are shown in the accompanying photograph, from left: Volunteer Construction Organizers Michael Kyger and Bob Pitts, Walter Barnett, Business Representative Herbert Hayen, Construction Volunteer Organizers Paul Harvey and Richard Sanderson, and Construction Task Force Representative Jerry Jahnke.

In late September, area organizers and business representatives from a three-state area met in Madison, Wisc. for an Organizing Training Seminar. Walter Barnett and International Representative Mike Fishman conducted the seminar. A different approach was used for this seminar; the first day was designated to introduce new organizers to the art of organizing, while the remaining two days were used to handle the needs of the experienced organizers. Participants are shown in the accompanying photograph, seated, from left: Wisconsin CHOP Organizer Charles Millard, Local 2465 Business Representative Steve Ahmann, and Wisconsin CHOP Organizer Bill Barreau. Standing, from left: Walter Barnett, Wisconsin CHOP Coordinator David Achterberg, Iowa CHOP Coordinator Burdette Cochran, Wisconsin CHOP Organizer Robert Riskey, Wisconsin CHOP Organizer Dennis Pritchard, Iowa CHOP Organizer, and Mike Fishman.

'Working Stiff' Now Fashionable

In Chicago, Ill., American workers were warned recently not to throw away their old overalls, their carpenters' aprons with multiple pockets, their heavy work shoes or even their hardhats. Believe it or not, they just might be the upcoming thing in men's fashions. According to *The Daily News Record*, the newest in clothing fads is to look like "a working stiff."

Says the newspaper, "The key seems to be clothes that indicate the wearer works hard for his living or, as the fashion experts tend to put it, clothes that look as if they have been 'whisked off the backs of American working men.' "

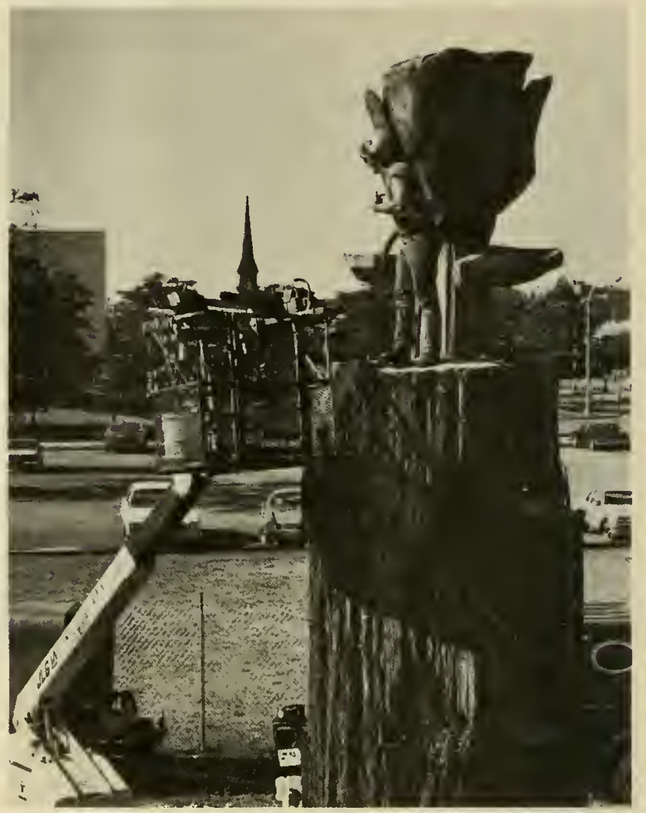
Labor Day Tribute to McGuire

On Friday, September 4, services were held at the Peter McGuire Memorial at Arlington Cemetery near Collingswood, N.J., where the "Father of Labor Day" and founder of the United Brotherhood is buried. Participants in the 1981 service included, from left: Benjamin F. Thompson, treasurer, Local 393; George E. Norcross, president of the central labor union, Camden; James Florio, Congressman, 1st Congressional District of New Jersey and Democrat Candidate for Governor of New Jersey; Patrick N. Carey, Warden and Assistant Business Representative of Carpenters Local 393, Camden; Edward Hurd, Retired Carpenter and long time committee member of the Peter J. McGuire Memorial Labor Day Service.

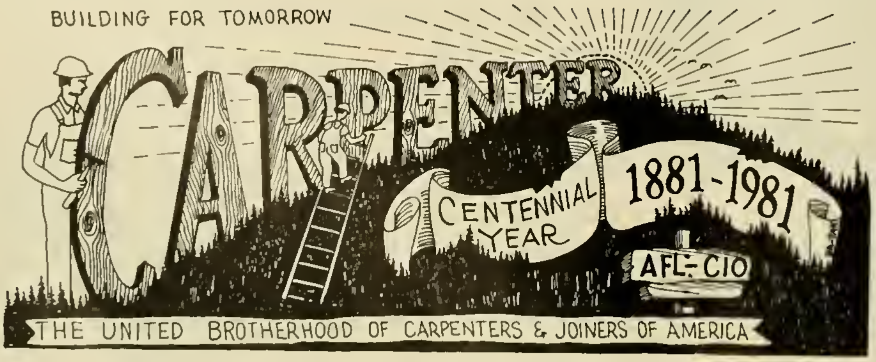
Officers of Los Angeles Local

Local 25, Los Angeles, Calif., recently marked its 51st year, as it announced a proclamation by the Los Angeles City Council regarding the Brotherhood's centennial. Officers of the local gathered for an official picture. From left are: General Representative Paul Urgel, Recording Secretary Mike Chapman, Warden Walt Kallinen, Vice President Jim Engen, President Bob Dale, Financial Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent Kenny Scott, Trustee Don Thomas, Trustee Gary Shepherd, and Trustee Ray Kobayashi. Not present for the picture were Conductor Art Mascott and Business Representative Arthur P. Passman.

Rosey Future in Syracuse, Even Rosier in Pasadena



A wooden nickel may not be wothr much, but a wooden rose can be very valuable indeed—at least if it's the handiwork of Buck Warren. Warren, a member of Local 12, Syracuse, N.Y., and a poet, philosopher, and self-professed dreamer, is also a sculptor as millions of TV viewers watching the exhibition game last August between the New Orleans Saints and the Philadelphia Eagles discovered. Halftime brought the unveiling of a 25-foot 7½ ton redwood rose that Warren had spent the better part of the previous four months carving. The wooden roses began, in a smaller size, as an attempt to provide a token of affection that would not perish as a live bloom does. The roses, priced from $50-100 sold well and, after some effort Warren found himself with a sizable commission to build the oversized rose as a present from Syracuse to the Rose Bowl—and found himself making headlines in the Syracuse Herald American *in the process. Next, apparently, Warren would like to carve another rose out of white Italian marble to stay in Syracuse. Says Warren, "the state flower is a rose, you know."*



Many artists and writers have interpreted the 100th anniversary of the United Brotherhood, and it has been described in brochures, exhibits, and even a stage play. The Year 1981 has truly been an eventful year in the history of the UBC. The artist's interpretation at left comes to us from Ba-yak, who draws primarily for American Indian newspapers of the Pacific Northwest.

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

THE PENNY PITCH

Why is it that very few people seeing a penny on the sidewalk wouldn't stoop to pick it up, but millions of people fall for prices ending in 99 cents?

—Dale G. McKee, Retired,
Local 944, San Bernardino, CA

CENTENNIAL YEAR

CAR ESTIMATE

"With a car like this, my advice to you is to keep it moving," the mechanic told his customer.

"Why?" he was asked.

"If you ever stop, the cop will think you've had an accident."

—Union Tabloid

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

WELL-SIDE MANNER

A Texas millionaire walked into an automobile showroom. "My wife's sick . . . what do you have in the way of a get-well car?"

—Christina Maynard,
Baxter, Tennessee

PLUGGED NICKEL

A millwright who has a reputation for being resourceful when it comes to saving money, needed some washers one day.

The hardware store wanted seven cents apiece. Outraged at the inflated price, he returned home and drilled holes in some nickels.

—Union Tabloid

BUY U.S. AND CANADIAN

COUPONS GONE, TOO?

POLICEMAN: Was anything else taken?

WOMAN: No, just the $90 worth of groceries from the glove compartment.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

TIRE DISCOUNT

An apprentice was going home one afternoon when he saw a huge pile of tires in front of a neighbor's house. The neighbor was out front, so the apprentice stopped and asked him, "Why do you have so many tires in your front yard?"

The neighbor replied, "Oh, it's just a hobby of mine."

"How many tires are there?" the apprentice asked.

"3999," the man said.

The apprentice looked at the man, then at the pile of tires, and back to the man asking, "Why 3999 tires? Why not 4000?"

His neighbor replied quite seriously, "Now wouldn't that look silly, 4000 tires out in front of my house!"

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was a race driver named
Jackson
Who thought speed was the
ultimate action
When he tried to go faster
He met with disaster
Now he's not at the track; he's in
traction.

—Mrs. Edward (Mary) Stone
Spartansburg, Pa.

ELDER'S EXERCISE

When one of the town's leading citizens reached age 80, the local paper sent a reporter to ask him what exercise he used to keep fit.

"Son," said the old fellow, "when you're pushing 80, you don't need any other exercise."

—Union Tabloid

SHOW YOUR BUMPER STICKER

HE CASHED IN

JIM: The bank is looking for a cashier.

TIM: But they just hired one last month.

JIM: He's the one they're looking for.

—UTU News

GET WISE! ORGANIZE!

BRING A PILLOW, TOO!

As a nation we are dedicated to keeping physically fit, and parking as close to the stadium as possible.

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

DIVERSIONARY

A housewife answered the doorbell to find a small, anxious boy with a list.

"Lady," he said, "I'm on a treasure hunt. Do you have three grains of wheat, and a pork chop bone?"

"My, that's an unusual list," she said. "What treasure hunt is this?"

"Oh, if I find everything on this list, I get a dollar," the boy said.

"From whom?" she asked.

"Why," he replied, "from my babysitter's boyfriend."

—Union Tabloid

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

MIGHTY ACORNS

What this country needs most is family trees that produce more lumber and fewer nuts.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

DO-IT-YOURSELF ENERGY CONSERVATION

December . . . winter weather is just beginning for most of us, and as the cold wind blows, our utility bill grows. However, with a small amount of thought, effort, and expense, you may be able to keep that roaring utility bill down to a slow burn.

When it's cold, our first consideration is heat. How efficiently is your furnace functioning? If you have a boiler, consider the use of a vent damper to prevent heat leakage up the flue pipe or chimney, consider lowering the temperature in the boiler, and make sure the filters are clean—they may need replacing every month. The burner may also need replacing; a serviceman can tell you if it is mixing air and fuel efficiently. John Rothschild in his recently published book *Stop Burning Your Money* suggests that the oil burner be serviced every fall for misfunctioning burners use more air, and that sends more heat up your chimney.

VENT DAMPER USAGE

With a hot-air furnace, a vent damper is a good investment, and the fan can be fixed to pull more heat from the ducts. According to the experts, inspection and adjustment of furnaces can save an average of 10% in family fuel consumption. However, don't ignore the possibility that if your heating system is in really poor repair, it may be more worthwhile in the long run to replace it with a modern, energy-saving unit.

Make an effort to employ "common sense" methods for conserving heat. If you have a room in your house that's generally not used, close it up and shut down the heat in that room. And turning down the thermostat while you sleep, "night setback" as Rothschild terms it, can cut annual fuel consumption up to 15%. Some people find it necessary to compensate for the lower temperature with an electric blanket, but try a couple quilts, and you'll save even more.

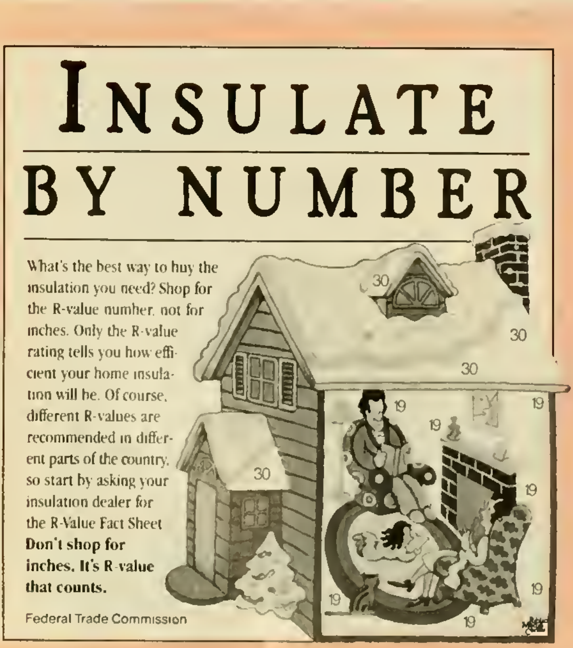
It's no surprise that adequate insulation improves the energy efficiency of a heating system, but it may be a surprise that close to one-half of the indoor hear lost to the outside is lost through uninsulated attics, and half of that lost heat may be saved with one layer of insulation. According to Rothschild, a second layer presents "a case of diminishing returns." From zero to four inches of thickness for insulation is the most effective, four to nine inches is a fuzzy area in terms of efficiency, and above nine inches of thickness, the cost of the insulation generally exceeds the savings in fuel cost.

If you're thinking up, think down, too—according to a study conducted by Princeton University's Center for Energy and Environmental Studies, almost 20% of home heat produced was lost through the basement.

When you caulk and weatherstrip, don't stop with doors and windows; do around all openings you have on your home (see facing page). Storm windows or plastic sheet protection can reduce a fuel bill by about 15%. One doesn't need to be a mathematician to see that all these percents can add up!

CHECK ENERGY LABELS

If you are currently in the market for a refrigerator, freezer, dishwasher, or clothes washer, *be sure* to check appliance energy labels that are now required by law. These labels tell how much energy each model uses, and how it compares to the competition, so you can bring home that new appliance with the pre-knowledge of how it's going to effect your utility bill.



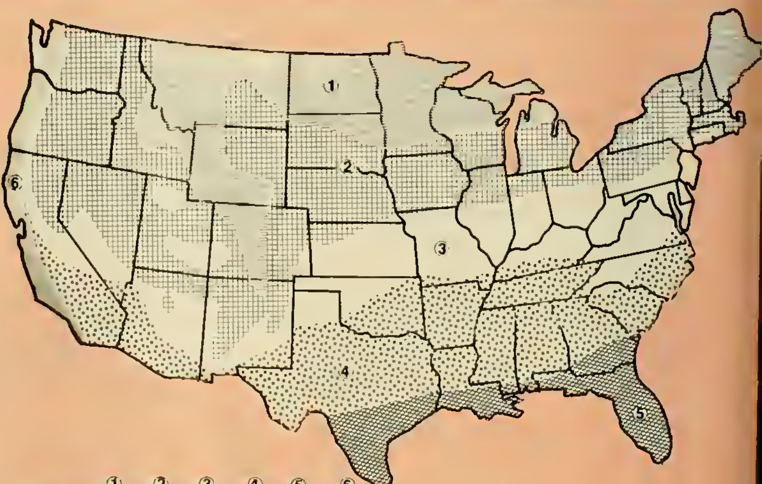
INSULATE

BY NUMBER

What's the best way to buy the insulation you need? Shop for the R-value number, not for inches. Only the R-value rating tells you how efficient your home insulation will be. Of course, different R-values are recommended in different parts of the country, so start by asking your insulation dealer for the R-Value Fact Sheet

Don't shop for inches. It's R-value that counts.

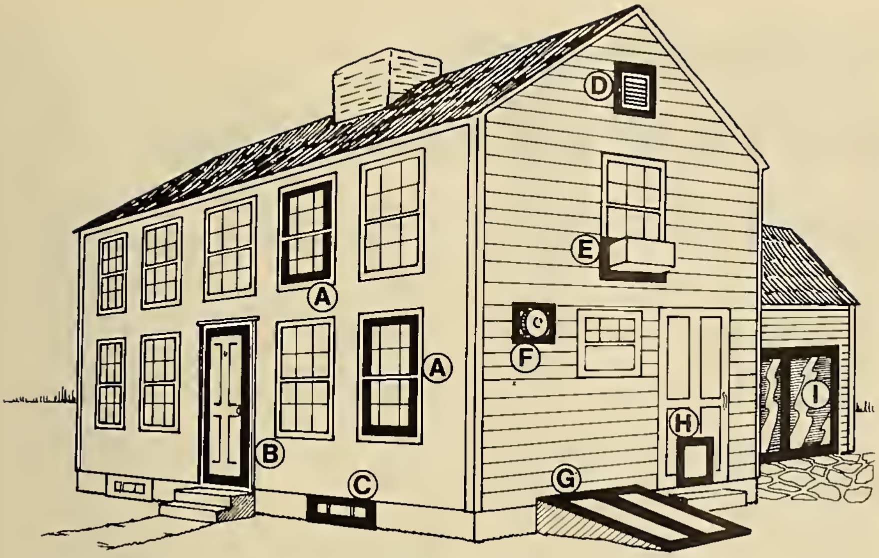
Federal Trade Commission



R values for	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
		▦		░	▩	
— Ceilings	R—38	R—33	R—30	R—26	R—26	R—19
— Walls	R—19	R—19	R—19	R—19	R—13	R—11
— Floor	R—22	R—22	R—19	R—13	R—11	R—11

INSULATION LEVELS IN SIX U.S. ZONES

as recommended by Owens-Corning Fiberglas



Areas to caulk and weatherstrip: Windows (A), doors (B), cellar casements (C), attic vents (D), air conditioners (E), kitchen fans (F), basement bulkheads (G), pet entry doors (H), and garage doors (I).—Diagram courtesy of the Schlegal

Consumption of hot water is a touchy subject in most homes, and a proposal to cut down on the amount of hot water used would probably produce cold shower nightmares in the head of every family member. However, the clothes washer isn't going to lose any sleep over less hot water, so try washing on the warm and cold water cycles. Even the consumption of hot shower water can be cut down, often without any squeals, by the small purchase and easy installment of a flow controller in the shower head—one of the new plastic types can cut water flow per minute in half without much noticeable change in pressure. A family might even want to try turning down the water heater thermostat, many are set on the highest setting (generally around 160°F) when a medium setting will do quite comfortably. Especially during the colder months, when the tank sits in a cool area of the house, much of the heat in the tank dissipates through the walls of the tank as wasted energy.

To round out the subject of saving energy, here are a few tips to help keep your electric bill down:

—Stay away from long-life incandescent lamps; compared to ordinary bulbs, the long-lifers consume more energy in a less efficient manner.

—Use one large bulb rather than several smaller ones; one 100-watt incandescent bulb produces more light than two 60-watt bulbs.

—Unplug "quick-on" television sets when they are not in use; even when the set is "off," they are pulling energy.

And lastly, an unhappy mood is a sure energy drainer, so smile, and enjoy the winter!

FREE BOOKLETS

Some books that may help you in your personal energy campaign are listed below. These booklets are free and can be obtained by writing Consumer Information Center, Department B, Pueblo, Colo., 81009 with the title and booklet number.

Tips for Energy Savers 601J
46 pp. 1978

How to save energy and money on home heating, cooling, lighting, appliances, etc., is the subject of this booklet, which includes a section on how much insulation you need and a listing of annual electricity use for appliances to help you figure costs.

Understanding Your Utility Bills
602J 11 pp. 1978

Although billing procedures are constantly changing, this booklet will help you read gas and electric meters, calculate costs, and understand the company's billing methods and forms.

Heating with Wood 528J
24 pp. 1980

And if you have access to firewood, this can be the most "efficient" in terms of your budget than any of the others. This booklet discusses types of fireplaces, stoves, and furnaces; buying, installing, and using woodstoves; and buying and burning wood efficiently and safely.

JOY TO THE WORLD

As the holidays draw near, most of us have high hopes of being together with family and friends, exchanging gifts, feeling the love and joy of the season.

Some lonely people, or families barely making ends meet, come to The Salvation Army at Christmastime.

The Army provides dinners, companionship, perhaps toys or warm clothing—and sometimes it helps the drifter or the troubled family to make a new start in life.

Thanks to your support, The Salvation Army offers year-round programs to reach out to youngsters, families, oldsters; to the alcoholic, discharged prisoner, teenage runaway; to those in institutions and those who have no home at all.

By giving to The Salvation Army, you give joy to a world that greatly needs it.

SHARING IS CARING

Reciprocal Agreements of the PRO-RATA Pension Plan

The Carpenter magazine publishes the following list, periodically, so that Pro-Rata Pension Plan participants and administrators may have the most recent list of plans which offer reciprocity.

A major step forward in bringing lifelong pension coverage to Brotherhood members was taken in 1971 when the Pro-Rata Pension Agreement was established.

The agreement is a basic document which permits members to move from one pension plan to another as their work assignments change while working in various areas, drawing pro-rata benefits from each of the various plans upon retirement . . . and not losing benefits in any. It is a form of "portability" long sought in the construction trades.

The plan is simple. Local Union or District Council Pension Plans A, B, C, and D, for example, will notify the General Office in Washington, D.C., that they want to participate in the Pro-Rata Pension Plan. Reciprocal agreements are signed by the trustees of each plan, and, in so doing, the plans become a part of the international reciprocal program.

A member of the Brotherhood does not achieve pro-rata pension protection merely by being a member in good standing. His local union or district council has to negotiate a pension plan with employers, if it has not already done so. Then the trustees of that plan have to enter into reciprocal pro-rata agreement with other plans. This is done by signing the International Pro-Rata Agreement.

In addition to the pro-rata reciprocal pension agreement, there was also established in 1971 the nationwide Carpenters Labor-Management Pension Fund. This pension plan, which is primarily for groups not covered by local union and district council plans, is administered in Wilmington, Del., by American Benefit Plan Administrators, Inc. (For information about this nationwide plan, write to the address listed at the bottom or telephone (302) 478-5950.) It is broken down into two categories—an Industrial Pension Plan and a Construction Industry Pension Plan. A member in the Labor-Management Plan is automatically covered by the Pro-Rata Plan.

ARIZONA

Arizona State Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
5125 North 16th Street, Suite A104
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

ARKANSAS

Carpenters Pension Fund of Arkansas
1501 North University, Suite 340
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

CALIFORNIA

Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for
Northern California
955 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103

Carpenters Pension Trust for
Southern California
520 South Virgil Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90020

Mill Cabinet Pension Fund for
Northern California
995 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103

San Diego County Carpenters Pension Fund
3659 India Street, Room 100
San Diego, California 92103

Southern California Lumber Industry
Retirement Fund
650 South Spring Street, Room 1028
Los Angeles, California 90014

COLORADO

Centennial State Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
789 Sherman Street, Suite 560
Denver, Colorado 80203

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut State Council of Carpenters
State-Wide Pension Plan
10 Broadway
Hamden, Connecticut 06518

FLORIDA

Broward County Carpenters Pension Trust
Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
7300 North Kendall Drive
P.O. Box 560695
Miami (Kendall), Florida 33156

Local Union 1685 Pension Fund
3203 Lawton Road, P.O. Box 20173
Orlando, Florida 32814

Palm Beach County Carpenters District
Council Pension Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
2247 Palm Beach Lake Blvd., Suite 101
West Palm Beach, Florida 33409

South Florida Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
7300 No. Kendall Drive
P.O. Box 560695
Miami (Kendall), Florida 33156

Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville
and Vicinity Pension Fund
c/o Administrative Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 16845
2050 Art Museum Drive, Suite 106
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

IDAHO

Idaho Branch, Inc.
A.G.C.-Carpenters Pension Trust
1662 Shoreline Drive, Suite No. 200
Boise, Idaho 83706

ILLINOIS

Carpenters Pension Fund of Illinois
P.O. Box 470
28 North First Street
Geneva, Illinois 60134

Chicago District Council of Carpenters
Pension Fund
12 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Chicago District Council of Carpenters
Millmen Pension Fund
12 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

INDIANA

Northwest Indiana & Vicinity District
Council of Carpenters Pension Trust Fund
780 Union Street
Hobart, Indiana 46342

KANSAS

Kansas Construction Trades Open End
Pension Trust Fund
c/o Fringe Benefit Funds
202 West Thirty-Third Street
P.O. Box 5096
Topeka, Kansas 66605

LOUISIANA

Local Union 1098 Pension Trust
6755 Airline Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805

District Council of New Orleans and
Vicinity Pension Trust
315 Broad Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Northeast Louisiana District Council of
Carpenters Pension Plan
c/o Southwest Administrators
P.O. Box 4617
Monroe, Louisiana 70805

Continued, next page

MARYLAND

Cumberland Maryland and Vicinity Building and Construction Employees' Trust Fund
32 North Centre Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21502

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts State Carpenters Pension Fund
Heritage Building
69 Winn Street
Burlington, Massachusetts 01803

Western Massachusetts Carpenters Pension Fund
20 Oakland Street
Springfield, Massachusetts 01108

MICHIGAN

Carpenters Pension Trust Fund Detroit and Vicinity
30700 Telegraph Road, Suite 2400
Birmingham, Michigan 48012

Michigan Carpenters' Council Pension Fund
241 East Saginaw Street
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

MISSOURI

Carpenters District Council of Kansas City
625 West 39th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Carpenters' Pension Trust Fund of St. Louis
Carpenters' Building
1401 Hampton Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63139

NEBRASKA

Lincoln Building and Construction Industry Pension Plan
Suite 211—First National Bank Building
100 North 56th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68504
Attention, Ronald L. Miller, Adm.

Omaha Construction Industry Health, Welfare and Pension Plans
3929 Harney Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

NEVADA

Northern Nevada Carpenters Trust Fund
1745 Vassar Street, P.O. Box 11337
Reno, Nevada 89510

Construction Industry and Carpenters Joint
Pension Trust for Southern Nevada
928 East Sierra Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Northern New England Carpenters Pension Fund
472 Chestnut Street
Manchester, New Hampshire 03101

NEW JERSEY

Carpenters & Millwrights Local No. 31 Pension Fund
41 Ryan Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08610

E. C. Carpenters' Fund
76 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey 07079

New Jersey Carpenters Fund
130 Mountain Avenue
Springfield, New Jersey 07081

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico District Council of Carpenters Pension Fund
Trust Fund Administrator of CompuSys. Inc.
1200 San Pedro N.E.
P.O. Box 11399
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87192

NEW YORK

Nassau County Carpenters Pension Fund
1065 Old Country Road
Westbury, New York 11590

New York City District Council of Carpenters Pension Fund
204-8 East Twenty-Third Street
New York, New York 10010

Suffolk County Carpenters
Fringe Benefit Fund
Box 814
Medford, New York 11763

Westchester County New York Carpenters' Pension Fund
10 Saw Mill River Road, Box 288
Hawthorne, New York 10532

Carpenters Local Union 964 Pension Fund "B"
130 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

OHIO

Miami Valley Carpenters' District Pension Fund
Far Oaks Building
2801 Far Hills Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45419

Ohio Valley Carpenters District Council Benefit Funds
c/o Pension and Group Consultants, Inc. Administrator
Room 902—6 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

OREGON

Oregon-Washington Carpenters Employers Trust Fund
309 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97208

PENNSYLVANIA

Carpenters' Pension Fund of Western Pennsylvania
390 Seven Parkway Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Carpenters Pension Fund
14 Jefferson Park Road
Warwick, Rhode Island 02888

TENNESSEE

Middle Tennessee District Council of Carpenters Pension Fund
200 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Tri State Carpenters and Joiners District Council of Chattanooga, Tennessee and Vicinity Pension Trust Fund
P.O. Box 6035
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

UTAH

Utah Carpenters' Cement Masons' and Laborers' Trust Fund
3785 South 7th East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

WASHINGTON

Carpenters Retirement Trust of Western Washington
P.O. Box 1929
Seattle, Washington 98111

Millmen's Retirement Trust of Washington
c/o Local Union 338
2512 Second Avenue, Room 206
Seattle, Washington 98121

Washington-Idaho-Montana Carpenters-Employers Retirement Trust Fund
East 123 Indiana—P.O. Box 5434
Spokane, Washington 99205

WEST VIRGINIA

Chemical Valley Pension Fund of West Virginia
Raymond Hage and Company, Inc. Employee Benefit Plan Consultants
1050 Fifth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25701

WYOMING

Wyoming Carpenters Pension Plan
141 South Center—Suite 505
Casper, Wyoming 82601

NATIONWIDE

Carpenters Labor Management Pension Fund
American Benefit Plan Administrators, Inc.
3906 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 7018
Wilmington, Delaware 19803

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

1981 CARPENTERS

A total of 275 apprentice graduates assembled for a graduation picture.

Largest Graduation In St. Louis, Missouri

In this 100th Anniversary year of the Brotherhood, the apprenticeship graduating class celebration of the St. Louis District Council this past August was a history-making event in more ways than one.

This year, the largest graduating class to date, 275 apprentices, received their journeymen certificates.

Also this year, the first woman apprentice to graduate through the program, Mrs. Joyce Smith, a mother of four, received her graduation diploma to rousing applause.

And another first, the union presented what is to be an annual award—the Peter J. McGuire Founders Award, in memory of the fact that McGuire was a St. Louis carpenter—given to the apprentice that is selected by the district council each year to compete in the statewide contest. The first recipient of the award was Thomas Walker III. Awards for scholastic achievement, initiative, and excellence were also given to other members of the graduating class.

LABOR'S CENTENNIAL AFL-CIO 1881-1981

Thomas Walker III receives the Peter J. McGuire Founders Award from council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst.

Mrs. Joyce Smith with Langhorst, left, and Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer Leonard Terbrock, right.

Chemical Valley, West Virginia, Graduates

On July 27, 1981, a graduation ceremony was held by the Chemical Valley District Council, W. Va., for 61 graduating apprentices—8 millwrights and 53 carpenters. Seated, from left, in the above picture, are George Jones, state director of apprenticeship and training; Everette E. Sullivan, secretary; and Warren Grimm, general representative. Behind them are most of the recent graduates.

31st Annual Event In Western Pa.

In another history-making event, the Western Pennsylvania District Council and JATC conferred journeyman certificates on its largest class to date—a record-breaking 132 apprentices.

Joint Apprenticeship Committee Chairman Howard Pfeifer was toastmaster at the September event. Addresses to the group of 800 guests were delivered by First General Vice President Pat Campbell; Robert Argentine, executive business manager of the council; Robert B. Fay, president of Joseph B. Fay Company and national chairman of A.G.C. Manpower Committee; and Mayor of Pittsburgh Richard S. Caliguiri.

In addition to awards conferred for high scholastic average and perfect attendance, the council also awarded, for the first time, the Joseph Wojciak Memorial Award, given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wojciak, Sr., in memory of their son who succumbed to leukemia after his second year as an apprentice. Each year, the award is to be given to the apprentice with the highest scholastic ability over the four years of training. This year the award went to Thomas C. Beresford, who also received a plaque for perfect attendance and represented Pennsylvania in the International Apprentice Contest in Denver.

Shown above are, in front of the dais from left: First General Vice President Pat Campbell, Western Pennsylvania graduating apprentice Jeff Miazgowicz receiving an award for perfect attendance, and Executive Business Manager Robert Argentine. Behind the dais are, from left: Coordinator William Unitas and JATC President Howard Pfeiffer.

Arizona Apprentice Peddles 5,000 Miles

A recent visitor from Arizona arrived at the General Offices in a rather out-of-the-ordinary way. Scott Johnson, an apprentice with Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., carrying a small pack on his back, had ridden his bicycle from Phoenix, across the country, and was on his way back home when he stopped by the General Offices in Washington, D.C. When completed, Johnson calculated distance covered at 5,000 miles.

Apprentices at 100-Year Celebration

Graduating apprentices and apprentice instructors were recently honored at Elmira, N.Y., Local 532's 100th anniversary celebration. Above left picture shows, from left: Graduating Apprentices Chester Smith and Donald Henson, and Business Agent Edward Baker. Above right picture shows, from left: Instructors Jesse Hollenbeck and Richard Nichols, Business Agent Baker, Recording Secretary David Stewart, and Local 532 President Michael Terwilliger.

New Jersey Instructors Upgrade Teaching Style

Organizers weren't the only ones in training this past summer; some 55 apprentice instructors and business representatives from around the state of New Jersey met at the Eighth Annual Instructors Seminar to update their knowledge on apprentice teaching techniques, OSHA regulations and other training aids for apprenticeship classroom instruction.

The seminar, an annual event sponsored by the New Jersey Carpenters Training and Educational Fund, includes representatives from labor and the state. Joseph J. D'Aries, administrative manager of the Fund, opened the day-long seminar by commending the instructors who were in attendance. He promised an exciting agenda plus an opportunity for instructors to share common concerns and complaints during a round table discussion.

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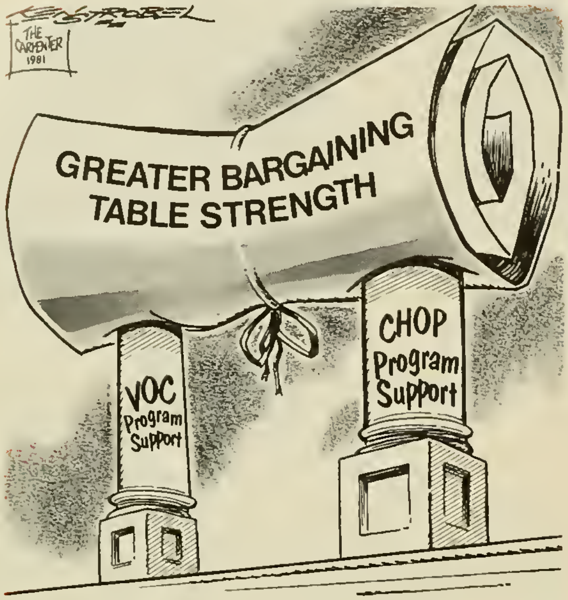


There is strength in numbers. This is an accepted fact in the trade union movement. It applies and reflects itself every time we meet our employers at the bargaining table in negotiations for better wages and working conditions. It applies to us when we seek solutions to our problems through our politically elected officials. It applies when we deal with government agencies, industry, and the general public on craft matters, industrial problems, consumer problems, and other matters affecting the general welfare of our members.

As a trade union we have two primary objectives—first to organize the unorganized, and second, to provide effective representation for our members. Each of us, as trade unionists, has an obligation to share equally in the responsibility of organizing the unorganized.

The Voluntary Organizing Program was developed by the Organizing Department to encourage and enlist membership participation in a concerted drive to organize the unorganized in our industrial jurisdiction throughout the United States and Canada. By urging the establishment of a Voluntary Organizing Committee (VOC) in every local union, it affords every member an opportunity to participate in this vital and essential function.

WILLIAM KONYHA
GENERAL PRESIDENT

Carpenter Wins $2 Million In Workplace-Accident Award

A former Brotherhood member from the St. Louis, Mo., District Council and his wife have been awarded benefits that could add up to more than $2 million for a 1978 workplace accident.

According to a report in *The Southern Illinois Labor Tribune*, the Missouri Labor and Industrial Relations Commission ordered Daniel International Corp., a general contractor, to pay Jerry D. Mistler maximum injury compensation of $95 per week for the accident which left him blind, deaf and paralyzed on his right side.

The Commission also awarded his wife $10.75 per hour for a 14-hour day because she had to quit her job to care for Mistler. The award to Mrs. Mistler marks the first in the state to stipulate that a wife be paid professional rates for the care of a disabled spouse, according to Mistler's lawyer.

The accident occurred when a cable broke and a five-ton steel girder dropped, striking Mistler. The company was deemed at fault for allowing workers to be in the area under the moving girder. (PAI)

Rhode Island Cabinetmaker Grads

Seven Rhode Island cabinetmaker apprentices recently received their journeyman certificates. Shown in the above picture are seated, from left: Gary Gardner, James O'Brien, and Richard Taylor. Standing, from left: Business Representative William Forward, John McCabe, Peter Bostrom, Business Manager Herbert Holmes, Anival Neves, Russell Greenhalgh, and Business Representative Fred Parc.

PETS Moves Ahead in Cleveland

The apprenticeship training program of the Cleveland, O., Joint Apprenticeship Committee operates from spacious quarters, with 10 local unions participating in its activities. The two young men shown in the picture above are among many now learning the craft under the PETS—Performance Evaluation Training System.

UBC on Formaldehyde Petition

Twelve international unions, along with the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Department, have petitioned the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration to adopt an emergency temporary standard which would recognize workplace exposure to the chemical formaldehyde as a health hazard. The United Brotherhood is among the petitioners.

If adopted, the emergency temporary standard would require OSHA to hold hearings, gather data and issue a permanent standard in six months mandating that exposure be lowered to the "lowest Feasible level" by engineering controls. Overexposure to formaldehyde is considered a cancer risk to humans.

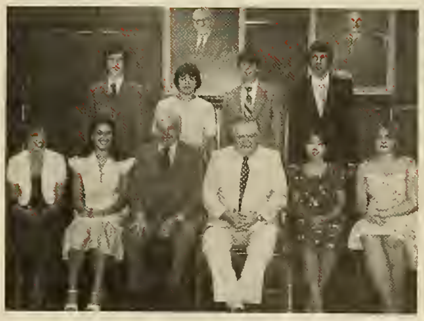
WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

TUITION GRANTS AWARDED

The Chicago District Council recently awarded eight $500 cash scholarships to children of members of its affiliated locals. The scholarships are a gift from the "Ted" Kenney Memorial Scholarship Foundation set up in 1967 by the district council to honor Theodore "Ted" Kenney, an active Brotherhood member for over 50 years and president of the Chicago District Council from 1951 until his death in 1966.

The foundation is maintained by contributions from local unions. This year, foundation trustees voted to award eight scholarships in honor of the Brotherhood's centennial. Winners were selected on the basis of performance in high school and are shown in the picture at right, seated, from left: Elizabeth Kraml, Kathleen Kearns, Secretary-Treasurer Wesley Isaacson, President and Foundation Trustee George Vest, Jr., Susie Mishima, and Julie Ann Lechert. Standing, from left: Kevin J. Gartz, Robert Dickey, Danial Blase, and Glenn Nickele.



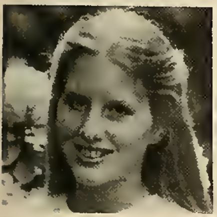
Chicago District Council officers with scholarship winners.

TWO AID CRIPPLED

On July 16, members of Local 183, Peoria, Ill., honored two of their retired brothers for contributions and service to the community. The two awards, the first of a kind, were awarded to Leonard Anderson and Rudolph Erbe, who between them have amassed 101 years of membership in the Brotherhood. According to Local 183 President Charles Carter, the two men have given much special consideration to crippled children: "the ingenious rigs and devices they have contrived to ease the suffering of these youngsters came from the skills of their trade, the wisdom of their minds, and the compassion within their hearts."

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

Marlene Munnelly, daughter of Joseph Munnelly Local 1772, Hicksville, N.Y., is the recipient of Local 1772's yearly scholarship award of $500. Miss Munnelly will attend The University of Chicago and will major in English.



ROYAL TREATMENT

Not a red carpet, but just as meaningful to Mrs. Phyllis Dodd was the ramp recently constructed outside her front door by members of Local 1485, La Porte, Ind. As recorded in the Michigan City *Labor Beacon*, Business Agent Wayne Glotfelty and local members Jim Groff, Jeff Kuiper, and Floyd Hood donated their skills to build a ramp for the 65-year-old Mrs. Dodd, who claims to be the oldest living multiple sclerosis patient in Porter County. Mrs. Dodd has been confined to a wheelchair most of her adult life. Arrangements for the building of the ramp were made by Ken Rhynard, labor liaison with the United Way of Porter County.

CONCESSION KEYS

Members of Carpenter Local 367, Centralia, Ill., are shown presenting the keys to the new Fairview Park concession stand to Centralia Mayor Jack Sligar. The city supplied the materials and the union members donated their labor to build the 14-foot by 28-foot building. Left to right are Superintendent of Public Property Don Auberry, Sligar, Local 367 Business Agent Ural Copple and union member Clyde English. Auberry said a plaque with the names of the men who helped build the stand will be posted on the building.

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Anaheim, Calif.

ANAHEIM, CALIF.

Family and friends were invited to Local 2203's awards buffet held in honor of 25 and 50-year members. Gerald Stedman, secretary of the Orange County District Council, and Robert Napoles, president of Local 2203, awarded pins. Some of the members receiving pins are shown in the accompanying photograph, as follows:

First row, seated: 50-year member Ervin W. Kind.

Second row, from left: Charles Arias, Billy Kirkham, Jakob Scherer, Herbert Nation, Karl Hollack, Domenic Dello Russo, Carl Fleck, Walter Thibodeau, Richard Druck, Calvin Meeks, Ramon Ramirez, and A. J. Dunn.

Third row, from left: Ernest Walsh, Myron Ramey, Lloyd Chapman, Virgil Kersey, Bernhard Hollack, Pete Mohr, T. H. Wedel, Carroll Rimmer, Keith Shigley, and Frank Gray.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

ELMIRA, N.Y.

Local 532 recently held its 100th Anniversary celebration. Organized on April 7, 1900, the local was instituted on August 12, 1881. Pins were awarded at the ceremony to members with 20 to 69 years of service to the Brotherhood. Special recognition went to William Hoffsommer, a member of Local 532 for 69 years.

Elmira, N.Y.—Picture No. 1

Elmira, N.Y.—Picture No. 2

Elmira, N.Y.—Picture No. 3

Picture No. 1 shows, from left: President Michael Terwilliger, 69-year member William Hoffsommer, Business Agent Edward F. Baker, and Recording Secretary David Stewart.

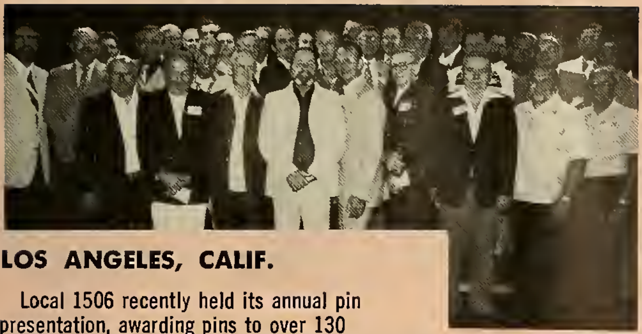
Picture No. 2 shows, front row, from left: Armin H. Cilley, 30-years; Irving Kaminsky, 45-years; Richard Lisano, 20-years; Orville Chapman, 30-years; James Davis, 20-years; and Richard Elwood, 20-years.

Back row, from left: Maxwell Hoose, 25-years; Gerald Flora, 20-years; Charles Deats, 20-years; Robert Ryan, 20-years; Albert Smith, 30-years; Edward Galvin, 25-years; Marion Sherman, 25-years; and Delbert Henson, 20-years.

Picture No. 3 shows, first row, from left: Hubert Thornton, 40-years; Warren Mayhood, 40-years; Frank Vosburg, 40-years; John Deberandine, 40-years; William Hoffsommer, 69-years; E. T. Wilson, 55-years; John Billen, 45-years; Miles McWhorter, 45-years, and Richard Congdon, 40-years.

Second row, from left: Arthur Jorgenson, 30-years; Sterling Dennison, 40-years; Arvo Kauppinen, 35-years; Elwin Jennings, 30-years; Rollie Moss, 35-years; Orville H. Chapman, 30-years; Arthur Thomas, 35-years; Larry Dunbar, 35-years; Robert Walker, 35-years; Herbert Wilcox, 35-years; John Phytilla, 35-years; and William Kowaluck, 30-years.

Third row, from left: Samuel Ruggiano, 35-years; Fred McConaghie, 35-years; James Becker, 30-years; Paul Garton, 35-years; William Griffen, 30-years; Willard Oakes, 30-years; Alan Cramer, 35-years; Donald Cronkwrite, 35-years; Paul Terwilliger, 30-years; and Donal Bement, 30-years.



Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Local 1506 recently held its annual pin presentation, awarding pins to over 130 members for service of 25 to 60 years. Members, listed in alphabetical order are shown in the accompanying photographs.

Pictures No. 1 and 2 show 25-year members: Manuel Aguirre, Rex Ashcraft, Robert Barnard, Vasken Barsamian, Loren Bauer, James Beaver, Clifford Benson, Harold Bogardus, Charles Brown, Buck Buchanan, Robert Burns, John Card, Red Chinery, Elton Colbert, Sydney DeBoer, Ralph Diehl, William Donovan, Hershel Doss, Kendall Doss, Ralph Duncan, Walter Faryon, Howard Feay, Paul Fridd, Jorge Gomez, Cecil Green, Gil Gregor, Victor Highfill, Douglas Hooper, Harry Johnivin, Ernest Johnson, Billy Leatherwood, Ralph Leese, Ronald Lintz, Jim Logan, James Martin, Joseph Metoyer, Jack Morgan, Harry Motonaga, Joseph Noonan, Gilbert Ortez, Raymond Pate, Richard Potter, Thomas Potter, Garland Ray, Clark Rowton, Robert Salomonson, Frank Simms, John Spray, Clifford Stoddard, George Stoffel, Marvin Thompson, Richard Thorsnes, Woodrow Tollett, Tony Viggianelli, Charles Wassell, Richard Wassell, Russell Wassell, Robert White Byron Yount and Greg Yourgel.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members: Norm Abrahams, Alex Akoury, Harry Ashmore, Frank Batzek, Charles Cole, Ray Cooper, Cecil Corey, Arthur Eisele, Richard Freeman, Robert Garcia, Gale Hamilton, Vincent Hernschall, Lyle Hill, Swede Jensen, Doc Jorn, Robert Kettles, Dewey Lewallen, Ed Lonergan, Pablo Martinez, Edward McKervey, F. Tom Merriman, Frank Miller, Jack Pearlman, J. B. Phillips, John Potter, Roy Ray, Arthur Robles, William True and Donald Waite.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members: George Ayre, Ray Berg, Lue Burnett, John Bushman, George Byssing, Clarence Ferkel, Edward Gillen, James Gilliam, Frank Golson, Paul Ogaz, Toney Pyle, Raymond Rice, Kenneth Sand, Richard Spicer, Clyde St.Amant, Guy Weaver and Waino Wertanen.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members: Douglas Coffin, Gabriel Fonseca, Charles Graham, Billy McCormick, Charles Robbins, Joseph Salamone, Warren St.Amant, Francis Story and Lee Tonnies.

Picture No. 6 shows 45-year members: Albert Breckell, E. B. Canter, Stanley Djerf, John Fink, Alden Haney, Wilbur Higbie, Jack Kupersmith, W. P. MacGillivray, David Malmen, John Monlon, Roy Newman, Richard Taylor and Frank Testa.

Picture No. 7 shows 50-year members: Charles Byler, Desmond Christy, William Davis, W. S. Mohr and P. W. Schmidt.

Picture No. 8 shows 55-year member James Skelton.

Picture No. 9 shows 60-year member Isadore Kopple.

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

Picture No. 8—Skelton

Picture No. 7

Picture No. 9—Kopple

Elmhurst, Ill.—Photo No. 1

Elmhurst, Ill.—Photo No. 2

Elmhurst, Ill.—Photo No. 3

Elmhurst, Ill.—Photo No. 4

Elmhurst, Ill.—Photo No. 5

ELMHURST, ILL.

Earlier this year, Local 558 held its 73rd Anniversary Award Dinner Dance. Special guest George Vest, president of the Chicago District Council, attended the festivities held at Indian Lakes Country Club in Bloomingdale, Ill. Local 558 President Robert E. Krier presented the pins.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, first row, from left: James Rylands, Dick Kuehl, Jack Jobin, Louis Wojnowiak, Thomas Curry, Edwin Paster, Eugene Wiesneth, with President Krier.

Second row, from left: F. F. Baughman, Rudolf Schmidt, Billy Krieg, Walter Kozak, John Reordon, and Ernest Peterson.

Third row, from left: Leo Waeghe, Herman Stoeckight, Howard Prehm, and Frank Silka.

Fourth row, from left: Clarence Steben, Arnold Steben, Robert Acton, and Raymond Larsen.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, first row, from left: Leo Abruzzo, Nick Abruzzo, President Krier, Ambrose Evans, Charles Latham, and Myron Hackett.

Second row, from left: Robert Walczak, Martin Bourgart, Frederick Kouar, Elroy Steben, Russell Ingle, Harold Barrett, Jurgen Voss, and Norman Modrich.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, from left: Frank Corso, Elroy Swenson, Louis Miller, President Krier, Frank Wohead, Raymond Zahn, Michael Wohead, and Harry Schabel.

Second row, from left: Vernon Fiehler, Edwin Dee, William Rieger, Sture Johnson, Jack Kersch, and Emil Maes.

Picture No. 4 shows, from left: 40-year member Wilbert DeJong and Harley Kesler.

Picture No. 5 shows, from left: 45-year members Frank Ermeyer and Stanley Holmes.

Members receiving awards but not present for the photographs are as follows:

25-year members: Luther Barrett, Robert Cunningham, Edward Dickey, Clifford Foley, Hugo A. Galassi, Sammie Hillman, Warren Johnson, Lawrence Krause, Harold Kane, Ronald Mianulli, Herbert Rathunde, Francis Reterstoff, Daniel Sedlak, Rudolf Simonelig, David Tomlinson, Everett Warner, Wallace Whitney, and Albert Webb.

30-year members: Albin Anderson, Jr., Charles Bushey, Derner Giebel, Jr., Carl Grider, James Morgan, Henry Pistorius, James Sullivan, Henry Suhrbieh, Joseph Skupien, Steve Sarany, Stanley Wietecha, S. B. Walker, Elvin Wendt, and Harvey Zarbock.

35-year members: Anton Ahlgren, Clarence Amundsen, John Bouras, Frank Brusati, Burdette Conner, August Christensen, Harry Callahan, Frank Golding, LeRoy Greinke, Dewey Jent, Milton Mckinnon, John Maltby, Jr., Edward Najdowski, Emil Penno, and William Tash.

40-year members: William Bockner, Calvin Cunningham, Kenneth Glasgow, Sherwood Johnson, Jerry Krause, and Joseph Luftis.

45-year member Ernest Dehning.

50-year member Joseph Repetny.

CALGARY, ALTA.

Local 1779 honored a 75-year member of the Brotherhood recently, when Daniel McCutcheon was presented a service pin. The 101-year-old McCutcheon was born February 29, 1880, in the British Isles, and he was a member of the Amalgamated Union of Carpenters for seven years before coming to America.

He was initiated into the Brotherhood at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1906 and joined Local 1779 in 1912. During World War II he worked as a carpenter at Norman Wells near the Arctic Circle on emergency oil supplies for troops going up the Alaska Highway.

In the picture, McCutcheon receives his service pin from President John Patterson. In the other picture, McCutcheon and his daughter, left, share the occasion with Mr. and Mrs. John Krassman, Vice President and Mrs. Ed Smith, and President and Mrs Patterson.

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 1

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 2

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 3

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 4

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 5

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 6

PORTLAND, ORE.

At a recent picnic, Local 226 awarded service pins to 69 members. Those receiving awards are shown in the accompanying pictures.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left: Junior F. Collar, H. E. Butcher, and Harry Peck.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members, front row, from left: Tom Warren, Oscar Sorlee, Robert Shibley, Thomas B. Mason, Robert Moe, and Robert Nufer.

Back row, from left: Virgil Parker, Richard Trapp, Matt Zinsli, Louis Wetzel, and Ralph Wales.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, front row, from left: Walter Mantow, Leroy Hurd, George Hassmann, Rob Heyduck, Fletcher Hunt, Glen Beck, and F. C. McPhail.

Back row, from left: C. O. Huggett, Donald Hurd, Martin Karges, Harry Kisor, John N. Jensen, J. Truett Madisett, and Elmer Johnson.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, first row, from left: Elmer Dingman, Aubrey Hartel, Wallis Blank, Arthur Cline, Leo Hannula, Frank Corah, and George Creamer.

Second row, from left: Martin Hoerling, Ervin Flick, Philip Chaperon, John Hefnieder, James Groce, Elmer Hakkinen, and Ceil Boettcher.

Third row: Stan Hemel.

Picture No. 5 shows 35-year members, front row, from left: Emil Rittenbach, James Lancello, B. H. Odenweller, Homer Reber, Clarence Olson, Don Patch, and Ray Porter.

Back row, from left: Conrad Niehues, Alfred Schaffran, Earl Long, Ben Lawrence, Stewart Lockhart, Vernon McKellar, and Edwin Nelson.

Picture No. 6 shows members and officers, front row, from left: Leo Larsen, financial secretary; Bing Coverdale, 40 years; Verlin Stowmin, 35-years; Ken Wheeler, 35-years; A. F. Wyttenberg, 40-years; and Arthur Barton, 35-years.

Back row, from left: Charles Stauffer, 35-years; John Doig, president and 35-year member; John Spainhower, 35-years, Ludwig Gimm, 40-years; Al Rauch, 35-years; and Marv Hall, executive secretary of Oregon State District Council of Carpenters.

ANNOUNCING, for the youngsters by popular demand,

a "My Mom Is A Union Carpenter" T-shirt and a "My Granddad Is A Union Carpenter" T-shirt. Shown at right, the "Mom" T-shirt, in white with blue trim, is available in small (youth sizes 6-8), medium (youth sizes 10-12), or large (youth sizes 14-16). The "Granddad" shirt is in the same sizes.

Also available are "My Daddy Is A Union Carpenter" T-shirts in sizes small (youth sizes 6-8), and medium (youth sizes 10-12), and "My Dad Is A Union Carpenter" in size large (youth sizes 14-16).

The T-shirts are $3.75 each—price includes cost of handling and mailing. Send order and remittance—cash, check, or money order to: General Secretary John S. Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Oleon, N.Y.—Picture No. 1

Oleon, N.Y.—Picture No. 2

Oleon, N.Y.—Picture No. 3

Oleon, N.Y.—Picture No. 4

Oleon, N.Y.—Picture No. 5

OLEAN, N.Y.

At its annual banquet and pin presentation, Local 66 conferred service awards on 60 members. Special mention was given to Edward Roller for 68 years of service to the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members, from left: Robert Sick, George Packer, Anthony Trippy, Walter Hendrickson, and Cecil Jarrett.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members, from left: Edward Padden and Eugene Bailey.

Picture No. 3 shows 35-year members, from left: Edward Bores, William Kayes, Raymond Perrine, Gerald Stanton, Danford Rucker, and Walter Bob.

Picture No. 4 shows, from left: Vince Racitano receiving a 40-year pin for his father, Frank Racitano; and 40-year member William Bunnell.

Picture No. 5 shows 45-year member Gerald Raub.

Members receiving service pins but not present for the photographer are as follows:

25-year members: David D. Clauson, Elliott Ellis, Sr., Gilbert Freeman, Lee Harris, Willis Hosmer, Richard Lewis, Norman Merrill, Robert Moll, Michael Phillippe, and Stanley Swanson.

30-year members: Jack Brown, Thomas Nolan, and Ralph R. Swanson.

35-year members: Raymond Alaimo, Ralph Allen, Charles Boza, Elton Carlson, Gilbert Carlson, William DeHaven, Alton Deming, Fred Denhoff, Willard Furlow, Eugene Gordon, Anthony Gugino, Ernest Hallett, Andrew Kovel, LeRoy McKendrick, Clinton Riehle, David Smith, Edward Soplop, Winton Stalvey, Evert Swanson, John V. Swanson, Harry Vesneski, and Herbert Webster.

40-year members: Bradley Casterline, Ralph Compton, Carl H. Paulson, and Charles Peterson.

45-year members: Everett Case, and Barney Zeck.

55-year members: Fred Carver and Leslie Clark.

60-year member: Carl Sundeen.

Baltimore, Md.—Picture No. 1

Boltimore, Md.—Picture No. 2

Boltimore, Md.—Picture No. 5

Boltimore, Md.—Picture No. 3

Boltimore, Md.—Picture No. 4

BALTIMORE, MD.

At its annual Bull Roast, Local 1548 conferred service awards upon members with 20-40 years of service.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year member Carl R. Vermillion.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, kneeling, from left: Carrol J. Yingling, Melvin Lucky, Jack Wood, and Thomas Bowers.

Standing, from left: Vernon Vermillion, Norman Nicholas, James O. Johns, Sr., and James Purcell.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members, from left: David Meadows, Charles Henderson, and Joseph Nash.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members, from left: Stanley Borlie, Clifton Akers, and William Teague.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year member Sylvester Sohefski.

Monticello, Ind.—Picture No. 1

Monticello, Ind.—Picture No. 2

MONTICELLO, IND.

Local 3154 recently held its annual banquet at the Monticello Moose Lodge. Special recognition was given to retired International Representative Harry Williams.

Picture No. 1 shows retired representative Williams receiving a plaque from Local 3154 President Martin Mummert.

Picture No. 2 shows, from left: Charles Bell, Executive Secretary Treasurer of the Indiana Industrial Council of Carpenters, presenting a 35-year service pin to Charles Parkhiser while son Don Parkhiser looks on.

Picture No. 3 shows members receiving awards, kneeling, from left: Harold Smith, 34-years; Paul Banes, 31-years; Lyle Abbott, 30-years; Roscoe Richardson, 33-years; Paul Horn, 33-years; Sam Kelley, 34-years; Raymond Brickey, 26-years; Clarence (Red) Luse, 35-years; Leroy Stangle, 26-years; John Hinman, 27-years; Robert Blount, 26-years; Lloyd Reed, 29-years and Jerry Boller, 27-years.

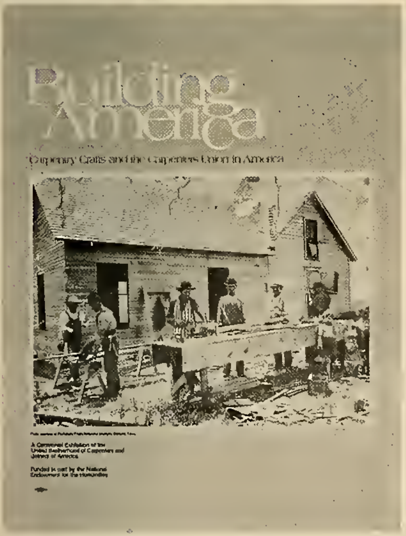
Standing, from left: Chester Randall, 35-years; Walter Potts, 29-years; Charles Snethan, 34-years; Leo Applegate, 35-years; Paul Speicher, 27-years; Paul Reynolds, 44-years; Robert Vories, 35-years; Claude Allen, 44-years; Howard Snowberger, 36-years; Fred Meeker, 29-years; William Kauffman, 25-years; Lura Meeker, 36-years; Charles Clifford, 29-years; Anna Begley, 36-years; A. D. Begley, 33-years; Leroy Pardue, 28-years; Laura Reynolds, 40-years; Orlo Scott, 27-years; Inez Hacker, 40-years; Charles Fulford, 44-years; Elizabeth Houts, 29-years; Bryon Dillon, 28-years; Frank Stotler, 29-years; Alto Barnes, 25-years; Floyd Franklin, 35-years; Wilbur Putt, 44-years; Helen Menks, 25-years; Marion Black, 26-years; Lois Noe, 29-years; Juanita Perkins, 29-years; Robert Nipple, 29-years; Donald Davis, 30-years; Edna Koons, 38-years and James Brady, 31-years.

Not pictured, but present at the banquet were Charles Purkhiser, 35-years; Roy Hinkle, 31-years; Tom Harrison, 31-years; Virginia Carpenter, 31-years; Clarence Vandervender, 28-years; Richard S. Gilmore, 29-years; Beverly Sluyter, 29-years; Lloyd Wood, 30-years; Joseph Mitchell, 36-years; John Alpha, Jr., 34-years; Paul Brunner, 44-years; James Beckner, 26-years; Joe Robenson, 26-years; and Jerry Herron, 26-years.

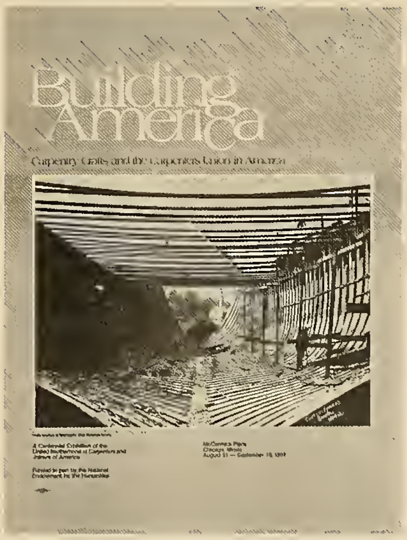
LOCAL No 3154
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
AFL-CIO

Monticello, Ind.—Picture No. 3

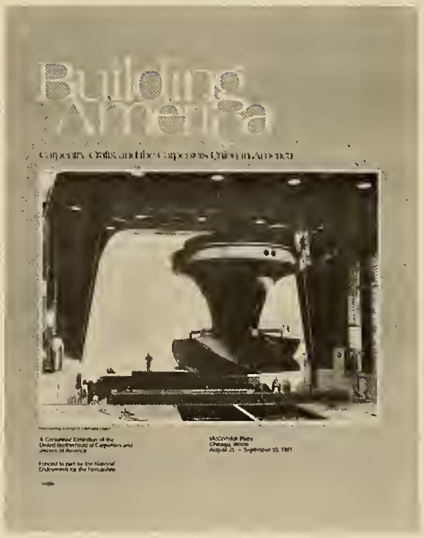
Centennial Exhibit Posters For Your Home Or Union Office



1



2



3

As part of its Centennial celebration, the United Brotherhood presented a major exhibit of historic construction pictures at its recent 34th General Convention. Partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the exhibit brought together some of the best photographs ever taken in the industry. The exhibit will be shown in many parts of North America, and the three salon-quality posters shown above will be made available to visitors at a nominal fee. You can order personal copies of each of the posters, or all three, at $3.00 each, or $7.50 for the set of three, by sending cash, check, or money order to: General Secretary John Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. If ordering other than the full set of three, please specify by the numbers shown. Allow two weeks for delivery.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 739 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $940,998.15 death claims paid in September, 1981.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, IL—Partcik J. Connolly.
2, Cincinnati, OH—John B. Moore, Charles H. Meyers, Lawrence McKibben, Oliver Brielmeyer.
3, Wheeling, WVA—Zell Hart, Olive G. Hendershot, Rebecca L. Kartman.
5, St. Louis, MO—Peter Heilich, George Loyet.
7, Minneapolis, MN—Albert Beckman, Carl O. Hedstrom, Carl Lindstrom.
10, Chicago, IL—Richard Hoslins, John J. McConville, Frank C. Poulson, Martin Maggio, Jr.
11, Cleveland, OH—Charles Masa, Doris Swope.
12, Syracuse, NY—Dwight Howden, Mary A. Thayer.
13, Chicago, IL—Gordon L. Gunderson, Henrietta Buurma.
14, San Antonio, TX—Robert L. Lundquist.
15, Hackensack, NJ—Charles F. Finke.
16, Springfield, IL—George Yourek, Ora Daniel.
19, Detroit, MI—Edward J. Clark, Nolen E. Dicus.
20, New York, NY—Lawrence Crunkleton.
21, Chicago, IL—Louis A. Tonetti.
22, Oakland, CA—Plumas A. Nye, Helen T. Nicholas.
24, Central, CT—Albert Benedetto, Joseph T. Roy, Jack Olmer.
25, Los Angeles, CA—Lincoln Honore, Roy R. Thompson.
26, East Detroit, MI—Salvatore Munaco, Edwin W. Potter, John P. Spanka, Irene Wiejowski.
27, Toronto, ONT—Lorne Stewart, Giovanni R. Tari.
32, Springfield, MA—Napoleon Boisvert.
34, Oakland, CA—James D. Osborn.
35, San Rafael, CA—Rhea D. Bowles, Martha Grab.
36, Oakland, CA—George W. Boitano, Carl Elser, Michael P. Wolf, Ruby M. Hau-Sauer.
41, Woburn, MA—John H. Subatch.
42, San Francisco, CA—Floyd Carlson, Jan Janigan, Walter H. Voltmer, Clyde A. Andersen, Gaetano Paratore.
43, Hartford, CT—Everett J. Mader, Theodore Zborowski.
44, Champaign, IL—Benjamin C. Hooe.
47, St. Louis, MO—Bernard M. Smith, Grace L. Riley.
49, Lowell, MA—Arthur W. Carignan, Christos Zevos.
50, Knoxville, TN—Claudine M. Ingle, Charles R. McDaniel, Carrie B. Bayne, Ruth S. Powell.
55, Denver, CO—Lorenzo Greer, Vincent Hegeman.
58, Chicago, IL—Erick Berg, George Eriksson, Soren Christophersen, Ole Knutson, Edward Homola.
60, Indianapolis, IN—Charles A. Harshbarger.
61, Kansas City, MO—Mike Jordan, Warren A. Morgan, Edward O. Benson, Albert L. Cella, George L. Davis, James F. Wirth.
62, Chicago, IL—Thorvald Berg.
65, Perth Amboy, NJ—Francis J. Peterson.
71, Ft. Smith, AR—William H. Floyd.
74, Chattanooga, TN—Cora Youngblood, Samuel W. Stinson, Bessie E. Liner.
77, Port Chester, NY—Joseph E. Musor.
80, Chicago, IL—Walter E. Slater.

Local Union, City

81, Erie, PA—Lawrence Meehan.
83, Halifax, NS—Ernest L. Rafuse.
85, Rochester, NY—Mary E. Cooper.
87, St. Paul, MN—Flavel C. Robey.
91, Racine, WI—George R. Woodward.
93, Ottawa, ON—Fernand Poirier.
95, Detroit, MI—Josef K. Hermann, Maria Crescentini, Eenok Keskinen.
98, Spokane, WA—Raymond L. Aydelott, Charles A. Bass.
100, Muskegon, MI—Jack E. Johnson.
101, Baltimore, MD—Oscar A. Jacobson, Woodrow W. Shaffer, Francis L. Smith, Richard T. Sutton.
102, Oakland, CA—Carl E. Bremer, Clyde J. Camper, Caleb H. White.
103, Birmingham, AL—Frank A. Collins.
105, Cleveland, OH—Herbert D. Curry, Louis G. Shaheen, Clarence W. Poor.
106, Des Moines, IA—Floyd Babbitt, David A. Mitchell.
107, Worcester, MA—Fred Tupper.
109, Sheffield, AL—Noah F. McGee.
116, Bay City, MI—Otto A. Koeplin.
121, Vineland, NJ—Werner Hermanson, Peter Rossbach.
122, Philadelphia, PA—Piote Cymbalski.
128, St. Albans, WVA—Clay H. Qualls.
129, Hazleton, PA—Rocco De Stefano.
131, Seattle, WA—Ed Bergdal, Richard A. Hoff.
132, Washington, DC—Richard N. Fleming, John L. Carey.
134, Montreal, QUE—Benoit Dallaire, Henri Grenier, Maurice Lussier.
135, New York, NY—Sarah Schultz.
139, Jersey City, NY—Andrew J. Kertis.
141, Chicago, IL—Angelo Taglioli.
144, Macon, GA—Barnett I. Cofer.
162, San Mateo, CA—Fay G. Jewell, Carl W. Sjostrom.
169, East St. Louis, IL—Arthur C. Hermann, Floyd C. Dutton.
171, Youngstown, OH—Esther I. Sandin.
174, Joliet, IL—Helen M. Horn.
181, Chicago, IL—Lillie V. Miller.
182, Cleveland, OH—Maria Putre, Frances K. Hirchak, Caroline Misiakiewicz, Anna Voll.
183, Peoria, IL—Ezra Rediger, Alvin B. Armstrong.
185, St. Louis, MO—Joseph C. Kramer.
194, East Bay, CA—James F. Phillips.
195, Peru, IL—Eugene Miller.
199, Chicago, IL—Rudolph Wilken.
200, Columbus, OH—Earl L. Graves.
203, Poughkeepsie, NY—Victor W. Haggblom, Evert A. Movall.
210, Stamford, CT—Frederick W. Blomquist, Ingvald K. Olsen, Frederick M. Gilbert, Carl Linner, Edwin Nystrom, Gustav A. Kamin, Carl Lorenzen, Agnes E. Cahill.
213, Houston, TX—Edward G. Reed, Joseph M. Earnest, Jose A. Hinojosa, Raymond F. Norheimer, Clarence E. Simons, Stash M. Swatloski, Franklin D. Wagner, Bertha M. Kring, Lasond Al. Reed.
218, Boston, MA—Henry T. Hirtle, James Lucia.
225, Atlanta, GA—Fred Knight, Hoyle T. Benson, Leon L. Stubbs, Alma Moore.
226, Portland, OR—Jim Hancock, William H. Phillips, Gerald A. Love.
232, Ft. Wayne, IN—James W. Smethers, Leatha A. Jessup.
242, Chicago, IL—Robert Tuider, John P. Williams.

Local Union, City

246, New York, NY—Henry Fellbaum.
249, Kingston, ONT—Lorne Hanna.
254, Cleveland, OH—Ernest Strauss.
256, Savannah, GA—David O. Tyson.
257, New York, NY—Maurice Martinson, Frank Defiore, Charles F. Glamann, Emanuel Tretter.
260, Berkshire Co., MA—Violet A. Belanger, Julia C. Felton, Jacob J. Bentz.
261, Scranton, PA—Frank Scalzo, Jr., George Schroeder, Arthur J. Williams.
262, San Jose, CA—Mickey C. Besana, George Pino, Frank Gil.
264, Milwaukee, WI—Ivar O. Hansen, Merton L. Cummings, Charles R. Morrison.
265, Saugerties, NY—Oskar K. Nitzschner.
267, Dresden, OH—Jorgen Holmovik.
268, Sharon, PA—Ruby Branch.
272, Chicago Hts., IL—Othol R. Ragland.
278, Watertown, NY—Tulla M. Peterson.
284, New York, NY—Gladys A. Gillette.
286, Great Falls, MT—Louie M. Zorn.
287, Harrisburg, PA—M. Kathryn Criley.
297, Kalamazoo, MI—Frank E. Carlson.
307, Winona, MN—Lloyd W. Engel.
313, Pullman, ID—Frank W. Read.
316, San Jose, CA—Sankey Oren, Jesse Sparks.
317, Aberdeen, WA—Hugo L. Nyberg, John I. Rantala, Arthur J. Meek.
319, Roanoke, VA—Claude R. Crouch, Courtney M. Starkey.
324, Waco, TX—Gerold N. Richards.
325, Paterson, NY—William Harriott.
329, Oklahoma City, OK—Claude L. Clark, Velma M. Williams.
337, Warren, MI—Orville Davis, George Duma.
342, Pawtucket, RI—Alphonse Sevigny.
343, Winnipeg, MAN—Leslie E. McMillan.
345, Memphis, TN—Harvey H. Mitchell.
350, New Rochelle, NY—Horace J. Greeley.
355, Buffalo, NY—William G. Weisser.
361, Duluth, MN—James E. Hayes.
363, Elgin, IL—Robert L. Gilbertson.
366, New York, NY—Charles Cohen, Karl G. Johnson, John Niemi, Ann C. Molder, Rose Rolla.
372, Lima, OH—Paul E. Winegardner.
374, Buffalo, NY—Anthony Kazmierczak, Clemence Matters.
379, Texarkana, TX—William H. Camp.
385, New York, NY—Joseph C. Tocco, Salvatore Paolillo, Ray David.
388, Richmond, VA—Charles E. Zahn, Sr., David Maitland, Willie D. Jernigan, Hoyt D. McKenzie.
393, Camden, NJ—Dempsey Kershner, Haomi B. Batz.
398, Lewiston, ID—George Berdar.
402, Northhampton, MA—Ruth E. Powiliatis.
404, Lake Co., OH—Richard E. Eskelin, Henry G. Hubbard.
410, Ft. Madison, IA—Paul D. Wintermote.
414, Nanticoke, PA—Charles Levalley.
417, St. Louis, MO—Torval Borrson, Joseph D. Copeland, Charles J. Musterman.
422, New Brighton, PA—James H. McClurg, Jane E. Gardner.
434, Chicago, IL—Herschel B. Littrell, Alfons Specius.
437, Portsmouth, OH—Albert Grashell, Noah L. Shoemaker.
454, Philadelphia, PA—John R. Pedrick.
468, New York, NY—Joseph Komatz.

Local Union, City

470, Tacoma, WA—Richard J. Geiger.
475, Ashland, MA—Irving C. Miller.
480, Freeburg, IL—Vivien C. Hug.
483, San Francisco, CA—John B. Martin.
488, New York, NY—Frederick W. Schaepering, Renhold Johnson.
494, Windsor, ONT—Paul Babiak.
503, Depew & Lancaster, NY—Constantine Staskiewicz.
507, Nashville, TN—Wirt L. Bennett.
522, Durham, NC—Melvin M. Green.
542, Salem, NJ—Ethel V. Gerlack.
548, St. Paul, MN—Raymond J. Murdock, Palmer E. Peterson.
550, Oakland, CA—Bessie S. Smith.
558, Elmhurst, IL—Carl G. Fauske, William E. Tash.
559, Paducah, KY—Clyde H. Harris, Emma L. Upshaw.
562, Everett, WA—Albert E. Tobias.
563, Glendale, CA—Carl A. Beightol, Roy R. Monninger.
569, Pascagoula, MS—Robert Simmons.
579, St. Johns, NFLD—Harold Taylor, Dora J. Balsom.
584, New Orleans, LA—Mariano E. Daguimol Joseph R. Liotta.
586, Sacramento, CA—Pat F. Dryden, Edward O. Wardrip.
596, St. Paul, MN—Norma J. Shelito.
599, Hammond, IN—Robert L. Bassett, Leona Spiller.
600, Lehigh Valley, PA—Paul B. Masteller.
610, Port Arthur, TX—Donald J. Gauthier.
621, Bangor, ME—Walter E. Barron.
624, Brockton, MA—Robert W. Hover, Sr.
626, Wilmington, DE—John A. Lucas, Francis Porter, Lois B. Biggs.
627, Jacksonville, FL—Christopher C. Coley, Joseph A. Baggs, Henry E. Parmenter.
633, Madison Co. & Vic., IL—David L. Daniels, Milton M. Neblett.
637, Hamilton, OH—Clarence Case.
639, Akron, OH—Gerald K. Grindle.
642, Richmond, CA—Harry MacPhee, Paul E. Morgenstern.
655, Marathon, FL—Betty Schrader.
660, Springfield, OH—Donald E. Might, Eugene R. Short.
668, Palo Alto, CA—Thomas L. Jones, Henry W. Tollner.
675, Toronto, ONT—Frederick J. Boden.
695, Sterling, IL—John R. Mantsch.
698, Covington, KY—Charles A. Witte.
703, Lockland, OH—Harold W. Bluhm.
710, Long Beach, CA—Rosco F. Nottingham, John J. Gibbons, Herschel Gustin, Julian P. Lacourse, John E. Lamere, Med Nottingham, Rose Hobbs.
721, Los Angeles, CA—Donald H. McMurtrey.
727, Hialeah, FL—Austin L. Foster.
739, Cincinnati, OH—William Stadler, Jr.
740, Brooklyn, NY—Pat Sallarulo.
743, Bakersfield, CA—John L. Stewart, Frank Rouff, Wilmer E. Capps, Rita Mary E. McQuary.
745, Honolulu, HI—Pedro Igne.
751, Santa Rosa, CA—Herman Luper, Lloyd Goss, Frank J. Fischer, David Orr, Roxanne L. Cook.
753, Beaumont, TX—Henry P. Anderson, Herbert L. Mouton, Elijah J. Booker, Arthur Barrow, Joseph L. Shepherd.
756, Bellingham, WA—Edgar A. Rector, Onni A. Martinen.
766, Albert Lea, MN—Wayne S. Sahr, Floyd J. Prihoda.
767, Ottumwa, IA—Walter E. Zigler.
769, Pasadena, CA—Carroll R. Farris.
770, Yakima, WA—Isabelle K. Hyle.
777, Harrisonville, MO—William Boling, William C. Bryant.

Local Union, City

780, Astoria, OR—Kenneth F. Collier.
782, Fond Du Lac, WI—Esther L. Wells.
787, New York, NY—Tonnes Eiesland, Olaf S. Tonnesen, Roy Whitworth.
792, Rockford, IL—John Bacino.
801, Woonsocket, RI—Leo J. Plante.
815, Beverly, MA—James Pitman, Donald Q. Dunbar, Alvin L. Williams.
821, Springfield, NJ—Harold J. Mortenson, Peter A. Pedicini, Martin Taylor.
832, Beatrice, NE—Carl G. Russell.
857, Tucson, AZ—Arthur F. Wilkins.
889, Hopkins, MN—Jane L. Peterson, Clarence N. Hagstrom, Francis M. Werner, Hans G. Nielsen.
899, Parkersburg, WVA—Clarence W. Merrill.
902, Brooklyn, NY—Ivy F. Brome, Selma Meberg.
904, Jacksonville, IL—Harry C. McClintock.
921, Portsmouth, NH—Maurice E. Robinson.
925, Salinas, CA—William W. Pumphrey.
929, South Gate, CA—Otto L. Hill.
943, Tulsa, OK—Edward S. Allsbrow, Flora M. Nugent, Thomas J. Brewer.
947, Ridgway, PA—Helmer T. Young.
971, Reno, NV—Josephine E. Peterson.
973, Texas City, TX—David J. Allen.
976, Marion, OH—Forest G. Nutter.
977, Wichita Falls, TX—Buena V. Hill.
982, Detroit, MI—Arthur Huffmaster, Gunnar H. Carlson.
993, Miami, FL—Carl P. Jackson, Merrill Calder, Albert Scheidegger, Ward B. Shelton, Raymond W. Jarvinen, Robert L. Warren, Arthur J. Hebert, Clementine B. Webb.
998, Royal, Oak, MI—Thomas E. Hurd.
1000, Tampa, FL—Henry F. Schaefer.
1003, Indianapolis, IN—John J. Owen.
1005, Merrillville, IN—Clarence C. Peters, Alebrt Van Wienen.
1006, New Brunswick, NJ—Raymond A. Dominique.
1016, Muncie, IN—Dallas L. Storie, Burness R. Woods, Audra B. Buckmaster.
1024, Cumberland, MD—Darrell M. Wotring.
1034, Oskaloosa, IA—Robert E. Oswalt.
1043, Gary, IN—Georgia Bradley.
1050, Philadelphia, PA—Joseph Digiulio, Stanley Hilton.
1052, Hollywood, CA—Gustaf Nyberg, Vera P. Smotherman.
1053, Milwaukee, WI—Henry P. Greenleaf, Albert Bilevitz.
1055, Lincoln, NE—Vivian Smith, George Alt, Jr.
1062, Santa Barbara, CA—Nicholas Langenhorst, Patricia R. Hansen.
1065, Salem, OR—Clayton B. Brenenstahl.
1067, Port Huron, MI—Eugene Gross.
1089, Phoenix, AZ—John Branagan.
1092, Seneca, IL—John Progress, Sr.
1094, Corvallis, OR—Walter A. Miller.
1098, Baton Rouge, LA—Clifton L. Swearingen, Charlie R. Watson, Velma G. Coleman.
1102, Detroit, MI—Richard H. Hollingsworth, Arthur H. Mathisen, John M. Ward.
1104, Tyler, TX—James Clancy.
1108, Cleveland, OH—Peter L. Prokup, Blanche Dreher, John Kaiyo.
1125, El Monte, CA—Carl O. Swanson, Norma R. Fox, Abel C. Begeot, Oscar Lawrence.
1129, Kittanning, PA—David N. Brown.
1133, Scarborough, ON—William D. Stowar.
1134, Mt. Kisko, NY—John A. Daley.
1147, Roseville, CA—Calvin C. Craig.
1149, Oakland, CA—Adam Brown.

Local Union, City

1150, Saratoga Springs, NY—Kenneth R. Case.
1160, Pittsburgh, PA—Amos B. Bollen, Jr., Blanche J. Balawejder, Charles H. Miller.
1181, Milwaukee, WI—Joseph H. Christofferson, Hans K. Karr.
1185, Hillside, IL—Frank A. Demaiolo.
1204, New York, NY—Jacob Dinerstein.
1205, Indio, CA—Gayle M. Obrazik.
1207, Charleston, WVA—Sescoe R. Enochs.
1216, Mesa, AZ—Norman Cunningham, Rolland J. Rounds.
1217, Greencastle, IN—George C. Herbert, Clarence L. Smith.
1222, Medford, NY—Edna Cameron, Gloria A. Frederiksen.
1226, Pasadena, TX—Charles G. Parrish.
1235, Modesto, CA—Arthur R. Taylor, Arnold B. Kinnick, Thomas O. Folkner, Lawrence Joppa.
1241, Cols, OH—Jeanette A. Sparks.
1248, Geneva, IL—Berhhard Hallin.
1248, Geneva, IL—Oscar J. Johnson, Walter Evert.
1250, Homestead, FL—Dewey Raymond.
1256, Sarnia, ONT—Ernest Moynahan, Ernest Parent, Alcide Tetreault, Dole A. Brander.
1258, Pocatello, ID—Walter E. Nelson.
1266, Austin, TX—Florence E. Gilberg.
1274, Decatur, AL—Athie C. Minor.
1277, Bend, OR—Gretchen R. Lubcke.
1280, Mountain View, CA—William E. Hendrickson, Harlan W. Fogle.
1289, Seattle, WA—Earl Ferrell, Colleen E. Hedberg, Edna L. Musgrave, Mildred E. Sharp.
1296, San Diego, CA—Volley L. Jones, Earl F. Thomas, Waneta V. Bergschnider.
1301, Monroe, MI—Richard E. Tuller, Sr.
1305, Fall River, MS—Wildfred E. Bernard, Emile Trahan.
1307, Northbrook, IL—Axel Y. Nystrand, Rudolph S. Thiel.
1308, Lake Worth, FL—George J. Curlee, Annette W. Lewis.
1319, Albuquerque, NM—Paul Giles, Charley Westerhold.
1325, Edmonston, ALTA—Eythor Arnfinnson.
1333, State College, PA—William Spanogle.
1335, Wilmington, CA—Erik Larson.
1338, Charlottetown, PEI—Clayton J. Gass.
1341, Owensboro, KY—Lawrence A. Coomes.
1342, Irvington, NJ—Jacob Cohen, Morris Horowitz, Arnold Nilsen, Arthur J. Omdal, Johannes Velde, William E. Weidenbacher, Britta Lindberg.
1345, Buffalo, NY—Leon E. Dygula, William B. Habicht.
1362, Ada, OK—Leonard Rainwater.
1367, Chicago, IL—Werner O. Stenzel, Belle Goldfine.
1373, Flint, MI—Joan R. Root.
1382, Rochester, MN—Brown L. Larson.
1397, North Hempstead, NY—Walter L. Breen.
1402, Richmond, VA—Robert D. Moss.
1408, Redwood City, CA—Dewitt A. Bailey, Robert Fritz.
1437, Compton, CA—Jesse D. Brown, Jack J. St. Amant.
1449, Lansing, MI—Roderick J. Cameron, Patrick J. Lynch.
1452, Detroit, MI—Fred M. Murray, Thomas Romanchak, James M. Wallace.
1453, Huntington Beach, CA—Vincent J. Dinapoli, Harland M. Carter, Maryon I. Asher.

1461, Traverse City, MI—Albert F. Noteware, Zora L. Phelps.
1478, Redondo Beach, CA—James T. Beard.
1485, Laporte, IN—Adella D. Tylinski.
1490, San Diego, CA—Ben F. Nazworth.
1495, Chico, CA—Agnes L. Gunn.
1497, Los Angeles, CA—Charles W. Lower, Ewell C. Newman.
1507, El Monte, CA—Arnold R. Berg, Noah R. Bickel, Edward P. Devine.
1509, Miami, FL—Ivan Owen, Ernestina Martinez, Jean B. St. Cyr.
1518, Gulfport, MS—Robert Parker.
1519, Ironton, OH—Charles C. Foe, Stanley E. Walters, Maude Mae Johnson.
1521, Algoma, WI—Jerome T. Stacie, Mark D. Entringer.
1529, Kansas City, KS—Albert O. Schoonover.
1536, New York, NY—John Covati.
1539, Chicago, IL—Jack Chomon.
1545, Wilmington, DE—Jesse M. Pickel.
1553, Hawthorne, CA—Anthony R. Di Mino.
1564, Casper, WY—Allen H. Close.
1565, Abilene, TX—Ernest L. Morton.
1571, San Diego, CA—John W. Haas.
1585, Lawton, OK—Edward F. Simon.
1590, Washington, DC—George E. Dresser, Ercell L. Maloney, Yanzy Z. Williams, Walter R. Barnes, Sr.
1592, Sarnia, ON—Robert Dickson.
1594, Wausau, WI—Hugo O. Froehlich, Louis J. Knapp, Clarence C. King, Patrick J. O'Donnel, Shirley A. Grimley.
1595, Montgomery Co, PA—Lovine A. Hess.
1598, Victoria, BC—Kenneth G. Rowell, Jr.
1599, Redding, CA—Thomas L. Connolly.
1607, Los Angeles, CA—Wesley T. Takala, Joseph E. Ingrum.
1609, Hibbing, MN—John Oist, Jr.
1622, Hayward, CA—John T. Dudick, Roy P. Godfrey, John E. Gomes, Margueritte Butterfield, Mary Evelyn Pavon.
1632, San Luis Obispo, CA—Donald McNamara.
1635, Kansas City, MO—Amparo M. Cadena.
1644, Minneapolis, MN—Lawrence C. Horstman, Leonard R. Tast.
1650, Lexington, KY—Felix Johnson.
1664, Bloomington, IND—Robert D. Daily.
1665—Alexandria, VA—Lester A. Smith.
1669, Ft. William, ONT—William V. Kaukola.
1694, Washington, DC—Silas E. Jordan, Judith R. Lida.
1707, Longview, WA—Fred Mattila.
1725, Daytona Beach, FL—John Sopronyi.
1759, Pittsburgh, PA—Laverna E. Huemme.
1780, Las Vegas, NEV—Thomas R. Kennon, Lloyd C. Radcliff, Martha A. Davis.
1784, Chicago, IL—Louis J. Pranske.
1789, Bijou, CA—John R. Barger, George Burghardt.
1815, Santa Ana, CA—George E. Crawford.
1837, Babylon, NY—Francis J. La Pierre.
1846, New Orleans, LA—Amos J. Firmin, Gloria M. Dufour, William G. Gassen, James M. Spencer, III, James R. Edwards.
1849, Pasco, WA—Clyde Landon.
1861, Milpitas, CA—Randle L. Strawn, Sr.
1867, Regina, SASK—Ludwig Galenzoski, Darrell Schiller.
1871, Cleveland, OH—Cathern Arcudi.
1884, Lubbock, TX—Marce D. Wilson.
1888, New York, NY—Thomas Burton, Joseph Griffith, Arnold Jessamy.
1889, Downers Grove, IL—Lawrence R. Mulock.
1906, Philadelphia, PA—Stanley Koloski.
1911, Beckley, WVA—Robert L. Ramsey.

1913, San Fernando, CA—Frederic R. Beane.
1921, New York, NY—Justino Amorin, John Hunka.
1922, Chicago, IL—Frank Marek.
1925, Columbia, MO—Mildred Calhoon.
1929, Cleveland, OH—Joseph A. Pozar.
1959, Riverside, CA—Walter D. Berlin, Charles Haid.
1961, Roseburg, OR—Vera M. Jones.
1964, Vicksburg, MS—Mamie J. Kelley.
1978, Buffalo, NY—John P. Diggins, John A. Stewart.
2006, Los Gatos, CA—Melvin K. Hall.
2007, Orange, TX—Joseph M. Beadle, Clarence C. Picard.
2010, Anna, IL—James L. Brown.
2015, Santa Paula, CA—Leon Barksdale.
2045, Helena, AR—Raymond L. Christian.
2046, Martinez, CA—Harvey Moneypenny, Charles H. Griffith, Eulius L. Hudson, James P. Lovello, Emily Adams, Maxine P. Baird, Cynthia P. Maldonado.
2049, Gilbertsville, KY—Mitchell McCandless, Mary E. Williams.
2117, Flushing, NY—John Facchin.
2155, New York, NY—Joseph Glusky.
2158, Rock Island, IL—William T. Walsh.
2170, Sacramento, CA—Manuel L. Azevedo, Wilhelmina Don.
2203, Anaheim, CA—Hugh S. Moss.
2205, Wenatchee, WA—Flora B. Toland.
2214, Festus, MO—Earline V. Lancaster.
2225, Libby, MT—Robert Dahms.
2235, Pittsburgh, PA—Joseph J. Scopio, Michael J. Bosiljevac.
2239, Fremont, OH—Samuel J. Leibengood.
2241, Brooklyn, NY—Magne Lundegaard.
2249, Adams City, CO—Kenneth E. Nicholes.
2252, Grand Rapids, MI—Louis R. Luskin.
2258, Houma, LA—Felix T. Blanchard.
2265, Detroit, MI—William Renner.
2274, Pittsburgh, PA—Maxine E. Hamilton.
2308, Fullerton, CA—Avis M. Gustafson.
2309, Toronto, ONT—Norman Bjorndahl.
2310, Madisonville, KY—Carl M. Gish.
2311, Washington, DC—Robert P. De Bullet.
2313, Meridian, MS—Frank M. Potter.
2354, Sylacauga, AL—Juanita M. Cagle.
2375, Los Angeles, CA—Frank M. Preusser.
2382, Spokane, WA—Marcus W. Dahlem.
2396, Seattle, WA—John C. Nipert.
2397, Ft. St. John, BC—William R. Nickolchuk.
2398, El Cajon, CA—Kenneth R. Rise.
2405, Kalispell, MT—Agnes M. Engstrom, Gertrude M. Wilson.
2416, Portland, OR—Paul F. Martin.
2435, Inglewood, CA—Thomas A. Kilian.
2453, Oakridge, OR—Calvin N. Richardson.
2463, Ventura, CA—George O. Reynolds, Albert G. Armstrong, Betty J. Richey.
2485, Forest Grove, OR—Edward Phillips.
2519, Seattle, WA—Delmer W. Whittington.
2554, Lebanon, OR—Vern L. Bechtel.
2564, Grand Falls, NF—Abram W. Batten.
2580, Everett, WA—Edward E. Welborn.
2581, Libby, MT—Steven Attebery.
2588, John Day, OR—Donald H. Reed.
2601, Lafayette, IN—Guido G. Hammond.
2652, Standard, CA—Hannah L. Gilbert.
2661, Fordyce, AR—Fields Braswell.
2682, New York, NY—Samuel Almonte.
2684, Greenville, MS—Delois Stewart.
2693, Thunder Bay, ONT—Joseph A. Deschamps.
2714, Dallas, OR—Helen E. Roberson.
2715, Medford, OR—Leroy Jahnke, Chester B. Keene.
2736, New Westminister, BC—Alden B. Miller.
2780, Elgin, OR—Wiley M. Gordon.

2787, Springfield, OR—Alice S. Staihar.
2791, Sweet Home, OR—Roy Graybill.
2823, Pembroke, ONT—Earl Archambeault.
2848, Dallas, TX—Verne L. Roberts, Sie Whitaker.
2851, La Grande, OR—Orrin E. Weaver.
2881, Portland, OR—Francis M. Hall, Ralph E. Sisseck, Samuel T. McGowan, Melvin E. Kennedy.
2931, Eureka, CA—Erminio J. Fusi.
2947, New York, NY—George Engel, Lawrence Rosenhaus, Cecil Welch.
2949, Roseburg, OR—Eldon E. Spurlin, Kenneth L. Ottinger, Sr., Deborah J. Day.
3009, Grants Pass, OR—Homer U. Mills.
3017, Oconto, WI—Norman Belongia.
3074, Chester, CA—Clarence E. Spear.
3099, Aberdeen, WA—James J. Burnett, Arthur L. Ackley.
3159, Burlington, IA—Frank L. Johnson.
3161, Maywood, CA—Juan Quijas.
3206, Pompano Beach, FL—Odell Jaquess.
9064L, East St. Louis, IL—Harold C. Beichel.
9065L, San Francisco, CA—Charles L. Haasis, Jr.
9109L, Sacramento, CA—George R. Lyon.
9251L, Orlando, FL—Arthur B. Barnhill.
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GO 434

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THRU-THE-WALL HEAT PUMP

It's easy for a growing family to outgrow its home. Happens every day. And, considering the high cost and remote location of available real estate, plus today's cost of building, the economical decision for many families is to add a room to their present home.

For an add-a-room, erecting the three walls and extending the electricity is basic. However, in most cases, the existing heating and cooling system can't adequately handle the added space — and it may be too expensive to expand the existing system.

Including comfort conditioning is easy as "1-2-3" using a Zoneline® III extended range heat pump from General Electric. To install, simply secure a wall case into a framed-out wall opening, make the 230/208-volt wiring hook-up and slide in the chassis.

According to General Electric's Room Air Conditioner Department, its thru-the-wall heat pump is a practical Heat/Cool system for most any size add-on room. The efficient, 42-inch units provide individual room heating and cooling, and offers reduced operating cost when compared to regular resistance heating. And, the Zoneline III heat pump is backed by General Electric Customer Care® service.

Based on the latest Federal Energy Administration test procedures, the three models in the Zoneline III series have performance ratings (in cooling capacities) of 9,100-, 11,500- and 13,700-BTUH, with EERs (Energy Efficiency Ratios) of 7.5, 6.9 and 6.6, respectively, at 230 volts. And, because the units operate as reverse cycle heat pumps with defrost down to 35° — and lower depending on associated outdoor humidity conditions — they offer the significant savings opportunities on heating bills when compared to standard Zoneline® I and II heat/cool air conditioners or to other electric resistance heating devices.

These savings will vary depending upon geographic location. Examples of estimated annual heating energy savings — compared to electric resistance heating — in various cities are: Atlanta, 40 percent; Los Angeles, 55 percent; Seattle, 44 percent; Boston, 27 percent; Philadelphia, 30 percent; and Dallas, 41 percent.

In addition to the operational savings possible with a Zoneline III heat pump, it can easily be turned off by the homeowner when the room is not in use, without affecting the cooling or heating in the rest of the house.

Although generally used in offices, apartments and hotels, Zoneline III thru-the-wall heat pumps are readily available for residential modernization, certain single-family new construction, or vacation cottage-type applications.

BRIGHT CHALK LINES

The high visibility of Day-Glo fluorescent color is putting extra "snap" into chalk lines for the construction industry. The bright yellow or orange color is twice as visible as the traditional blue chalk powder, according to its manufacturer, especially under poor lighting conditions such as dimly lit interiors, where fluorescent color appears to "glow".

But increased visibility is not the only advantage. Commercial contractors using it for both interior and outdoor work such as cutting concrete have discovered unexpected extra benefits: the fluorescent chalk clings better so a snapped line does not blow or wash away as quickly. Plus, the nylon line stays dry.

Lakewood Supply, 3450 W. 140th Street, Cleveland, Ohio invites inquiries from contractors who are interested in improving the visibility and performance of their chalk line supplies. They can be contacted at (216) 251-5620.

Interested distributors for Day-Glo fluorescent pigment for chalk line material may contact Day-Glo Color Corp., 4515 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44103, phone (216) 391-7070.

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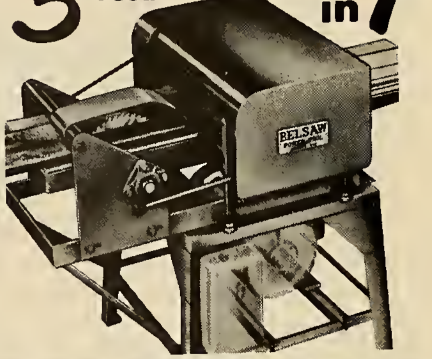

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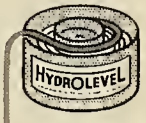

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IN CONCLUSION

AN EVENTFUL YEAR, AN EVENTFUL CENTURY FOR NORTH AMERICAN LABOR

'Labor Has A Solidarity Of Interests,' McGuire Tells Brotherhood in 1881

The long spread between the year of our Brotherhood's founding—1881—and this eventful year of 1981 was shortened considerably for me, this month, when I looked back at the activities of our founding General Officers, a century ago, and compared them with our own activities in these final weeks of 1981.

The first convention of the National Labor Congress—the predecessor of the AFL-CIO—had just been held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in November, 1881, and our founding officers General President Gabriel Edmonston and General Secretary Peter McGuire, had played leading roles in that early federation's establishment. There were 125 delegates at that first AFL convention in Pittsburgh, representing 216,000 trade union members including more than 2,000 carpenters and joiners.

John D. Allen, of Philadelphia, Pa., who was later to become the second general president of our Brotherhood, had been elected by our own founding convention at Chicago, earlier in the year, to be one of the delegates to the Pittsburgh convention, but "lack of funds in the treasury prevented Brother Allen from attending," *The Carpenter* reported. Edmonston and McGuire were able to attend and were elected officers of the new organization.

"The Pittsburgh Labor Congress has done a grand work," McGuire told readers of *The Carpenter*. "It recognized the status of each and every union and allowed to each its own special form of organization and then blended all into one common federation for mutual protection and fraternity of interests."

McGuire noted that all previous federations of American labor had failed due to "lack of financial provision for their support," and he commented that "the Pittsburgh Congress wisely avoided this error and constructed the machinery and provided for the motive power of a mighty organization."

In closing his report on the first AFL convention, McGuire stated, "The Congress has united labor, and for that we thank it. The organization must not be confined to the interests of one trade or one city alone. We must learn that labor has a solidarity of interests."

"Solidarity"—there is a word that has linked American labor and world labor for a century. Certainly it has had meaning in this centennial year of 1981, not only for Polish workers seeking freedom from communist oppression but for American workers showing their united will in a tremendous turn-out of almost a half million workers in Washington, D.C. last September 19.

Like our predecessors of 1881, your General Officers and delegates of 1981 have just returned from an American Federation of Labor convention, and we bring with us high hopes for a better new year.

We are enduring an economic recession in 1981, as did our founders in 1881. We are facing organizing difficulties, as did our Brotherhood leaders of a century ago.

Our obstacles in the year ahead are of a different nature from those of a century ago, more complex in many ways, but the spirit which motivated our early leaders is, I believe, still with us today, and that spirit will sustain us through Reaganomics, revenue enhancements, turmoils over the Federal budget, inflation, unemployment, and much more.

These were the words of Peter McGuire at year-end 1881: "Another year has gone. What has it brought us? It has brought organization among Carpenters. It has witnessed advance after advance in wages wherever we are organized; piece work has been abandoned; the hours of labor shortened; the wife has been taken from the factory and millionaire's washtub and enthroned at home; the child is at school; and the entire condition of the men of our trade has been greatly advanced. And all this is due to the labors of the devoted and earnest men in every city who are making the history of our movement."

"Much as we have done the past year, there yet remains more to be accomplished next year. Many cities not organized must be stirred into action; the low-paid towns must be advanced; our organization must be perfected; and the Brotherhood must be strengthened."

Yes, organizing was a challenge in 1881, as it remains in 1981. Though our Brotherhood continues to add new members, month after month, it also loses members month after month, through death or attrition. Consequently, our growth has been slow. And our organization is not helped by the general condition of the construction industry and the current recession.

All of organized labor has suffered because of current conditions. In his financial report to the recent AFL-CIO Convention, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Donahue reported that the Federation's average monthly per capita over the past two years was paid for 13.6 million union members—almost unchanged from the 1979 figure. The only bright spot in the report was the recent reaffiliation of the United Auto Workers with the Federation, bringing the AFL-CIO membership total to 15 million.

Double-digit inflation returned, this winter, to add to the bleak year-end picture. For the three-month period ending in September, the compounded annual rate of inflation was more than 13%. For the first half of the year, consumer prices rose at less than a 10% annual rate.

The ranks of business enterprise have also suffered losses in recent weeks. According to the business analysis firm of Dun & Bradstreet, an average of 326 commercial and industrial enterprises in the United States have failed each week this year. That's a 42% rise from last year and the highest rate of business failure in two decades.

Many of the casualties so far have been enterprises linked to the depressed housing and auto industries. But analysts say the economic sickness is spreading. The retail business, they say, is likely to be next.

Unemployment has reached the 8% level in the United States, and it is rising. I read the other day that Indians on US reservations have a 40% jobless rate, and that their rate of unemployment is expected to go to 80% with cutbacks in federal job programs. Our construction members are suffering jobless rates almost that bad in some areas of the country.

Meanwhile, the overall picture is clouded by a continued influx of undocumented aliens and a steady flow of cheap imported goods from all over the world, which are undercutting US and Canadian-made products.

The AFL-CIO at its recent convention made some noteworthy suggestions to relieve the unhappy situation facing us in 1982, and we urge their consideration:

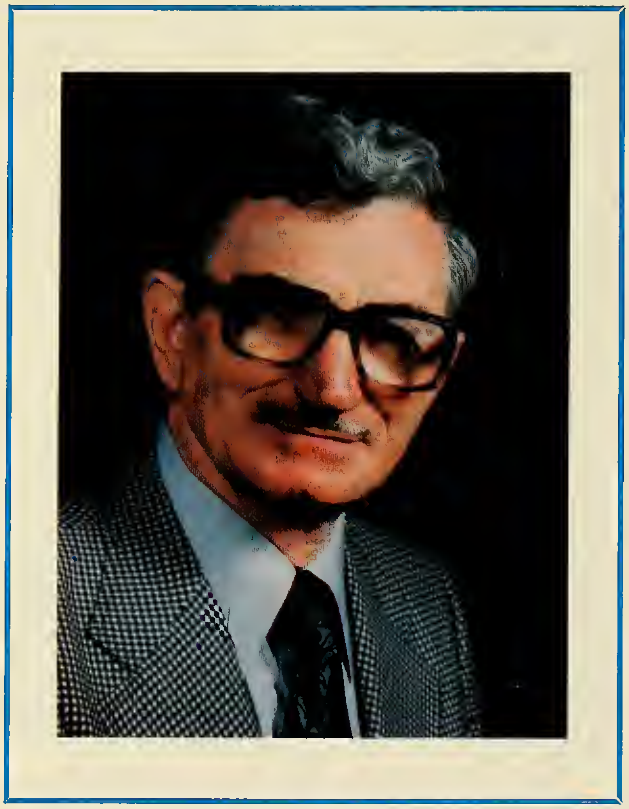
- Revive the emergency local public works program that has helped the United States out of past recessions.
- Provide funds for new low-income and middle-income housing.
- Restore the public service jobs program.
- Reinstate nationwide extended unemployment compensation benefits for the long-term jobless.

In matters requiring new legislation, the convention urged:

- Creation of a government agency with power to target loans, loan guarantees, interest rate subsidies and tax benefits to stimulate economic growth, "with special consideration for high unemployment areas."
- Temporary restrictions on job-costing imports.
- Use of credit control authority to offset tight money policy and high interest rates, while channeling funds into productive, job-stimulating uses.

To provide revenue for these programs, and to make the tax structure more equitable, the resolution called for:

- Limiting the individual tax cuts for 1982 to a maximum of $700 per taxpayer, approximately the amount scheduled for persons with incomes of $40,000.
- Trimming back the 10% investment tax credits to the original 7% level.
- Revoking the windfall tax exemption newly given to wealthy oil royalty holders.



William Konyha

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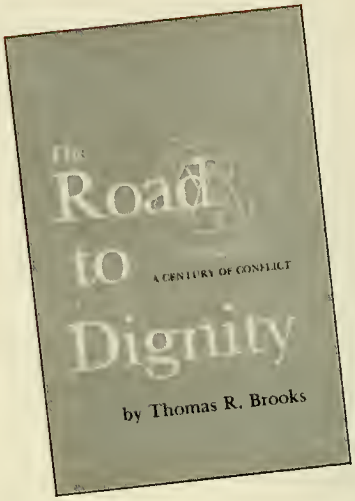

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